THE

GEOGRAPHICAL

AND

HISTORICAL

DICTIONARY

OF

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

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AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

CONTAINING

AN ENTIRE TRANSLATION OF THE SPANISH WORK

OF

COLONEL DON ANTONIO DE ALCEDO,

CAPTAIN OF THE ROYAL SPANISH GUARDS, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY

WITH

Large Additions and Compilations

FROM MODERN VOYAGES AND TRAVELS,

AND FROM

ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

BY

G. A. THOMPSON, ESQ.

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aL

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

——— *Magna modis multis miranda videtur*
Gentibus humanis regio, visendaque fertur,
Rebus opima bonis. LUCRETIUS, *lib. I. line 727.*

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1814.

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AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

PABLILLO, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America; situate *w.* of the garrison of Santa Engracia.

PABLO, S. or SAO PAULO. See PAULO.

PABLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes in Peru, of the archbishopric of Charcas. It was also called Santa Isabel de Esmoruco, and was the residence of the curate.

PABLO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Otavalo in the kingdom of Quito, at the foot of a small mountain, from which issues a stream of water abounding in very small fish, called *preñadillas*, so delicate and salutary even for the sick, that they are potted and carried to all parts of the kingdom.

PABLO, another, of the head settlement of the district of S. Juan del Rio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro, in Nueva España; containing 46 families of Indians.

PABLO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cacha.

PABLO, another settlement or ward, of the head settlement of the district of Zumpahuacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España.

PABLO, another, of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in the same kingdom, containing 161 families of Indians; at a small distance *n.* of its capital.

PABLO, another, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanchinango, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pahuatlan.

PABLO, another, and head settlement of the district, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in the same kingdom; of a cold temperature, and containing 51 Indian families.

PABLO, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Topia and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate in the middle of the *sierra* of Topia, on the shore of the river Piastla.

PABLO, another, of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; situate on the skirt of a mountain of the *serrania*, and on the shore of the river Sacaguar, *s.* of the settlement of Piritú.

PABLO, another, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Texmelucan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guajozinco in Nueva España.

PABLO, another, of the district of Chiriqui, in the province and government of Veraguá, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; a league and an [illegible] from its head settlement, in the high road [illegible]

PABLO, another, of the missions held by the Portuguese Carmelites, in the [illegible] Amazonas, and on the shore [illegible]

PABLO, another, of the [illegible] held by the French [illegible] government [illegible] 1735, on the [illegible]

consisting of Indians of many nations converted to the Catholic faith.

PABLO, another, of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Chiapa, in the kingdom of Guatemala.

PABLO, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques, in the same kingdom.

PABLO, another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Santa Ana.

PABLO, another, formerly of this name, in the same province and kingdom, but which was entirely ruined by an epidemical disease.

PABLO, another, of the province and government of Sonora; situate in the country of the Cocomaricopas Indians: founded in 1699 by the Jesuits, on the shore of the river Grande de Gila.

PABLO, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Otavalo in the kingdom of Quito, close to the settlement of its name; a league long, and half a league wide, abounding in geese, widgeons, and other aquatic fowl, and surrounded with reed called there *totoras*. It receives its water from the mountain of Mojanda, and from it issues an arm, which is the river Blanco. On the *e.* side of it is an estate called Caxas.

PABLO, a river of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the *sierras* of Guanico, on the *s.* and empties itself into the Pacific.

PABLO, another river, having the surname of Los Paeces, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Jacegua between the Joseph Diaz and the Paso del Chileno.

PABLO, another, of the province and government of Choco, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises from a lake and joins the river Quito, which rises from another lake, and these together form the Atrato.

PABLO, an island in the strait of Magellan, near the *e.* coast, opposite cape Monmouth.

PABLO, another, a small island of the S. sea, in the bay of Panamá, opposite the gulf of San Miguel.

[PABO, the Mickmac name of a river, on the *n.* side of Chaleur bay, about six leagues from Grand Riviere, *w. n. w.* of cape Despair.]

PABON, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Paramá, between that De en Medio and the Caracañal.

PABON, another, also a small river, in the same province, which runs *s.* and enters the Plata at its mouth, on the side opposite the capital.

PAC, a small lake of the province and government of Yucatan.

PAC, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. *It rises in the country of the ferocious Caribes Indians, and enters the Caroni, just after it is entered by the abundant stream of the Arui.*

PACABARA, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *n.* and enters the Beni.

PACAIPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura; annexed to the curacy of Frias.

PACAJAS, a river of the country of Las Amazonas, which runs *n.* between those of Jacunda and Guanapú, or Uanapu, and enters the Maranon, or Amazon, in the arm formed by the island of Joanes. This river gives its name to a nation of Indians but little known, who dwell on the *n.* shore of the Marañon, nearly 80 leagues above the Paranaiba.

PACAJES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded by the province of Chucuito on the *n. w.*; *n.* by the great lake of Titicaca; *n. e.* by the province of Omasuyos; *e.* by the city of La Paz and province of Cicasica; *s. e.* by the *corregimiento* of Oruro and province of Paria; *s.* by the province of Charangas, and *s. w.* and *w.* by the jurisdiction of Arica, the *cordillera* intervening. Its length from the bridge of the river of the Desaguadero, which divides it from the province of Chucuito, as far as the province of Paria, is 56 leagues, and its greatest width 40.

From the loftiness of its territory, and the proximity of the *cordilleras*, its temperature is unpleasantly cold, and it is comparatively barren. Its productions are sweet and bitter *papas*, of which is made the *chuno*, or bread. There is also grown here an abundance of the grain, called *cañahua*, serving as food, and for making *chicha* drink. They cultivate some bark, and breed many flocks of native sheep, *alpacas*, *vicuñas*, and *vizcachas*. Here are many estates or pastures of sheep, of the milk of which they make well-flavoured cheese, killing every year some of the ewes for meat, which being salted and hardened by the frost, they call *chalonas*; and these, with a considerable portion of the *chuno*, they carry for sale to the coast; where they take in exchange wine, brandy, and cotton: and from the province of Cochabamba, maize, wheat, and other seeds.

This province was formerly very rich in mines, those of Verenguela, San Juan, and Tampaya, being the most celebrated; but these, together with another mine of emeralds, are no longer worked. Near the first of these mines, in which

were discovered 700 veins of metal, and from whence an immense quantity was extracted, there was a large population of Spaniards, at least as far as the remains and ruins of a large town testify. This province has also a mine of very white and transparent talc, which furnishes the whole of Peru for glasses of windows, both in the churches and houses.

The *corregidor* used to collect a *repartimiento* of 96,505 dollars, and it paid an *alcabala* of 772 dollars yearly. Its population consists of the following settlements:

Caquiaviri,	Asiento de San Juan
Viacha,	Berenguela,
Tiahuanaco,	Calacoto,
Huaqui,	Caquingora,
S. Andres de Machaca,	Callapa,
Jesus de Machaca, (in which is a Beataria with 12 nuns,)	Carahicara de Pacages,
	Hulloma,
	Achocalla,
Santiago de Machaca,	S. Pedro del Desaguadero.

PACAMOROS YAGUARSONGO, or SAN JUAN DE SALINAS, a province and government, vulgarly called De Bracamoros, in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.*; antiently called Silla and Chacainga, and now San Jean, from its capital; bounded *n.* by the territory of Zamora and the province of Loxa, *w.* by the province of Piura, *s.* by the river Marañon, or Amazon, and *e.* by the woods and territories of the Xibaros Indians. Its population is included in the cities of Loyola, Valladolid, Jaen, and Santiago de Las Montañas, which is entirely destroyed; the others being also reduced to miserable villages, having nothing more about them of a city than the name. This province is watered by the rivers Guancabamba, Chinchipe, Paracasa, Turumbasa, Numballe, Palanda, Simanchi, Sangalla, and San Francisco, the which divides the bishopric of Quito from that of Truxillo.

It has rich gold mines, but not of the best quality, and it is but thinly peopled, and without any commerce. The pastures are excellent, and there is very good tobacco, wild wax, and cotton, and the very finest *cacao*, though not in abundance. It is very subject to invasions from the Xibaros Indians, who dwell in the woods on the *e.*

It is governed by a governor, who resides either in Jaar the capital, or in the settlement of Tomependa.

PACANA, or PACAXA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which runs *n.* passing through the country of the Yurunas Indians, and enters the Xingu in the great bend which it makes before it enters the Marañon or Amazon.

PACANAS, Indians of N. America. They are a small tribe of about 30 men, who live on the Quelqueshoe river, which falls into the bay between Attakapi and Sabine, which heads in a *prairie* called Cooko Prairie, about 40 miles *s. w.* of Natchitoches. They are known to have emigrated from West Florida, about 40 years ago. Their village is about 50 miles *s. e.* of the Conchattas; they are said to be increasing a little in number; to be quiet, peaceable, and friendly people. Their own language differs from any other, but they speak Mobilian.

PACANTIRO, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xacona, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamoria in Nueva España. It contains eight families of Mustees, and as many of Mulatoes, exercised in agriculture; three leagues from its head settlement.

PACARAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru.

PACARAOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pari.

PACARICTAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Frias.

PACARNI, a settlement of the government of Neiba, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: annexed to the curacy of its capital: of an hot temperature, and abounding in gold mines, vegetable productions and cattle.

PACAS, MELXORDOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brasil; in the island of Caviana.

PACASMAYU, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Saria in Peru. It flows down from the mountains of Caxamarca, runs *w.* and laves the territories of San Pedro de Lloco, 20 leagues from Lambayeque. Its shores are very delightful and charming, and it runs into the Pacific sea forming a bay, in which is caught excellent fish. Its mouth is in lat. 7° 24′ *s.*

PACAYAAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brasil; situate at the mouth of the river Tocantines.

[PACAYITA, a volcano in Guatemala, in New Spain. In 1773, the lava which issued from it destroyed the city of St. Santiago, which was situated in the valley of Panchoi.

PACCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the [illegible] to; from which capital it is [illegible] its district to the [illegible]

PACCHA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru.

PACCHA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Tiellas.

PACCHA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito, near the river Tumblez.

PACCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

PACHABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarucco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle.

PACHACAMAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Lurin: founded in the celebrated valley of its name, signifying in the Quechuan language Omnipotent, or Creator Preserver of all. Here the Indians had a magnificent temple dedicated to the invisible, supreme Being, whom they acknowledged and adored. The Emperor Pachacutec, who was the tenth monarch of Peru, conquered this place with all its delightful and fertile territory, and founded there a house for Virgins, dedicated to the culture of the deity Pachacamac. Francisco Pizarro, when he conquered the kingdom, plundered this temple and the whole settlement of immense wealth, notwithstanding the Indians had removed a great deal. In its vicinity is a small mountain, and a rivulet still keeping the same name. At the present day there is nothing remaining of the temple and the town but a few ruins. The illustrious Señor Don Bernardino de Almanza, Bishop of Santa Fé, had the honor of being curate here. It is 22 miles *s.* by *e.* of Lima, in lat. 12° 19′ *s.*

PACHACHAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Yauli.

PACHACHACA, a river of the kingdom of Peru, which rises in the province of Aimaraes, runs *n.* traversing the province of Abancay, and enters the Apurimac: on it are more than 40 bridges of cords and willow-twigs.

PACHACONAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru.

PACHACOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle.

PACAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Copta.

PACHANGARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Churin.

PACHAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in the same kingdom as the former, to the curacy of which it belongs. It is in the centre of the province, near the river Marañon, which is called Quivilla, and is the residence of the *corregidor*.

[PACHEA, the most *n.* of the islands called the Pearl or King's Islands, all low and woody, and about 12 leagues from Panama. Within a league of this island there is anchorage in 11 fathoms.]

PACHECA, a small island of the S. sea, in the gulf and bay of Panamá: in which the inhabitants of this capital have some plantations of maize and other grain for the food of the Negroes employed in the pearl fisheries on those coasts. [This is one of the beautiful islands within the semicircular bay from Panama to point Mala. These islands yield wood, water, fruit, fowls, hogs, &c. and afford excellent harbour for shipping, in lat. 8° 3′ *n.*]

[PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in N. America, in lat. 55° *n.*]

PACHIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Tacua.

PACHICA, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Copta.

PACHICA, another settlement, in the same province and kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Cibaya.

PACHICA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pataz in the same kingdom. It rises in the *sierra*, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Ucayale.

PACHINA, a lake of the province and government of Moxos and kingdom of Quito; in the territory of Massamaes Indians, between the rivers Marañon or Amazon and Napo.

PACHINI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

PACHITEA. See MANOA.

PACHO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of an hot temperature, abounding in vegetable productions. In its vicinity the Jesuits had one of the finest estates in the kingdom. It contains 200 house-keepers, and lies at the back of the settlement of Zipaquira, 14 leagues from Santa Fé.

PACHUCA, a town and capital of the jurisdiction and *alcaldia mayor* of its name in Nueva

España: of a cold temperature, but beautiful to behold on account of the symmetry of its streets, public places, and edifices, particularly of its parish church, which is most magnificent. It has likewise a convent of the missionaries of the barefooted Franciscans, another called the Hospital de San Juan de Dis, and an house of entertainment of the monks of La Merced and several hermitages in the wards of the Indians, where mass is said.

It was once more opulent, owing to its mines, which are now in a state of great decay, from their being partly filled with water which has flowed down from the *sierra*. Gemeli says that in the space of 60 leagues he counts more than 1,000 mines, and that from one only, called La Trinidad, were extracted in the course of 10 years, 40 millions of dollars. In this town are the royal coffers, where the treasurer and accomptant reside, taking for the king one fifth of all the silver produced here. The trade of this metal is the principal of the place, although some of the Indians employ themselves in agriculture, sowing maize, French beans, and other seeds. Its population consists of 900 families of Spaniards, Mustees, and Mulatoes, and 120 of Indians, with a special governor subject to the *alcalde mayor*, but who resides in another town called Pachuquilla. The jurisdiction contains the following settlements:

Real del Monte,	Zapotlán,
Tezayuca,	Acayuca,
Huaquilpa,	Tolayuca.

[Pachuca and Tasco are the oldest mining-places in the kingdom of Mexico; and the neighbouring village Pachuquillo, is supposed to have been the first christian village founded by the Spaniards. The height of Pachuca is 8,141 feet, and it is 45 miles *n. e.* of Mexico.]

PACHUCA, a lake formed to drain the waters from the heights of the above province; in which there is a sluice, by which the waters may on occasion be turned into the lake Zumpango; the said sluice having been made in 1628, and lately much improved.

PACIFIC Sea, a name improperly given to the S. sea, as every one will maintain who has navigated it: for, although the part between the tropics may justify the name, the rest of it does not merit such a title, as being subject to violent tempests, in lat. 20° and 23°, equally strong as any in Europe. The first Spaniards who navigated this sea gave it the name of Pacific for the serenity and gentle gales which they experienced in their first voyages, persuading themselves that it was equally calm all over it; but the fury of the tempests in the winter, and the dreadful agitation of its waters, declare it well worthy of another name.

The pilots of this sea have constantly observed that when a *n.* wind is about to blow, there will appear one or two days previous to hover round the ships a marine bird, which they call *quebrantahuesos* (break-bones), and which is seen on no other occasion: neither do they know to where it resorts. This bird is of a very singular figure, and a sure omen of bad weather.

[PACKERSFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, Cheshire county, *e.* of Keene, on the head branches of Ashuelot river. It is 56 miles *w.* of Portsmouth, was incorporated in 1774, and contains 721 inhabitants].

PACKOLET, a river of the province and colony of S. Carolina, which runs *s. e.* and unites itself with Large river.

PACLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

PACLLON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Mangas.

[PACMOTE, a bay on the *e.* side of the island of Martinica, between Vauclin bay on the *n.* and Fere Ance or Creek on the *s.*]

PACO, a small island in the lake Umamarca, of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in the kingdom of Peru.

PACOCHA, a port of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in the same kingdom.

[PACOLET, a small river of S. Carolina, which rises in the White Oak mountains, and unites with Broad river, 32 miles above Tiger river, and 8 *s.* of the N. Carolina line. Its course is about *s. e.* and on it are the celebrated Pacolet springs, 17 miles above its confluence with Broad river.]

PACOMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pampacucho.

PACORA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña, in the same kingdom as the former; situate in the road of Valles, leading to Lima.

PACORA, another settlement in the [illegible] and kingdom of Tierra Firme and [illegible] of Panamá, situate in a [illegible] valley, which gives [illegible] which a river [illegible] pleasant temp[illegible]

people of the neighbouring places come here to recruit their health. It abounds also in cattle, having excellent pastures; eight leagues from the capital.

PACORA, the river which waters the valley aforesaid, runs *s.* until it enters the sea in the bay or gulf of Panamá.

PACTLICHAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ancantepée, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 90 families of Indians, who employ themselves in cultivating and dressing cotton, and is of an hot temperature.

PACA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru. It runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Plata, near the mouth where the Uruguay enters.

PADAGUEL, a large lake of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago. It is formed of the rivers Colina and Lampa, the which, after a course of more than 20 leagues, unite. This lake is more than two leagues long, is very deep, and in it are excellent trout and *bagres*. The shores are very pleasant, covered with herbage and trees. It is at no great distance from the city of Santiago.

PADAMO, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises in the interior of the same, between the rivers Caura and Orinoco, and forming a curve to the *s.* enters the latter.

PADDAVIRI, an arm of the river Parime or Paravillanas, one of the four into which it is divided, and the second which enters the Negro.

PADILLA, a town of the province and government of Sierra Gorda in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España, founded in 1748 by the count of that title Don Joseph de Escandón, colonel of militia of Quereturo, who gave it this name of Doña Antonia de Pedilla, wife of the viceroy, who was then Count of Revillagigedo. It is small and poor, and has not increased in population as was expected.

PADOUCAS, or PADUCAS, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America, on the shore and at the source of the river of its name, where there are also different villages of Indians of this name.

[This once powerful Indian nation (of which our author speaks) has, apparently, entirely disappeared; every inquiry made after them has proved ineffectual. In the year 1724, they resided in several villages on the heads of the Kansas river, and could, at that time, bring upwards of 2000 men into the field. (See Mons. Dupratz History of Louisiana, page 71, and the map attached to that work). The information that we have received is, that being oppressed by the nations residing on the Missouri, they removed to the upper part of the river Plate, where they afterwards had but little intercourse with the whites. They seem to have given name to the *n.* branch of that river, which is called the Paducas Fork. The most probable conjecture is, that being still further reduced, they have divided into small wandering bands, which assumed the names of the subdivisions of the Paducas nation, and are known to us at present under the appellation of Wetepahatoes, Kiawas, Kanenavish, Katteka, Dotans, &c. who still inhabit the country to which the Paducas are said to have removed.]

The aforesaid river runs *s. e.* then *e.* and enters the grand river Misouri.

PADRE, PUNTA DE, an extremity of the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between port Malagueta and the bay of Xavara.

PAECES, a nation of barbarous Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell in the woods near the cities of Cartago and Timaná. They were ferocious and cannibals, and routed, in 1540, the Spanish troops of Añasco and Juan de Ampudia; but they began to be reduced to the faith, together with the nation of the Yalcones in 1634. At present their numbers are much diminished.

PAECES, a city of the province and government of Popayán, in the kingdom of Quito, founded by captain Domingo Lozano, on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena in 1563, in the valley of S. Saldaña. It is nearly depopulated, since that it was destroyed by the Indians in the middle of the 16th century; 60 leagues from the city of San Juan de los Llanos.

PAEZ, a river of the same province and government as the former city. It rises in the valley of its name, passes opposite the city of La Plata, and enters the Grande de la Magdalena at a small distance from this city.

PAGAN, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America, and of the county of S. Isle of Wight. It runs *e.* and enters the sea at the mouth of the river John.

PAGANAGANDI, a river of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises at the foot of the *sierras* of Chocó, and running *n. w.* enters the sea in the bay of Candelaria of the gulf of Uraba.

[PAGET'S Port, a small harbour within the great sound of the Bahama islands, and in the most *e.* part of the sound.]

PAGUAROS, a nation of Indians but little

known, inhabiting the *s.* part of the river Marañon, a little above the mouth of the Madera.

PAGUILLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru.

[PAGUISA, or PAQUISA, on the *w.* side of S. America, in lat. 21° 55′ *s.* and 10 leagues *n.* of the harbour of Cobija, in the bay of Atacama. Aguada de Paguisa, or the watering place of Paguisa, is 15 leagues from Cobija. The whole coast between is high, mountainous, and rocky, in the direction of *n. n. e.*]

PAHUATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España. It contains a convent of the order of San Agustin, and 490 families of Otomies Indians, amongst which are included those of the wards of its district; six leagues *n.* of its capital.

PAICABI, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river Tucapél, near the spot where the Indians put to death Pedro de Valdivia, conqueror of this kingdom.

PAICANOS, a nation of Indians, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, from which capital it is 20 leagues to the *s. e.* These Indians are poor, docile, and humble: the territory abounds in sugar-canes and cotton, and the climate is hot, save when the *s.* wind blows, which passing through the snow-clad mountains of the Andes, brings with it a refreshing coolness.

PAICO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

PAICO, a lake of the kingdom of Chile, between the rivers Valdivia and Callacalla. It is formed from the waste water of the Quillén.

PAICOLLO, SAN LUCAS DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pelaya and Paspaya in Peru.

PAIJAN, or PAISAN, SAN SALVADOR DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru, situate in the valley of Chicama, in the high road on the coast leading to Quito, 30 miles from its capital, and eight from the port of Malabrigo.

PAILAS, a port of the river La Plata, in the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, *n.* of the capital.

PAIME, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Muzo and *corregimiento* of Tanja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It contains 150 housekeepers, who live by cultivating sugar-canes, cotton, and other fruits of a warm and mild climate.

[PAINTED Post, a station, so called in New York state, in Tioga county on the *n.* side of Tioga river, between Bath and Newtown, 40 miles *n. w.* by *w.* of Lockhartsbrough, 45 *s. e.* of Williamsburg on Genesse river, and 163 *n. w.* of Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.]

[PAINTED Rock is on French Broad river, by which the line runs between Virginia and Tennessee.]

[PAINTER's Harbour, on the *w.* coast of Cape Breton island, is nearly due *e.* of East Point in the island of St. John's. lat. 46° 22′ *n.* long. 61 16′ *w.*]

PAIPA, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* and kingdom as the former, situate near the road which leads to Santa Fé, between its capital and the lake of Toca or Totta. It was very large and populous in the time of the Indians, and was taken by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1537. It is at present reduced to a miserable village, 15 miles *n. e.* of its capital.

PAIPIRU, SIERRAS DE, some mountains of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which run from *n.* to *s.* following the same course from the river Lavacuan to the brink of the great lake of Los Patos. In these mountains the Portuguese have some rich gold mines, to which they give the same name.

PAIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas, in the kingdom of Quito, belonging to the district of the second.

PAIRACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru. Annexed to the curacy of Chuquinga.

PAIRAPUPU, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana, possessed by the Dutch. It rises in the *sierra* of Usupama, and enters the Cuyuni.

PAITA, a small city of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, situate on the coast of the S. sea, with a good port, and well frequented by vessels from the kingdom of Tierra Firme, Acapulco, Sonsonate, &c. Although this part, strictly speaking, is nothing more than a bay, it is considered one of the best in that coast, from the safety of its anchorage. It is the place where passengers disembark to go by land to Lima, and the other provinces of Peru, and where ships bound to Callao touch to take in provisions, &c.; since, without this [illegible] it would be almost impossible to [illegible] voyage, so tedious by the [illegible]

The town is situate [illegible] duces neither [illegible] fresh water. [illegible]

the settlement of Colán, and though of a whitish and unpleasant look, is, nevertheless, accounted wholesome, and supposed to be impregnated with the medicinal virtues of *sarzaparilla*, through a wood of which trees it passes. They bring it in *balzas* or rafts, on which they also carry maize and other productions to the ships; but they have no other cattle than goats, though plenty of fish, and particularly the sea-cats, which they catch in abundance, and carry for sale to the other provinces, when dried, and where they are used in the same manner as dried cod-fish.

The houses are low, and the walls of earth and cane, with the exception of the house of the *corregidor*, the parish church, and a convent of the order of La Merced, which are all of stone; but the slight structure of their buildings is only adapted to this climate, where it is something wonderful to rain; and thus, when a considerable shower fell in 1728, the greater part of the houses were quite demolished.

The climate is dry and hot, though healthy. There is a small castle for the defence of the fort, on the top of a small mountain, called the Silla de Paita. The English admiral George Anson, took, burnt, and destroyed this city in 1741. It is 494 miles *n.* by *w.* from Lima, and 192 *s.* by *w.* of Guayaquil, in long. 80 50′ *w.* lat. 5 5′.

PAIRAPUPU, a point of land of the coast of Peru, in the same province and *corregimiento*.

PAITANABA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Huasco, not far from the junction of the two rivers which form this.

PAITILLA, a point in the bay of Panamá, on the coast of the S. sea, one league from that capital. It forms with the point of Chiriqui, a small road, which is dry at ebb-tide, and is the place where the canoes come to carry on the traffic of the place.

PAITITI, GRANO, a province and extensive country of the kingdom of Peru, little known as being inhabited by infidel Indians; among whom there are, however, some of the missions of the monks of San Francisco.

PAIX, PORT DE. See PORT DE PAIX.

PAI-ZAMA, a large rock of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, near the city of Ascension, in the road leading to Brasil; on the top of which rock are to be seen in the stone the marks of a man's feet, which, according to the tradition of the Indians, were of a certain person, who preached to their ancestors after the Deluge, and whose name was Paizuma, the same which the rock still retains. Some historians pretend to prove, that it was the apostle S. Thomas, supporting their argument by the tradition of similar phenonmena in various other parts of America.

[PAJARO, PAJAROS, or PAXAROS, islands on the coast of Chile, on the S. Pacific ocean. These are three or four rocks, the largest of which is called Pajaro Ninno, or Paxaro Ninno, and two miles *n. w.* by *n.* from the southernmost point of the main or point Tortugas, that closes the port of Coquimbo.]

[PAJAROS, LES, or ISLANDS OF BIRDS, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Chile, 29 miles *n. n. w.* of the bay of Coquimbo, and 60 *s. s. w.* of the harbour of Guasco or Huasco. The island of Choros is four miles *n.* of these islands, towards the harbour of Guasco.]

[PAJAROS. See PAXAROS.]

[PAKANOKIT, the seat of *Masassoit*, the famous Indian chief, was situated on Namasket river, which empties into Narraganset bay.]

PAKEBSEY, or POUGHKEEPSIE, a city of the province and colony of New York, *c.* of the river Hudson, and 62 miles *n.* of the city of New York. [See POUGHKEEPSIE.]

PALACE, an ancient province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, now united to the province of Popayan; discovered by Sebastian de Benalcazar in 1536. Its natives are cruel and ferocious, and descendants of the Paeces. It is at present without inhabitants, although it has some gold mines not worked.

PALACIO, a river of the province of Sucumbios, in the kingdom of Quito, which runs from *w.* to *e.* and unites itself with the river which rises from the lake Mocoa, in lat. 1° *n.*

PALAGUA, a lake of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province of Muzo or of Los Marquetones; formed from a waste water of the river Grande de la Magdalena.

PALANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chochapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Soritór.

PALANDA, an ancient province of the kingdom of Quito, belonging partly to the province of Jaen and partly to that of Piura, although the settlement remains in a very dilapidated state; of the same name, and situate on the bank of a river, *w.* of the city of Loyola, in lat. 4′ 48′ *s.*

PALANDA, the aforesaid river, runs *s. e.* rising near the city of Valladolid; waters the province, and enters the Chinchipe.

PALANIZUELA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Juguila and *alcaldia*

mayor of Xicayan in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is 20 leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

PALANTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zitlala and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 42 families of Indians, and is two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

PALATA, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, and of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta. Its shores abound with the pasture of *simbolar*, resembling the cane, and with leaves like barley, and on which the mules thrive and fatten. It is also used by the natives for interweaving the heads of the carts used for transporting merchandize to Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the Pasage.

[PALATINE, New York. A part of this town was erected into two new towns by the legislature in 1797.]

[PALATINE, or PALENTINE, a township in Montgomery county, New York, on the *n.* side of Mohawk river, and *w.* of Caghnawaga. In 1790 it contained 3404 inhabitants, including 192 slaves. In 1796, 585 of the inhabitants were electors. The compact part of it stands on the bank of the Mohawk, and contains a Reformed Dutch church, and 20 or 30 houses. It is 36 miles above Schenectady.]

[PALATINE Town, in the state of New York, lies on the *e.* bank of Hudson's river, and *n.* side of the mouth of Livingston river, which empties into the former; 10 miles *n.* of Rhynbeck, and 14 southerly of Hudson's city.]

PALATOS, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PALCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acoria.

PALCAMAYO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz in Peru, which runs *n.* in the district of the missions of Caxamarquilla for many leagues, and then unites with the Pangon to enter in a very abundant stream the Ucayale.

PALCAMAYO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acobamba.

PALCARO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru.

PALCIPA, a lake of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, formed from the river Andahuilas in the confines of the kingdom of Chile. On its shore is a fort for defence against the Infidel Indians.

PALCIPA, an extensive, fertile, and delightful valley of the same province.

PALCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Otoca.

PALCO, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Concepcion in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Biobio.

PALENA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river S. Domingo, to the *s.* of the city of Barinas Nueva.

PALENQUE, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the *n.* coast, in the jurisdiction of the city of Porto Bello, where terminates the jurisdiction of the province, and where that of the province of Darien begins. It is composed of negro refugee-slaves, who have, for the sake of better security, selected a place craggy and difficult of access on the shore of the river Sardinas. Many maintain their religion, and in 1743 they intreated the president of Panamá that he would send them a curate.

PALENQUE, another settlement, of the province and government of Cartagena, and district of the town of Maria, *n.* of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PALENQUE, another, of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, of the district of Baba; situate on the shore of this river, to the *n.* of its head settlement, at 24 leagues distance.

PALENQUE, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the sea-coast.

PALENQUE, a river in the same province and kingdom as the former. It enters the Sebastian.

PALENQUE, a point of land on the *s.* coast of the island S. Domingo, between the point of Nizao and the river Ozama.

PALENQUES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. They took this name from the *estacades* which they made for their defence, and which resembled trenches. It is not numerous, but ferocious, and dwelling on the borders of the Orinoco; bounded by the nation of the Guamos.

PALIZADA. See MISSISIPPI.

PALLACTANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; celebrated for the rich mines of gold and silver in its district, and which were formerly worked to such profit as to exceed all the other mines of Peru;

ing a register, in which 18 veins of these metals were marked as his own property. These mines are no longer worked.

PALLAHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tacna.

PALLALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru, where there is a coal-mine not worked.

PALLAQUEZ, San Miguel de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

PALLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillosbaxos.

PALLASCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

PALLATE, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island Jamaica.

[PALLISER'S Islands, in the *s.* Pacific ocean, are between 15' and 16 of *s.* lat. and from 146° to 147° of *w.* long. From lat. 14' to 20 *s.* and long. 138° to 150' *w.* the ocean is strewed with low half-overflowed islands, which renders it necessary for navigators to proceed with much caution.]

PALMA, Nuestra Senora de la, a city of the *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Don Antonio de Toledo, in the country of the Colimas Indians, in 1560, and not in 1512, as the Ex-jesuit Coleti asserts: translated to the spot where it now stands by Captain Gutierre de Ovalle in 1563 (and not in 1572, as that author also affirms), giving it the name of Ronda, in honour of his native place, but which it afterwards lost.

It is of a moderately hot temperature, produces much cotton, maize, *yucas*, plantains, and sugar-cane, of which sugar is made in abundance, with preserves, particularly of *guayaba;* and with these and some cotton and linen manufactures, it carries on a pretty trade. Money being very scarce here, articles of cotton are bartered for provisions, and *vice versâ*. The principal food of the natives is what they call *soata*, which is composed of maize and *rayamas*. This city has, besides the parish-church, which is entitled Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion, a convent of the religious order of San Francisco, so poor as to maintain only one individual. The copper mines, which are very fine, are worked.

The inhabitants amount to 600 housekeepers, who by the commerce alone aforesaid of the sweets and linen, have raised themselves to such a degree of opulence and respectability as to vie with the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Pamplona, without the advantages of their silver and emerald mines. They have, however, a fairer mine, the source of all happiness, virtue. It is this that renders them beloved and esteemed throughout the kingdom. This city is situate on the *e.* shore of the river Magdalena, 54 miles *n.* of Santa Fé, and 68 *w.* by *s.* of Tunja. Lat. 5 8' *n.* and long. 74° 52' 30' *w.*

Palma, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España; situate in a spot surrounded by *serranias*, in which dwell dispersed the Pames Indians. Few of these live in the settlement, but prefer scattering themselves over the mountains and woods, according to their antient habits, and in different times of the year they take up their residence by the stalls where they pen their cattle. The population (including these mountaineers) amounts to 3000 families. It has a convent of the religious order of San Francisco, and is 22 leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

Palma, another, of the head settlement of Zanguio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora, in the same kingdom; situate in an extensive and pleasant valley.

It is of an hot and moist temperature; bounded *e.* by the mountain of Las Canoas, and *w.* and *n.* by the sea of Chapala, from the shores of which it is distant a league and an half. Its population is of 24 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 13 of Indians, who maintain themselves by fishing. Somewhat less than three leagues from its head settlement.

Palma, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Valparaiso in the kingdom of Chile; situate *s.* of the town of Santa Barbara.

Palma, another, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora del Rosario, of the missions which are held by the religious order of S. Domingo, in the district of the city of Pedraza, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Palma, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs nearly *w.* with a slight inclination to *s. w.* and enters the Paratinga.

Palma, an island situate near the coast of the same kingdom as the former river, close to the mouth of the river La Plata.

Palma, another settlement, with the surname of Gorda, in the jurisdiction of Orizava, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan in Nueva España.

PALMAR, San, Agustin del, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España; of a cold and dry temperature, and containing 36 families

of Spaniards, 48 of *Mustees*, 12 of Mulattoes, and 61 of Indians. Its territory is barren and fallow, so that the greater part of its inhabitants follow the trade of locksmiths. Eight leagues *e.* one quarter to *s.e.* of its capital.

PALMAR, another settlement, of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná: one of the missions held there by the Capuchin fathers of Cataluña; situate *s.* of the city of S. Tomas.

PALMAR, another, of the province and government of Veragua, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

PALMAR, another, of the province and government of Yucatán in the kingdom of Guatemala, on the side of the point of Piedra on the coast.

PALMAR, a bay on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Darien, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate between the port Quemado and that of Piñas. It is a good port, called De la Hambre, where the river of the same name empties itself.

PALMAR, a lake of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, in the extremity of the coast formed by the river La Plata.

PALMAR, a port on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Esmeraldas, under the equinoctial line.

PALMAR, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, of the district of Yaguache, to the *n.* It runs *n.w.* and enters the Babahoyo in lat. 1'45' *s.*

PALMAR, a point of land of the interior points which form the entrance or channel of the lake of Maracaibo.

PALMARES, SAN DIEGO DE LOS, or DE GUAMES, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito: one of those which form the missions of the Sucumbios Indians, and which were held at the charge of the Jesuits. It is situate on the shore of the river Guames, near where it is entered by the Putumayo.

PALMARES, another settlement, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the coast, near lake Charqueada.

PALMAS, SALAZAR DE LOS, a city of the government of S. Faustino in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded by Diego de Montes in 1553, by way of security to the silver mines of S. Pedro, on the shore of a river which traverses a beautiful date-grove; but its inhabitants shortly abandoned it being pressed sore by the infidels, who succeeded in destroying it. In 1555 it was re-peopled by Captain Diego Parada, with the name of Niruá, from its having been removed to the shore of this river: but here it had not better fortune than in the former place, and in 1583 it was founded a third time in the spot where it now stands, by the Governor Francisco de Caceres, by order of the Colonel Alonso Estevan Rangél, for the head of the *alcaldía mayor*, which title the successors of the governor preserved for many years.

It is of an hot temperature, and lies amongst some rough and craggy mountains; but is very abundant in *cacao*, sugar canes, plantains, *yucas*, and maize. It has, besides the parish church, a chapel of Nuesta Señora de Belen. Its population is composed of 400 housekeepers, and it is 16 leagues *n.n.w.* of Pamplona; from the jurisdiction of which it is divided by the river Salazar, or Sulia.

PALMAS, another city, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the same kingdom: founded by Fernando Valdes in 1544, on the shore of the grand river Magdalena, *n.* of Santa Fé; but it has fallen into such decay as to be nothing more than a miserable hamlet.

PALMAS, a settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the same kingdom as the former cities. It belongs to the district of the jurisdiction of the town of Sinú, and is situate at the bay of this name, near the coast.

PALMAS, another, with the dedicatory title of San Luis, of the missions which are held by the religious order of S. Domingo, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Pedraza, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Canaguán.

PALMAS, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Panuco in Nueva España, which runs into the sea in the bay of Mexico.

PALMAS, another river, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco, in the same kingdom; which also enters the sea between the rivers Santa Ana and De Dos Bocas.

PALMAS, a bay on the coast of California, opposite Nueva España, between the bay of Cerralvo and the cape Porfia.

PALMAS, a port of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the river Grande de la Magdalena, with a settlement of considerable traffic.

PALMAS, another river, of the province and government of Venezuela in the same kingdom, which runs *s.* and enters the Manapire.

PALMAS, another port, on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the port of Sama and the bay of Baxanas.

Palmas, an island of the S. sea, discovered by Francisco Pizarro in 1527, who gave it this name from the number of palms found upon it. It lies in the bay of Chiramina, is a league and an half in circumference, opposite the mouth of the river San Juan, of the province and government of Chocó. Twenty-six leagues from the cape of Corrientes, and is desert and uncultivated.

Palmas, another river, of the island of Granada, one of the lesser Antilles of the French. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in lat. 12° 4′ *n.*

Palmas. Some islands of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. They are many, and form a semi-circle between the island Pinos and the Playón Grande and the bay of Mandinga.

[PALMER, a rough and hilly township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 63 miles *w.* by *s.* of Boston; it is situated on the *n.* side of Quebang river, and bounded *e.* by Western in Worcester county. An act passed in last session, 1796, to incorporate a society to make a turnpike-road between these two towns. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 809 inhabitants.]

[Palmer's River, a water of Narraganset bay, which empties with another small river, and forms Warren river, opposite the town of Warren.]

PALMERAS, Punta de, a point on the coast of Los Humos, of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil; between the island Corubun and port Tortuga.

[PALMERSTON'S Island, of which one in particular has been so named, is in lat. 18° 10′ *s.* and long. 163° 20′ *w.* and is the second in situation from the *s. e.* of a group of 9 or 10, all known by the same general name. It affords neither anchorage nor water; but if the weather is moderate, a ship that is passing the *s.* Pacific ocean in this track, may be supplied with grass for cattle, cocoa-nuts, fish, and other productions of the island. The principal island is not above a mile in circumference; nor is it elevated more than three feet above the surface of the sea.]

[PALMETTO, the most *e.* point of the bay so called, on the *s. w.* coast of the island of S. Christopher's, in the W. Indies. The shore is rocky, and a fort protects the bay. Also the most *n.* point of the island of Jamaica; having Manatee bay on the *w.* and Island bay on the *e.*]

PALMILLA, San Lucas de los, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozinco in Nueva España. It contains 77 families of Indians, and lies *n.* of its capital.

Palmilla, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa Cecilia; a *reduccion* of Indians made by the missionaries of the order of San Francisco, in the district and jurisdiction of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcazar in Nueva España. It contains 40 families of Indians, without those who live dispersed about its precincts, and is 20 leagues from the head settlement of the district of Tula.

Palmilla, another, of the province and government of Sierra Gorda in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España, founded in 1740, by Don Joseph de Escandón, Count of Sierra Gorda, colonel of militia of Queretaro.

[PALMISTE Point, on the *n.* side of the *n. w.* part of the island of St. Domingo, three leagues *s.* of point Portugal, the *e.* point of the small island La Tortue, and five *e.* of Port de Paix.]

PALMISTES, Punta de, a point on the *s.* coast of the island of S. Christopher, one of the lesser Antilles, between the river Pentecoste and the rivulet of Peláu.

PALMITAL, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river of Las Piedras.

PALMITO, a river of the province and country of the Canelos Indians, in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *e. n. e.* and enters the Bobonasa by the *w.* shore, between the Caspi-yacu to the *n.* and the Chambira to the *s.* in lat. 1° 37′ *s.*

Palmito, a point of land of the *n.* coast of the island Jamaica, between the river Annoto and the bay of Orange.

[PALMYRA, a town and the only port of entry and delivery in the state of Tennesse, constituted a port of entry by law of the United States, January 31, 1797.]

PALO, Colorado, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast at the mouth of the river Limari.

Palo, Arecife del, an island near the coast of Vera Cruz in the bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España, between the island Verde and La Anegada.

PALOMAS, Isla de los, an island in the gulf of Venezuela, at the entrance or mouth of the lake of Maracaibo, to the *n.* of the city. It has a small settlement of the same name, and is in lat. 10° 56′ *n.*

PALOMETA, a small river of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru. It rises from some very lofty mountains

to the *w.* of the settlement of Los Desposorios, runs *n.* and enters the Piray.

PALOMINO, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the *sierra* of the Posegueicas Indians, runs *n.* and enters the sea between the cape San Juan de Guia and the river Hacha.

[PALOMINOS. Small islands on the coast of Peru, S. America; three miles *w.* of St. Lawrence island, or St. Lorenzo. They have from 13 to 14 fathoms water on them.]

PALOMOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province of Gran Chaco in Peru. It extends from *e.* to *w.* from the river Bermejo, and the spacious *llanuras* of Manso to the *s.* These barbarians are ferocious, and issue from the woods to infest the neighbouring provinces; and as a defence against them there is a fort called San Joseph, supplied by the Spaniards.

[PALONQUE, the cape *e.* of Nisao point, at the mouth of Nisao river, on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, in lat. 18° 13′ *n.* and long. 73° 2′ *w.* of Paris.]

PALORA, a rapid river of the province and government of Macas in the kingdom of Quito, which rises in the province of Riobamba, to the *n.* of a lake of the mountain of Sangay, close to the settlement of Cebadas. It runs from *w.* to *e.* till it enters the Pastaza or Pastaca, and in the woods of its vicinity dwell some Indians of the nation of Los Xibaros. Its mouth is in lat. 1° 47′ *s.*

PALPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande, not far from the sea-coast.

PALPACACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huaillati.

PALPAL, a small river of the kingdom of Chile in the province and *corregimiento* of Itala. It runs *n.n.w.* and unites itself with the Temuco to enter the Dinguilli.

PALPAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Gorgor.

PALPAS, another settlement, in the same province and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Churin.

[PALTZ, NEW, a township on the *w.* side of Hudson's river in Ulster county, New York, about 18 miles *n.* of Newburgh, and 30 *n.e.* of Goshen. It contains 2309 inhabitants, including 302 slaves.]

PAMBAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

PAMBAMARCA, a very lofty *paramo* or mountain, always covered with snow, of the kingdom of Quito; one of those chosen by the academicians of the sciences at Paris, who visited this kingdom to measure one of the degrees of the equator, on which to make their observations. On it are seen the ruins of four fortresses of the Incas, called *pucares*, consisting of concentrical ditches of three or four rows, and in the interior one a wall or parapet. The exterior one, which was in general about two toises wide and as many deep, is in some parts so wide as to be seen at a league's distance; and indeed it was altogether so ordered for the safety of the besieged, that the inner border should command the exterior ones. At the top of this mountain there blows a constant wind, so strong that people can scarcely live in it. It is 20 miles with a slight inclination to the *n.* of Quito.

PAIMAUNKE. See YORK.

[PAMLICO Sound, on the *e.* coast of N. Carolina, is a kind of lake or inland sea, from 10 to 30 miles broad, and nearly 60 miles in length. It is separated from the Atlantic ocean, in its whole length, by a beach of land hardly a mile wide, generally covered with small trees or bushes. Through this bank are several small inlets by which boats may pass; but Ocrecok inlet is the only one that will admit vessels of burden into the districts of Edenton and Newbern. This inlet is in lat. 34° 54′ *n.* and opens between Ocrecok island and Core bank. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds, and receives Pamlico or Tar river, the river Neus, besides other small streams. See OCRECOK, Cape HATTERAS, &c.]

PAMPACHIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru.

PAMPACOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Arahuay.

PAMPACOLCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuios de Arequipa in the same kingdom.

PAMPACUCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in the same kingdom.

PAMPADEQUES, SAN PABLO DE, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito.

PAMPAHUACIS, a barbarous nation of warlike Indians, who dwell *n.* of Cuzco; subjected to the empire by Huayna Capac, thirteenth emperor of the Incas.

PAMPAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru.

PAMPAMARCA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas, of the same kingdom.

PAMPAMARCA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta or Canes, and Canches, same kingdom.

PAMPANO, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it enters the lake Atole at a small space from its head.

PAMPAQUINCHIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huanic.

PAMPAROMAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Moro in the province of Santa.

PAMPAS, a barbarous nation of warlike Indians of the kingdom of Peru; extending *n.* and *w.* of the Paraguay, and bounded by Cordoba del Tucumán.

PAMPAS, some extensive *llanuras* of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, running *s.* for more than 300 leagues, as far as the province of Cuyo of the kingdom of Chile. In them there lives some wandering barbarous nations of Indians, the Huarcas or Pampas, the Aucaes, Pehuenches, Pulches and Uncas; who for the most part go about on horseback, robbing, plundering, and murdering the travellers which fall into their way: accordingly it is necessary, in passing from Peru to Chile, and *vice-versâ*, that the carts (these being the vehicles used for the purpose) should go in large parties, so as to give a more effectual resistance to this race of banditti: nor is the same precaution unobserved by such as go to collect salt from the great saline grounds 200 leagues from Buenos Ayres; this salt being extremely white, and of excellent quality, and employing, in conveying it, no less than 300 carts, which, although in close company, are not unfrequently attacked in their journey. They start about November, and are two months away on their rout.

In these vast plains are found many tigers, leopards, ostriches, *quiriquinchos* or *armadillos*, partridges, hares, and other animals. In the pastures which are exceedingly fine, and in some parts so lofty as to cover a man on horseback, breed a great number of bulls, horses, and mules, descendants of those brought from Spain at the time of the conquest. Many troops of these wild animals, in their rout from one place to another, will often meet and attack the unwary traveller, and even the aforesaid carts in their way from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza in the kingdom of Chile. Sometimes proceeding in multitudes to drink at one of the many rivers which irrigate these parts, they will rush with such violence into the water that the foremost will be driven so deep into the mud by the pressure of those behind, as to be unable to extricate themselves, and there perish; and this is the reason why there are constantly seen such heaps of bones on the banks of the *abrevaderos* or drinking places.

The Indians have an easy method of catching any of the above animals by a small cord of two yards long, with a ball of iron or stone at one end, at the other a piece of wood or some light substance: this they use as a sling, and such is their dexterity in throwing it that, without ever missing the animal aimed at amongst the vast herd, they cause it so to entwine its legs, that, in effort to escape, it immediately falls, and becomes an easy prey.

Here are also many asses, by which, in this province as well as that of Tucumán, they produce a fine and numerous breed of mules, which are carried for sale to Peru. There are likewise many dogs, so voracious and bold, that, in lack of cattle to feed on, they will fall upon the people; nor is it uncommon that, under such circumstances, travellers have been sacrificed to their greediness: these dogs will not merely attack cattle, but they will go in troops and fight the tiger, and although many of them, as is generally the case, will fall victims to their presumption, they never fail to be finally victorious, and glut themselves on its flesh: the same system of warfare they practise, but with less cost, upon the bulls. Those who have seen these engagements represent them as horrible though extremely fine and amusing; more so, perhaps, could they be witnessed in security.

In these Pampas blow several strong winds very similar to hurricanes, which they call *pampperos*; and so impetuous are they as to arrest the force and progress of the carts drawn by six oxen and with a load of upwards of 600 *arrobas*.

PAMPAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, in the district of which is a road leading down to the settlement of Tupe, called *de las cinco mil escalones* (of the 5000 steps), since it is asserted that there are this number in its descent.

PAMPAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailasci in the same kingdom.

PAMPAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pallasca.

PAMPAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Gunata in the same kingdom.

PAMPAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Arahuay.

PAMPAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailasci in the same kingdom; distinct from that aforesaid, and annexed to the curacy of Marco

PAMPAS, a large river, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom of Peru. It rises *n.* of the settlement of Sora, runs *n.* and enters the Apurimac, in the province of Guanta. It has a bridge of hurdles, of 30 yards long and one and an half wide, over which pass the goods on their way from Lima to Cuzco.

PAMPAYATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Moro in the province of Santa.

PAMPICHI, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala, annexed to the curacy of Amatitán, to which it is very near.

PAMPLONA, a city of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunga in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded by Captain Pedro de Ursua and Orlien de Velasco in 1549, according to the order of the Most Illustrious Piedrahita, and not Miguel Diez de Armendariz, as the Ex-Jesuit Coleti asserts, in 1558. He gave it the name in memory of his native place of Ursua, capital of Navarra. It is situate on a plain or *llano* called Del Espiritu Santo, surrounded on all sides by mountains, which make its temperature extremely cold. It is very fertile, and abounding in cattle, vegetable productions, sugar-engines, and cotton manufactures, with all of which it has a great commerce, as well as by gold and copper taken from some mines, the last of which and the best was discovered in 1765.

The parish church is one of the handsomest buildings in the whole kingdom. Here are beautiful houses, public edifices and squares, an hermitage which is a vice-parish, and in which is venerated an image of Christ crucified, with two of the thieves, all being fine pieces of sculpture; some convents of the religious orders of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, San Agustin, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, an hospital, and a monastery of nuns of Santa Clara; the which, together with the whole city, suffered much from an earthquake which happened in 1644.

Its jurisdiction extends as far as Tunja, 24 leagues further on the part towards Jiron, and the same distance to the *e.* and towards the town of San Christoval. It has, besides the governor, a *corregidor* of Indians, and an *alcaldía mayor* of the mines. It has been the native place of *Fr.* Francisco Vivar, of the order of San Francisco, a man of great virtue and science, 185 miles *n. e.* of Santa Fé, 124 *n. e.* of Velez, 156 *w. s. w.* of Truxillo, 110 *w. s. w.* of Merida, and 131 *w.* with a slight inclination to the *s.* of Varinas, in lat. 7° 1′ 30″ *n.* and lon. 72° 21′ *w.*

PAMTICOE, an abundant river of the province and colony of N. Carolina: which runs *s. e.* and enters the sea in the strait of its name.

This strait is formed by the coast of S. Carolina and the island of Hateras.

[PAMUNKY, the ancient name of York river in Virginia: but this name is now confined to the *s.* branch, formed by the confluence of the N. and S. Anna. This and the *n.* branch, Mattapony, unite and form York river, just below the town of De La War.]

PAMURACOCHA, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru. It is long and narrow.

PAN, BOCA DE, a creek of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Piura and kingdom of Peru; situate in the bay of Tumbes.

PAN, DE AZUCAR, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, situate near the strait of its name.

PAN, another settlement, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the Orinoco, and now under the charge of the order of the Capuchins.

PAN, a very lofty mountain, of a conical figure, on the shore of the river La Plata, at its entrance; in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, close to the river Solis Chico.

PAN, another, on the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, at the mouth of the river Jelouzelt.

PAN, another, on the *n. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, between the bay of S. Jacques and that of Charpentier.

PAN, a strait or narrow pass formed by the river Paraguay, in the province of this name.

[PANA, an island on the coast of Peru, 35 miles *s. s. w.* of Guayaquil. At point Arena, which is the *n. w.* point, all ships bound farther into Guayaquil bay stop for pilots, as there is good anchorage over against the middle of the town, in five fathoms, and a soft oozy ground. It is also called Puna.]

[PANACA, a burning mountain on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, about three leagues from the volcano of Sansonate.]

PANACACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru.

[PANADOU, or MENADOU, a bay on the coast of Cape Breton island, near the *s.* part of the gulf of St. Lawrence].

PANAMA, a city and capital of the kingdom and government of Tierra Firme; founded on the coast of the Pacific or S. sea, upon an isthmus to which it gives its name, at the foot of a lofty mountain called Ancon. It was founded by Pedrarias Dávila in 1518, in a part now called *Panamá la vieja* (the old) where it was sacked and burnt in 1670 by the English pirate John Morgan, when it was in the following year translated to a league's distance by the Major-general Don Antonio Fernandez de Cordoba; and was first fortified by Alonso Mercado de Villa-corta. It is irregularly and badly defended; but has been one of the richest and most important towns of commerce in the whole world, as being the regular depôt of all the goods going from Peru to Europe, before that the navigation of Buenos Ayres and of Cape Horn were so much practised.

It is the head of a bishopric, created in 1521; has besides the cathedral, two parishes, one with the title of S. Felipe in the city, and another of the title of Santo Ava, in the suburbs without the wall, which are larger than the city itself; likewise the convents of the orders of San Francisco, S. Domingo, La Merced, the barefooted Augustins with the title of S. Joseph, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, with a seminary for studies, and an university founded by the bishop Don Francisco Xavier de Luna y Victoria in 1571; an hospital of San Juan de Dios and a monastery of the nuns of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion.

In its early times it had a mint, which lasted but a short time. It was governed by a president and a tribunal of the royal audience, erected in 1535, which was abolished in 1752, only a military governor and viceroy being left. This city, from being once great and opulent, is reduced to a poor and miserable state from the decay of its commerce since that the galleons have ceased to go to Tierra Firme, and since that it had endured two dreadful conflagrations in 1737 and 1756. To the latter evil it was very liable, most of its houses being built of finely carved wood: the cathedral, however, is of stone and of magnificent architecture.

The temperature of this city is burning hot, though the nights are fresh and agreeable. The territory is fertile but little cultivated, as the city is supplied with necessaries from the provinces and settlements of its jurisdiction, as well as from those of Peru by the S. sea, and from those of Europe and the foreign colonies by the N. sea, from whence it lies 11 leagues. It is celebrated for the meeting held in it by the Triumvirate, who deliberated in 1525 concerning the discovery and conquest of Peru, who were Franciso Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and Hernando de Luque.

The port is formed by some islands at the distance of two leagues and an half from the town, where vessels may lie sheltered from the winds. The tides are regular, and the high water is every three hours, when it runs to a great height, and falls with such rapidity as to leave three quarters of a league dry when down.

The city of Panamá has the arms which were granted it in 1521, by the emperor Charles V. with the title of very noble and very loyal; a shield divided into a pale and gold field, having in the middle of the right side a yoke and a bundle of brown-coloured arrows, with blue points and silver feathers, this having been the device of the catholic kings: then in the other half, or the left side, two carvels, one above the other, and above them a star, which denoted the arctic pole, and in the orle of the shield castles and lions. It is the native place of father Agustin Hurtado, of the Jesuits; put to death in the settlement of Gayes of the missions of Mainas, at the hands of the Indians, whilst instructing them in the faith in 1688; also of father Ignacio de Cáceres, his companion. In lat. 9° 0′ 30″ *n.* long. 79° 19′ *w.*

Catalogue of the Bishops who have presided in Panamá.

1. Don *Fr.* Vicente de Valverde, a monk of the order of S. Domingo; elected bishop of Santa Maria del Darien, the first church of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in 1533.

2. Don *Fr.* Juan de Quevedo; a monk of the order of San Francisco, native of Bejori in the mountains of Burgos. He passed over to the church and returned to Spain, and had many disputes with *Fr.* Bartolome de los Casas, in presence of the emperor Charles V. on the subject of the liberty of the Indians, in which he was convinced and conquered by the bishop Casas; he died at Barcelona.

3. Don *Fr.* Juan de la Guardia, of the order of San Francisco, of whom we know no more

than that his name is mentioned in the catalogue of the bishops of that holy church.

4. Don *Fr.* Martin de Bejar, of the order of S. Francisco, native of Sevilla; presented by the emperor Charles V. to be bishop of Santa Maria del Darien. In his time the See was translated to the city of Panamá.

5. Don *Fr.* Tomas de Berlanga, of the order of S. Domingo, native of the town of his name; he passed to America, where he was provincial of his order, and elected bishop of Panamá in 1530. He renounced the bishopric in 1537; and died in his native place in 1551.

6. Don *Fr.* Vicente de Peraza, of the order of S. Domingo, collegiate in the college of S. Gregorio de Valladolid. According to *Fr.* Alonso Fernandez, he was bishop in 1540.

7. Don *Fr.* Pablo de Torres, of the order of S. Domingo, and not of San Geronimo, as Gil Gonzalez Davila wrongly asserts: he was bishop in 1560.

8. Don *Fr.* Juan Vaca, of the order of S. Benito, abbot of the monasteries of Sahogun and Carrion; presented by Philip II. to the bishopric of Panamá, and died on his passage.

9. Don Francisco Abrego, elected bishop of Panamá in 1569: he governed 15 years, and died in 1574.

10. Don *Fr.* Manuel de Mercado, of the order of San Geronimo: he entered Panamá, and took possession of his bishopric in 1578, and died in 1580.

11. Don Bartolomé Martinez Menacho, native of Almendralejo in Estremadura, archdeacon of the holy church of Lima in 1587: he was the first who made the visitation; and passing to Santa Fé in 1593, he died at Cartagena.

12. Don Pedro Duque de Ribera, collegiate of the college of Santa Maria de Jesus of Sevilla, and dean of the church of S. Domingo; elected bishop of Panamá in 1594: he also died at Cartagena, when about to take possession.

13. Don Antonio Calderon, dean of the holy church of Santa Fé, bishop of Puerto-rico; promoted to the church of Panamá in 1594: he founded there a mass of the Virgin for every Saturday, and another on Fridays, of Christ's passion; he was promoted to the bishopric of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1605.

14. Don *Fr.* Agustin de Carvajal, native of Mexico, of the order of S. Agustin, assistant general of the same. When prior of his convent at Valladolid, he was elected to the bishopric of Panamá, of which he took possession in 1608: he consecrated the bells of its church, founded the college of San Agustin with six collegiates, according to the Tridentine council, for the service of the cathedral, and was promoted to the bishopric of Guamanga in 1612.

15. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Camera, of the order of S. Domingo: he passed to America as visitor of the provinces of Quito and Chile; and, having finished the visitation, was presented to the bishopric of Panamá, of which he took possession in 1614; he endowed funds for two additional collegiates in the college of San Agustin, and gave a prize of 300 dollars in the college of the Jesuits for promoting the study of the cases of conscience; he also gave 4000 dollars for the finishing of the cathedral, which had been begun, endowed two chaplains of the choir, and died in 1624.

16. Don *Fr.* Christoval Martinez de Salas, Premonstratensian canon, native of Medina del Campo, *definidor* of his order, abbot of the convent of Segovia, rector of the college of Santa Susana in Salamanca, and visitor-general of his order: presented by the king Don Philip IV. to the bishopric of Panamá in 1625: endowed two masses sung to the Virgin on Wednesdays and Saturdays, gave 2000 dollars for building a collateral chapel, and died blind and full of infirmities in 1640.

17. Don *Fr.* Hernando Ramirez, a monk of the order of la Santisima Trinidad, native of the Arroyo del Puerco in the bishopric of Coria: he studied arts and theology in Salamanca, was vicar and preacher of the convent of Nuestra Señora de las Virtudes, procurator-general of his order at court, minister of the convents of Toledo, Fuente Santa, Alcala, and Talavera, commissary and visitor of the provinces of Aragon, Cataluña, and Valencia, provincial and vicar-general in that of Castilla; elected bishop of Panamá in 1640, he entered to take possession in 1643. In his time, when the city was on fire, he, abandoning his house to the flames, ran to save the sacred vases of the altar: he died in 1652.

18. Don Bernardo de Izaguivre, native of Toledo, fiscal of the inquisition of Cartagena of the Indies and of Lima, also inquisitor in the latter; elected bishop of Panamá in 1655: he was promoted to the bishopric of Cuzco in 1660.

19. Don Diego de Vergara, native of Lima, professor of sacred writings in its royal university, penitentiary canon of its holy church, elected bishop of Panamá in 1663: he died before he could be consecrated.

20. Don Sancho Pardo de Figueróa, native of

Lima, dean of Truxillo, magisterial canon of the holy church of his native place: elected bishop of Panamá in 1667, and promoted to the bishopric of Guamanga.

21. Don Antonio de Leon, who was promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo in 1677, having been provisional president and captain-general by order of the king.

22. Don Lucas Fernandez de Piedrahita, native of Santa Fé in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, *racionero* and canon of this holy church, treasurer and chanter in the same, bishop of Santa Marta, and promoted to Panamá in 1682: he died in 1688.

23. Don Diego Ladron de Guevara, *collegiate mayor* in the *real* de Alcalá, canon of the cathedrals of Siqüenza and Malagá: presented to the bishopric of Panamá in 1689, and promoted to that of Guamanga in 1699, when he was provisional president.

24. Don *Fr.* Juan de Arguelles, of the order of S. Agustin, native of Lima: elected bishop of Panamá in 1694, and promoted to the bishopric of Arequipa.

25. Don *Fr.* Manuel de Mimbela, of the order of San Francisco, native of Fraga in Aragon: he passed over as missionary apostolic to Zacatecas in Nueva España, where he was lecturer in theology, and twice guardian in his convent, and then returned to Spain as procurator-general. After this, promoted to the church of Oaxaca; and, before he took possession, to that of Guadalaxara.

26. Don *Fr.* Juan Joseph de Llamas y Rivas, of the order of the Carmen Calzado, native of Murcia, provincial of his order in the province of Andalucia; elected bishop of Panamá, and afterwards nominated provisional president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom in 1716.

27. Don *Fr.* Bernardo Serrada, of the order of Nuestra Señora del Carmen Calzado, provincial in his religion; elected bishop of Panamá in 1720, and promoted to Cuzco in 1725.

28. Don Agustin Rodriguez, curate of Hortaleza in the bishopric of Toledo; elected the aforesaid year of 1725, and promoted to La Paz in 1731.

29. Don Pedro Morcillo, who went as auxiliary bishop to Panamá in 1732: he died in 1741.

30. Don *Fr.* Diego de Salinas y Cabrera, of the order of San Agustin: he refused to accept the office.

31. Don Juan de Castañeda, archdeacon of the holy cathedral church of Cuzco; bishop of Panamá in 1743, and promoted to that of Cuzco in 1749.

32. Don Felipe Manrique de Lara, native of Lima; elected to the bishopric of Panamá in 1753, but he renounced it.

33. Don Francisco Xavier de Luna y Victoria, native of the same city of Panamá; founder of the university of San Xavier in the college of the Jesuits, presented to the bishopric of his native place in 1751, and to that of Truxillo in Peru in 1759.

34. Don Manuel de Romani y Carrillo, native of Guamanza; elected bishop in 1759, and promoted to that of Cuzco in 1763.

35. Don Miguel Moreno y Ollo, native of Panamá, canon of its holy church, commissary of the tribunal of the inquisition of Cartagena; elected bishop in 1763, and promoted to Guamanga in 1770.

36. Don *Fr.* Francisco de los Rios, of the order of San Francisco; elected, the above year, bishop of Panamá: he died in 1777.

37. Don Joseph Antonio Umeres de Miranda, inquisitor of the holy tribunal of La Fé in Cartagena of the Indies: elected bishop of Panamá in 1777.

Commandants-general, Presidents, and Governors, who have ruled in the Kingdom of Tierra Firme.

1. Don Pedro Arias Davila, native of Segovia, brother of Count Puñsolem-rostro; elected by the emperor for his qualifications to command in Darien in 1514, where his glories were sullied from his having commanded, in a fit of passion, the heads of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and of Francisco Fernandez de Córdoba to be cut off: he governed until 1526, when his successor arrived in,

2. Don Pedro de los Rios, native of Córdoba, nominated on account of the complaints made against the former, and through the death of the Licentiate Lope de Sosa, also of Córdoba, who had been nominated, and had died suddenly. The clamours still persisting, the Licentiate Antonio de la Gama was sent out as residentiary judge in 1528; and as successor to the government was sent,

3. Francisco de Barrionuevo, native of Soria, famed for his conquests in the islands of Puertorico and S. Domingo, appointed to the government of Tierra Firme; but receiving a commission to attend the treaty of pacification with the *cazeque* Enriqué at S. Domingo, he did not take possession till 1533.

4. The Licentiate Pedro Vazquez de Acuña, who was nominated governor and residentiary judge; and sore complaints having been raised, there was shortly sent out another in the person of,

5. Doctor Francisco Robles, with the same commission as the former: he entered on his office in 1539, filled it with prudence and justice; but whether it was the effect of the climate, or some malignant fate had sown the seeds of discord in this government, he could not escape, covered as he was with perfections, the shafts of calumny and malice.

6. Pedro de Casaos, native of Sevilla, who, with the title of *corregidor* of Panamá, was nominated by the king to govern it. In his time occurred the robberies and depredations performed by Hernando Bachicao, captain Gonzalo Pizarro.

7. The Licentiate Don Pedro Ramires de Quiñones, first president, with the title as such of that audience: he settled the existing disturbances in the kingdom, and made war against the Negro Bayano, so as to succeed in restoring a perfect tranquillity.

8. Juan de Bustos Villegas, who passed whilst governor of the *plaza* of Cartagena to the government of Panamá in 1551: he died by a fall from his mule.

9. The Licentiate Juan Lopez de Cepeda, who was *oidor* deacon of the island of S. Domingo, when he went to Santa Fé in the same capacity: from thence he went to be *alcalde del crimen* of the audience of Panamá, and promoted to Charcas in 1558.

10. The Licentiate Francisco de Cardenas, the last robed president of Tierra Firme, from the establishment there of the commandancy-general of the kingdom, the city of Panamá, its capital, being the place of arms, *(plaza de armas)*: he died in 1594.

11. Don Juan del Barrio Sepulveda, *oidor* deacon of the royal audience, provisional governor through the death of the former, and was holding the reins when arrived,

12. Don Alonso de Sotomayor y Andia, Marquis of Valparaiso, *comendador* of Villa-mayor in the order of Santiago, native of Tuxillo in Estremadura, an officer of great credit in Flanders and at Chile, where he had governed the king's armies: was at Lima, on his way to Europe, when he was nominated president of Panamá, by the viceroy the Marquis of Cañete, to defend the kingdom against an English armament, which, when arrived, he gloriously and completely repulsed: he governed until 1596, when he passed to Spain.

13. The aforesaid Juan del Barrio Sepulveda, *oidor* deacon of the audience, returned to be provisional governor till 1601, when there came,

14. The same Don Alonso de Sotomayor, nominated by the king in consideration of his conduct and great ability in the fortification of the Plaza of Portobello, in company with the renowned engineer Juan Baptista Antoneli. Although he had received an order to proceed to the government of Chile, he embarked for Europe in 1605.

15. Don Diego de Orozco, native of Lima.

16. Don Rodrigo de Viveroy Velasco, in whose time the conquest and spiritual reduction of the Guaimies Indians of the province of Veragua was commenced by the religious order of S. Domingo: his government ended in 1624.

17. Don Alvaro de Quiñones Osorio, knight of the order of Santiago, Marquis of Lorenzana: he governed until 1632, when he was promoted to the presidency of Guatemala.

18. Don Sebastian Hurtado de Corcuera, promoted from the presidency and captainship-general of the Philippine isles in 1634, having held that of Panamá only two years.

19. Don Enrique Enriquez de Sotomayor, promoted from the government of Puertorico to this presidency, which he exercised until 1638, when he died, causing great sentiments of regret.

20. Don Iñigo de la Mota Sarmiento, knight of the order of Santiago, chamberlain to his majesty the Archduke of Alberto, and of the supreme council and junta of war; promoted to the government of Puertorico in 1639, and died at Portobello whilst assisting at the dispatch of the galleons under the charge of the general Don Francisco Diaz Pimienta, in 1642.

21. Don Juan de Vega Bazán, who had been admiral of galleons, nominated president, governor, and commandant-general of the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

22. Don Juan de Bitrileante y Navarra, knight of the order of Calatrava: he died at Portobello, assisting at the dispatch of the armada of galleons, commanded by admiral Don Juan de Echavarri, in 1651, as may be seen by the stone over his sepulchre in the church.

23. Don Fernando de la Riva Aguero, knight of the order of Santiago, colonel, governor of Cartagena of the Indies, when he was nominated president of Panamá: he died also at Porto-

bello, assisting at the dispatch of the galleons, in 1663.

24. Don Juan Perez de Guzmán, knight of the order of Santiago, colonel, governor of Cartagena, and after having served in the militia and been governor of Antioquia and Puertorico, he was promoted to this presidency in 1665, through the death of the former. He went to retake the island of Santa Catalina, in the hands of the English pirate John Morgan, and was, nevertheless, deposed from the government by the viceroy of Peru, Count of Lemos, owing to some charges made against him by Don Bernardo Trilco de Figueróa, *oidor* deacon of that audience.

25. Don Agustin de Bracamonte, nominated provisional governor by the viceroy of Peru.

26. The aforesaid Don Juan Perez, who was now fully and honourably acquitted of all the charges against him. In his time the city was ruined and destroyed by the English pirate in 1670; when he was again suspended by the viceroy, and sent to answer for his conduct before the king.

27. Don Antonio Fernandez de Córdoba, knight of the order of Santiago, nominated immediately that the misfortune of the city was known, with orders to remove it to some more favourable spot. He accordingly embarked with a troop, called La Chamberga, and began to put his designs in execution on his arrival in 1671, when he died.

28. Don Francisco Miguel de Marichalar, *alcalde del crimen* of the royal audience of Lima, sent as provisional-governor by the viceroy, Count of Lemos: he ruled till the proprietor arrived in 1676.

29. Don Alonso Mercado de Villacorta, major-general, who was serving as governor of the provinces of Tucumán, where he had performed singular services to the king. He was promoted to this presidency, and translated the city, as commanded, to the spot where it now stands; who also began its fortification, as we find inscribed on the stone over the land-gates: but he died before he concluded his work, in 1681.

30. Dr. Don Lucas Fernandez de Piedrahita, native of Santa Fé, bishop of the holy church of Panamá, and celebrated author of the history of the conquest of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. He entered through the death of the former, and through the nomination of the viceroy of Peru, Count of Castellar. Although he manifested great powers, his reign was of but short duration, since in 1602 the proprietor arrived.

31. Don Pedro Ponte y Llerena, count of Palmar: he was the only president who fulfilled the term of the appointment, eight years, and this, notwithstanding that certain charges were made against him by the ministers of that audience.

32. Don Pedro Joseph Guzmán, Dávalos, Ponce de Leon, Santillan y Mesía, Marquis of La Mina, native of Sevilla, general of artillery, who, on account of his extraordinary services by sea and land, was nominated president of Panamá, and commandant-general of the kingdom, of which office he took possession in 1690: he governed five years, when by charges made against him, he was seized and treated with a rigour theretofore unexampled, being confined for four years without being allowed any communication with any one whatever.

33. Dr. Don Diego Ladron de Guevara, bishop of that holy church: encharged with the government by the king until the arrival of the proper successor.

34. Don Pedro Luis Henriquez de Guzmán, Count of Canillas, knight of the order of Calatrava, *corregidor* of Potosi: he took possession in 1696, and ruled to 1699, when, from the complaints of the people against the violence offered to the Marquis of La Mina, a successor was nominated in,

35. Don Joseph Antonio de la Rocha y Carranga, Marquis of Villa Rocha, knight of the order of Calatrava, general of the artillery in 1699, when he entered into the presidency; but he, in six months after, received a *cedule*, ordering him to give up the government to the same.

36. Don Pedro Luis Henriquez de Guzmán, Count of Canillas, on account of his having falsely given the king to understand of services he had performed for the kingdom, and robbing the governor of Cartagena, Don Juan Diaz Pimienta, of the honour of having routed the Scotch from Darien; for he, the count, having barely sent home an account of the success, without mentioning who had performed it, the king nominated him as viceroy of Peru, by way of reward for his prowess; but he did not reap any fruits of his stratagems, as he died the same year that he received his appointment, in 1699.

37. Don Fernando D'Avila Bravo de Laguna, knight of the order of Santiago, major-general, native of Lima: he entered in 1702, and governed till 1707, when he died.

38. Don Juan Eustaquio Vicentalo, Tello, Toledo y Leca, Marquis of Brenes, knight of the

order of Santiago, native of Sevilla, nominated on the death of the former, by the viceroy of Peru, the Marquis of Casteldios-rius. He only governed five months when the successor arrived,

39. The aforesaid Marquis of Villa Rocha, whose reign was of no long duration, as he was suspended in a few days by a *cedule* transmitted at the the instigation of the audience, who had certain charges against him.

40. Don Fernando de Haro Monterroso: he exercised the power for six months, until 1709, when the viceroy of Peru sent a minister of the audience of Lima to try him upon certain excesses which he had committed; upon which he was taken prisoner to Spain, and died in a prison at the court of Madrid.

41. Don Juan Baptista de Orueta y Irusta, *alcalde del crimen* of the royal audience of Lima; commissioned on the deposition of the former: he governed till 1710, when the successor nominated by the king arrived, himself returning to Lima to the execution of his office.

42. Don Joseph de Larrañeta y Vera, brigadier of the royal armies; serving in the government of Portobello, with the optional quality of accepting the precedency and captainship-general of the kingdom, in case of a vacancy of the present one, by a *cedule* from the king nominating him as it were viceroy: he took the reins in 1710, and half of the following year had not elapsed before two successors arrived at once.

43. The one, a person twice mentioned, the Marquis of Villa Rocha. His reign was so short that it could only be counted by hours, for having reached the capital from the fort of Chapo, where he had been confined, he took possession, and at five in the evening of the same day arrived,

44. Don Joseph Hurtado de Amezaga, brigadier-general of the royal armies: he took possession in 1711, and governed till 1716, when he was deposed by the king's order, deposition being committed to the charge of the bishop of that church, and the tribunal of audience being at the same time abolished.

45. Don *Fr.* Juan Joseph de Llamas y Rivas, of the order of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, bishop of Paramá, who also by the above-mentioned commisson was encharged with the government in 1716; and he held it till 1718, when arrived,

46 Don Geronimò Vadillo, brigadier of the royal armies, promoted to the government of Cartagena, which he was then exercising, according to the new establishment of five years provision in the governments which have no audience: his government lasted till 1723.

47. Don Gaspar Perez Buelta, who had been *oidor* of the audience then abolished, but which was by order of the king restored in 1723: he was there provisional deacon for three months and an half, when he embarked for Peru; promoted to the audience of Lima at the beginning of 1724.

48. Don Joseph de Alzamora y Ursino, who became deacon of the audience at the departure of the former, and as such encharged with the provisional government, the presidency and the commandancy-general, when in a month the proprietor arrived.

49. Don Manuel de Alderete, knight of the order of Santiago, field-marshal of the royal armies: he was promoted from the situation of viceroy of the Plaza of Cadiz to this presidency, and took possession in 1724; he governed till 1730, when he was deposed, and taken captive to the castle of Chapo, and being sent from thence at the departure of registrar of the house of commerce, in the frigate of war the *Ginovesa*, which was wrecked upon the shoal of La Vivora, he was there drowned.

50. Don Juan Joseph de Andía Vivero y Velasco, Marquis of Villa-hermosa, brigadier-general: he was governing at Cartagena, when he was promoted to the presidency of Panamá, with a commission to depose the predecessor the aforesaid year of 1730; and having solicited a licence to return to Spain, he obtained the permission of his majesty, who exalted him to the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1735; and shortly after his arrival he was made grandee, with the title of Marquis de Valparaiso.

51. Don Dionisio Martinez de la Vega, brigadier-general of the royal armies; promoted from the government to relieve the former governor in 1735. He remained till 1743, when his successor arrived, nominated by the king. As a reward for his services in making a peace with the Indians, his majesty raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general, as also admitted him to be gentleman of the bed-chamber. In his time the English, commanded by admiral Vernon, took the city of Portobello and castle of Chagre: he died at Panamá in 1744, whilst arranging his voyage to Spain.

52. Don Dionisio de Alçedo y Herrera, who had served in the presidency of Quito and commandancy-general of this kingdom, and found himself at court when nominated by the king to

proceed to Panamá, and to undertake the defence of Tierra Firme, threatened by invasion from the English from the year 1739. He was charged with different commissions, on account of his knowledge of America and his zeal in the service of his king; fulfilled his important duties with the greatest ability till 1749, when he was separated from his office through some calumnies made against him by the *oidors* of that audience, the origin of all the discords of this province. During his government he chastised the smugglers of the province of Natá, who to the number of 200, and supported by the English, had taken up arms against his majesty: he returned to Spain, where he was honourably acquitted.

53. Don Manuel de Montiano, brigadier-general of the royal armies: he was promoted from the government of Florida, and entered Panamá in 1749, when the audience was abolished through the representations made by the former, proving it to be the only means whereby to ensure the tranquillity of the government, as was in fact proved till 1750, when arrived,

54. Don Antonio Guill, colonel of the regiment of infantry of Guadalaxara, a man of great talent, virtue, and military experience: he was shortly removed to the presidency and captainship-general of Chile in 1761, his short reign being universally regretted.

55. Don Joseph Raon, brigadier of the royal armies: he governed for little more than two years, as having been removed to the presidency and captainship-general of the Philippine isles in 1763.

56. Don Joseph Blasco de Orozco, knight of the order of San Juan, colonel of the regiment of infantry of Burgos: he passed over to this government in the aforesaid year, and died in 1767.

57. Don Vicente de Olaziregui, colonel of the regiment of infantry of Granada: he governed in 1769, and died in 1773.

58. Don Pedro Carbonel, colonel of the regiment of infantry of Aragon, nominated in 1775: he governed till 1779.

59. Don Ramon de Carvajal, colonel of infantry, who was governing at Vique in the province of Cataluña, when he was destined to the government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, and before he took possession was promoted to this of Panamá in 1780; which he exercised till 1785, when the king nominated a successor in,

60. Don Joseph Domás, brigadier of the royal armada, nominated in 1785.

PANAMA, or DEL DARIEN Isthmus, a wide strip of land uniting N. and S. America, washed on the *n.* by the N. sea, and on the *s.* by the Pacific or S. sea, and forming the gulf of Panamá. Its width from the mouth of the river Chagre in the N. sea, to that of the river Caimito or Capina in the S. is 41 miles, and at its narrowest part, namely, from the mouth of the river Bayame in the gulf of Panamá, to the bay of Mandinga in the N. sea, it is 20 miles only. Its length from *e.* to *w.* is more than 200 miles. The *cordillera* of the Andes mountains, which are the lowest here, traverses its whole length, and then splits itself into several branches in N. America. This isthmus belongs in part to the province of Tierra Firme, and in part to that of Darien. The climate is nearly throughout hot and moist. It takes its name from the city of Panamá, which is situate upon it, on the shore of the S. sea; and in the opposite part, to the *n.* is Portobello, where there used to be celebrated the large fair of merchandizes on the arrival of the galleons, inasmuch as all the riches that were carried from Peru to the mother-country were brought by this isthmus, as also the effects returned from Spain to the former; the same being carried by a round-about journey of 18 leagues, owing to the asperity of the mountains and the immensity of the rivers that obstructed a direct communication.

In the time of Philip II. it was projected to cut through this isthmus and to unite the two seas; and accordingly two Flemish engineers were sent to reconnoitre it, but they found insuperable difficulties; and the council of the Indies having represented the mischief which might ensue to the monarchy in case the idea were carried into effect, it was ordained by the Spanish government, that no one should afterwards treat on the subject on pain of death. Eugenio Raynondi calls it Strait San Miguel, but improperly, as there is no communication between the two seas.

[Of all the subjects, either of political or commercial consideration, relating to the continent of America, none perhaps is of greater moment than this idea of the communication of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. For a diffuse disquisition on this topic, as likewise of the relative facilities for effecting the same object with regard to other parts of America, see Index to new matter respecting MEXICO, Chap. X.]

[PANAMBUCO, a harbour or bay on the coast of Brazil. See PERNAMBUCO.]

PANAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru; annexed to the

curacy of Santa Maria del Valle; situate on the confines of the Panataguas Indians.

[PANAPA Island of the Orinoco. See Vol. III. p. 191. of this Dictionary.]

PANAQUIRE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded in the seventeenth century for the greater convenience of commerce, after the establishment of the Guipuzcoanan company.

PANATAGUAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru, inhabiting the country bounded *n.* and *e.* by the province of Guanuco. From them are descended many other nations of different names, some of them having been reduced to the faith by the missionaries of the order of San Francisco in 1631; and although they once rebelled, putting to death their priests and flying to the mountains, they again returned to their obedience, since they are of a pacific and docile disposition; and the first settlements which were made of them, have been ever since rapidly enlarging.

PANCHES, a province and *corregimiento* of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Its length is 15 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and its width 12 from *n.* to *s.* of an hot temperature and rough and craggy territory, full of mountains and ravines. It is watered by several rivers, the largest and principal of which is the Bogatá. It is fertile in maize and vines, of which there are two gatherings yearly, although commercial regulations have prohibited the making of wine here. Here are, however, many sugar engines for the manufactory of sugar from the abundance of the canes.

Its natives, and from whom it takes its name, are the most strong, robust, and valorous of any in the kingdom; ferocious, of warlike appearance, and cannibals. They are at continual war with the Muzos, and did not marry the women of the same settlement, looking upon such as sisters: they adored the sun and moon, and although their number, with regard to other nations, was not large, they were so much feared by all, that the Zipas of Bogotá had a garrison of them in the settlements on the boundary of their jurisdiction. Their arms were bows and arrows and wooden clubs. The greater part of them, at the present day, live in the woods and mountains.

This province was conquered by Captain Venegas Carrillo, after that it had been attempted in vain by other Spaniards; but they have frequently risen in their different settlements and committed shocking murders. The capital is Tocaima.

PANCHIMILCO, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Mazatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España, on the shore of a river. It produces much maize, fruit, and cotton. Is five leagues from its head settlement, very close to the settlement of Tetelpa; and contains only 26 Indian families.

PANCICHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru, on the shore of the river Pilcomayo.

PANCITARA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PANCRACE, S. a port of the *n.* coast of the river S. Lawrence in Canada, between the rivers S. Nicholas and English.

PANDABEQUES, a barbarous nation of Indians inhabiting the country of Las Amazonas, to the *s.* of the river Marañon or Amazons, and bounded by the Chingacuchuscas: reduced to the faith in 1652 by the missionaries of the Jesuits, who formed of them a settlement dependent upon that of Xiaweos, in the province of Muinas.

PANDIYACU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

[PANDO, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the small river of this name, near the sea-coast about 20 miles *n. e.* of Monte Video, in lat. 34° 41′ 18″, lon. 55 49′ 4″.]

Pando, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, which runs *s.* and enters the Plata at its mouth, betwen the rivers Solis Chico and Monte Video.

PANDOMINE, a chain of mountains of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa, in the kingdom of Quito, between the mountains Colay-Sacapy to the *n. e.* and Sosoranga to the *s. w.* It runs from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and unites itself with the chain of Pichinche.

PANDIERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica, in Peru, eight leagues from its capital.

PANECILLO, a small mountain in the *llanura* of Callo, in the province and *corregimiento* of Latacunga, and kingdom of Quito to the *n.* It is thought to have been made by the Indians, and stands near the antient palace of the princes of this kingdom, to serve as a place of look-out, from whence the whole of the surrounding country may be viewed. It is 85 fathoms high, measured perpendicularly; is the figure of a very regular truncated cone; and on the *s.* side it is washed by the river Callo; and may be well discovered by the height of Tio-pullu, and from the

llanura of Mula-haló, as you proceed along the river Alajes, in lat. 44 32' *s.*

PANECILLO, another, a small mountain of the same figure, and 100 Parisian toises high, near the city of Quito, and having at its skirts some houses of the suburbs. From its top may be seen the *llanuras* of Turu-bamba to the *s.* and of Iñaquito Oñaquito to the *n.* The skirts of this mountain are cultivated and sown with wheat, and in it is a quarry, from whence stone is extracted in large pieces for the works of the city. It had formerly a subterraneous rout cut through it by order of the prince, the symptoms of which are still observable on the part by Chimba-calle. In this mount spring various streams of delicious water, towards the Dominican convent, the best of which is drank at Quito.

PANERIA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto, in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *e.* and enters the Guames.

PANGOA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla, in Peru.

PANGORA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru. It rises in the province of Castro-Virreyna, runs *e.* then turns *n.* and returning to *e.* unites itself in a large stream with the river La Sal, and these together run into the Angoyaco.

PANGUE, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule, in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river Maule.

PANHANONS, a river of the province and colony of Pensylvania, in N. America, which runs *n.* then turns *w.* and enters the Ohio.

PANIAS, a tribe of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, where the French have a fort. They live in a settlement, situate on the shore of the river Arkansas.

[With these Indians, the idea of the possession of soil is similar to that of the Ottoes. They hunt on the *s.* side of the river Plate, higher up and on the head of the Kanzas. A great proportion of this country consists of open plains, interspersed however with groves of timber, which are most generally found in the vicinity of the water-courses. It is generally fertile and well watered; lies level, and free of stone. They have resided in the country which they now inhabit since they were known to the whites. Their trade is a valuable one, from the large proportion of beaver and otter which they furnish; and it may be expected yet to increase, as those animals are still abundant in their country. The periods of their residence at their village and hunting are similar to the Kanzas and Osages. Their population is increasing. They are friendly and hospitable to all white persons; pay great respect and deference to their traders, with whom they are punctual in the payment of their debts. They are, in all respects, a friendly, well-disposed people. They cultivate corn, beans, melons, &c.]

[PANIAS LOUPS, or WOLVES. These Indians are a branch of the Panias Proper, who separated themselves from that nation many years since, and established themselves on a *n.* branch of the river Plate, to which their name was given. These people have no idea of an exclusive right to any portion of country. They hunt on the Wolf river, above their village, and on the river Plate, above the mouth of that river. This country is very similar to that of the Panias Proper, though there is an extensive body of fertile well-timbered land between the Wolf river, below their village, and the river Corn de Cerf, or Elkhorn river They cultivate corn, beans, &c. The particulars related of the other Panias are also applicable to them. They are seldom visited by any trader, and therefore usually bring their furs and peltry to the village of the Panias Proper, where they traffic with the whites.]

[PANIAS PIQUE. These Indians have no intercourse with the inhabitants of the Illinois; the information, therefore, which we have been enabled to obtain, with respect to them, is very imperfect. They were formerly known by the name of the White Panias, and are of the same family with the Panias of the river Plate. They are said to be a well-disposed people, and inhabit a very fertile country; certain it is that they enjoy a delightful climate.]

[PANIAS REPUBLICANS, are a branch of Pania Proper, or, as they are frequently termed, the Big Paunch Indians. About ten years since they withdrew themselves from the mother-nation, and established a village on a large northwardly branch of the Kanzas, to which they have given name; they afterwards subdivided and lived in different parts of the country, on the waters of Kanzas river; but being harassed by their turbulent neighbours, the Kanzas, they have lately rejoined the Panias Proper What has been said with respect to the Panias Proper is applicable to these people, except that they hunt principally on the Republican river, which is better stocked with timber than that hunted by the Panias.]

PANICO, a settlement and *alcaldía* of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil, between the rivers Corixes and Tocantines, nearer the shore of the former than the second.

PANIMA, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana on the shore of the river Arkansas, with a fort built by the French.

PANIMAHA, a settlement of the nation of the Bread Indians, in N. America, on the shore and at the source of the river Panis. In its vicinity are other settlements.

PANIMALIAS, a settlement of Indians of the same nation as the former, situate also on the shore of the river by the other small settlements.

PANINDIQUARO, San Andres de, a settlement of the head settlement of Puruandiro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate in a flat bottom, of a hot and moist temperature, and containing 32 families of Indians, who cultivate some wheat in its district; 18 leagues *s. w.* of Pasquaro.

PANIOVASAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, on the shore of a small river which enters the Padoukas.

PANIS, a settlement of Indians of the nation of this name, in the province and government of Louisiana in N. America, where the French had an establishment defended by a fort. It is surrounded with two small settlements on the shore of the river of its name.

Panis, another settlement, in the same province, on the shore of the river Missouri, where also the French had a fort and establishment; and round about it are upwards of 40 small settlements of Indians.

[The Indian tribe mentioned in the two above settlements, are called by the French Panis, and by the Spaniards Towiaches; the latter is the proper Indian name. They live on the *s.* side of Red river, by the course of the river, upwards of 800 miles above Natchitoches; and by land, by the nearest path, it is estimated at about 340. They have, at present, two towns near together; the lower town, where their chief lives, is called Nitcheta, the other is called Towaahach. They call their present chief the Great Bear. They are at war with the Spaniards, but friendly to those French and American hunters who have lately been among them. They are likewise at war with the Osages, as are every other nation. For many hundreds of miles round them the country is rich *prairie*, covered with luxuriant grass, which is green summer and winter, with skirts of wood on the river bank, by the springs and creeks.

They have many horses and mules. They raise more corn, pumpkins, beans, and tobacco, than they want for their own consumption; the surplus they exchange with the Hietans for buffalo, rugs, horses, and mules. The pumpkin they cut round in its shreads, and when it is in a state of dryness, that it is so tough it will not break but bend, they plait and work it into large mats, in which state they sell it to the Hietans: who, as they travel, cut off and eat it as they want it. Their tobacco they manufacture and cut as fine as tea, which is put in leather bags of a certain size, and is likewise an article of trade. They have but few guns, and very little ammunition; what they have they keep for war, and hunt with the bow. Their meat is principally buffalo; seldom kill a deer, though they are so plentiful as to come into their villages, and about their houses, like a domestic animal. Elks, bears, wolves, antelopes, and wild hogs, are likewise plentiful in their country, and white rabbits, or hares, as well as the common rabbit: white bears sometimes come down amongst them, and wolves of various colours. The men generally go entirely naked, and the women nearly so, only wearing a small flap of a piece of a skin. They have a number of Spaniards among them, of fair complexion, taken from the settlement of Santa Fé, when they were children, who live as they do, and have no knowledge of the place from whence they came. Their language differs from that of any other nation, the Tawakenoes excepted. Their present number of men is estimated at about 400. A great number of them, about six years ago, were swept off by the small-pox.]

Panis, a river of the territory in which the Indians of this name reside. It runs *e.* and enters the Missouri, in lat. 39° 44 *n.*

PANO, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas, in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *e.* and uniting itself with the Tena enters the Hollin, in lat. 58′ *s.*

PANOJORIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, little known, who inhabit the country of Las Amazonas, between the rivers Tigre and Curaray; from these are descended the Semigals.

PANONKE, a lake of the province and colony of Sagadahook, formed from the river Penobscot, at its mid-course; on the confines of Nova Scotia, or Acadia.

PANOS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians of the province of Las Amazonas, dwelling in the woods near the river Ucayale to the *e.* bounded *n.* by the nation of the Cocamas, and *s.* by those of the Piros and Cunivos. They are ferocious, treacherous, and cruel: some were

reduced to a settlement in 1608; but they rose in 1723, and again retired to their native woods.

[PANSE, DE LA, a branch of Wabash river, in the N. W. territory.]

PANTALEON, S. a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in N. America, of the country and territory of the Apaches Indians; on the shore of a river, between the settlements of Rosario and San Eugenio.

PANTALEON, another settlement, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Las Conchas, and *s.* of the capital.

PANTALEON, a lake of the same province and government as the former settlement, near the shore of the river Saladillo.

PANTEPEC, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España. It contains 470 families of Otomies and Totonacos Indians, and its territory is the most fertile of the whole jurisdiction; producing in abundance, cotton, *chile*, tobacco, sugar, wax, maize, French beans, and various fruits. In its district are five wards, and it is 22 leagues *n.* of its capital.

PANTEPEC, another settlement, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

PANTIPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

[PANTON, a township in Addison county, Vermont; situate on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, between Addison and Ferrisburg, and about 87 miles *n.* of Bennington. It contains 200 inhabitants.]

PANUAYA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Mexico in Nueva España, which rises in the mountains of the *sierra* Nevada, and runs to empty itself in the lake of Chalco.

PANUCO, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded *n.* by the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, and by one part of the audience of Guadalaxara, *e.* by the gulf of Mexico, *s.* by the province of Tlaxcala and that of Mexico, and *w.* by the kingdom of Mechoacán. The tropic of Cancer traverses this province, so that it lies partly in the torrid, partly in the temperate zone; 55 leagues long, and nearly the same wide. The part bordering upon the province of Mexico is the best and most fertile, and abounding in provisions, and having some gold mines and several salt earths; but the other part, which is bounded by Leon, is miserable and barren. This country was one of the first discovered by Hernan Cortés, but its conquest and settlement caused him infinite labours. It is rather fertile and pleasant than rich, and by no means populous.

PANUCO, the capital, situate on the shore of a river, from whence it takes its name: 39 miles from the sea, and 143 *n.* with a slight inclination to the *e.* of Mexico: founded by order of Hernan Cortés in 1520, with the title of San Estevan del Puerto. It contains about 500 families, and consists of some very neat houses of stone with roofs of palm leaves. The river is navigable for large vessels much above the city; but the port has at its entrance a bar, so as to impede the passage of the vessels from coming up: a great disadvantage to its commerce. It is in lat. 22° 48′ *n.* and long. 98° 52′ *w.*

PANUCO, a settlement and *real* of silver mines, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Fresnillo in Nueva España: of a small population, as being near to the city of Zacatecas, about three leagues distant.

PANUCO, another settlement, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate *n. n. w.* of the town of San Fernando.

PANUELO, QUADRADO, a large square sand-bank, having in the midst several small isles, some of which are called Los Abrojos, and on which many vessels have been lost. This bank is *n.* of cape Rojo of S. Domingo, and *e.* of Los Caicos.

PANUN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Canchas.

PANZACOLA, a city and garrison of Florida, in the province of its name; situate in the bay of Santa Maria de Galve: founded by D. Andres de Aveiola, by order of the viceroy of Nueva España, the Count de Galve, in 1596.

It was formerly small, and is of a moderate temperature, the heat or cold never being excessive at the different seasons. The territory although sandy is fertile, and yields abundantly of whatsoever is sowed. It produces many wild fruits, such as bitter acorns, two kinds of walnuts, the one of which is very delicate, medlars and chesnuts, which have the appearance of nuts, and are of the same taste as the Spanish nuts, and vines which yield large grapes of a purple colour and somewhat sour.

In the forests are various sorts of wood, pine, sassafras, savines, and oaks; of animals, as deer, *ceholos*, bears, and also of fowl as large as the turkies of Europe.

In 1719 this city was taken by the French, but restored in the same year by Alfonso Carrascosa de la Torre, who constructed at the point of Nigüenza, one of those which form the entrance of the bay, a fort with the name of Principe de Asturias; but the French, commanded by Count de Chamelin, returned again to attack it with a naval force, against which Don Afonso Carrascosa, with very limited means, in vain made an intrepid defence, and it was eventually burnt and destroyed. In 1762 it was ceded to the English by the peace of Versailles, and in 1781 it was conquered and regained by the Spaniards under Count de Galves. Forty-five miles *e. s. e.* of Mobile, in lat. 30 33′ *n.* and long. 78° 22′ *w.*

PAO, Concepcion de, a town of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná: founded in 1744 by some islanders of La Margarita and Trinidad, and other inhabitants of the Caracas who had their cattle and estates in this province; situate at the source of the river of its name, and in its district its inhabitants, who (of all classes, should amount to 636 souls) have 30 estates, consisting of some narrow glens, planted with maize and *yucas*, also 19 farms of the larger cattle.

The soil is the richest and most fertile of the province, and the natives being very laborious, it is extremely well furnished with provisions; and its population, though small, instrumental to the guarding against invasion from the Caribes Indians in the settlements of the missions of the Orinoco and *llanos* of San Juan. The geographer, Don Juan de la Cruz, places this city, in his map of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, to the *s.* of the city of Valencia; [but this is very erroneous, as it is situated 92 miles *s.* by *w.* of Barcelona, 82 *n. w.* of St. Tome, and 152 *s. e.* of Caracas, in lat. 8 43 *n.* and long. 65 10 *w.*]

Pao, San Juan Bautista del, a city of the province and government of Venezuela. Its population is 5400 souls. It has a large trade in horses, mules, and horned cattle, and a vast quantity of cheese is made here. The air is wholesome. The river Pao runs to the *e.* of the city, its course is *n.* and *s.* It discharged itself formerly into the lake of Valencia, but by a revolution of nature it is now made to fall into the Apure, and thus contribute to swell the Orinoco. A canal might easily be cut from about the source of the Pao to join the Orinoco, which would be of vast benefit to commerce, inasmuch as the trade from Venezuela to Guayana would not be liable to the interruption of enemies cruizers, and, in the event of an invasion of the latter province, it might receive early succour from the former. The city of Pao is in lat. 9 22 *n.* and long. 68 21 *w.* and lies 105 miles *s. w.* of Caracas.

Pao, a river of the former province and government of Barcelona, and known also by the name of Macuros. It is large and abundant, rises at the back of the *serrania*, to the *s.* of the table-land of Guanipa, runs *s. e.* and collects some streams by the *s. w.* Near its source dwell some barbarian Indians of the Ivarecipes and Peritos Indians. It abounds in small fish, and on its shores grows excellent *cacao*. The geographer Cruz is also wrong respecting the course of this river, when he gives its source in the province of Venezuela, and makes it enter the Portuguesa; the fact being that it runs into the Orinoco, 48 miles *w.* of St. Tome, and from whence it is navigable as far as the town of its name. Its mouth is on the *n.* shore of the Orinoco, in lat. 8 5 *n.*

Pao, another, a small river in this province, which rises in the country and territory of the Pandacotos Indians, between the rivers Paragua and Arvi, runs *n.* and turning at mid-course to *w.* enters the latter of those two rivers.

Pao, another, with the surname of Amarillo, in the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Doce, or Dulce, and the town of La Concepcion and fort of Orange.

PAOBONCA, an island of the river Paranápane, in the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil.

PAOS, a barbarous nation of Indians who dwell *n.* of the river Orinoco, and *s.* of the Apure. These barbarians are bounded *w.* by the Otomacos, and *n. w.* by the Iraruros. Their conversion was begun by the Jesuits in 1722.

[PAPAGAYO, a gulf on the *n.* Pacific ocean, and on the *w.* side of the isthmus of Nicaragua, a small distance from the *w.* parts of the lake of Nicaragua, and in about lat. 11 10 *n.*]

PAPAGAYOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, *n.* of the town of Corocoto.

Papagayos, a bay, called also Puerto Silvestra, on the *e.* coast of the strait of Magellan, between cape Verde and cape S. Valentin.

PAPAGAYOSO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil, at the source of a small river which enters the Uruguay.

PAPAGUAI, a mountain of Cayenne, on the skirts of which the French have an establishment.

PAPALLACTA, a settlement, formerly large and commercial, in the province and government of Quixos and Macas, of the kingdom of Quito, to the *w.*, and at present reduced to a miserable village. It has for its parochial curate a religious of the order of S. Domingo, who is supported by the synod from the royal treasury of Quito. The inhabitants live by cutting wood and planks on the mountains, and by making of them vaulted roofs, which they call *bateas*. It is situate at the foot of the *cordillera* of the Andes, on the *n.* shore of the river of its name, and in the road leading from Quito to Archidona, in lat. 22' 19' *s.*

PAPALLACTA, the aforesaid river, flows down from the mountain of Pambamarca, and enters the Marañon.

[PAPALOAPAIN, a large river of Vera Cruz in New Spain, called also Alvarada. It rises in the province of Oaxaca, and being enlarged by the accession of lesser rivers, falls into the bay of Mexico, 35 miles *s. e.* of the city of Vera Cruz.]

PAPALOTIPAC, the principal or head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in Nueva España; of a cold and dry temperature. Its population is composed of 142 families of Cuicatecos Indians, and it is five leagues *e.* of its capital.

PAPALOTIPAN, a ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Tlacuilotepec.

PAPALOTLA, SANTO TORIBIO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; situate in a valley which produces wheat, maize, French beans, fruits, and garden herbs, the trade and support of the inhabitants. These are composed of 189 families of Indians, and 32 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. One league *n.* of its capital.

PAPALOTLA, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of S. Miguel, in the head settlement of the district of Santa Isabel, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in the same kingdom. It contains 44 Indian families, and is half a league nearly *n.* of its head settlement.

PAPALOTLA, a river of the same kingdom, which rises in the mountains *e.* of the city of Mexico, and enters the lake of this capital.

PAPAMENE, a rapid river which flows down from the mountains of Fosca, to the *e.* of Santa Fé, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs through the *llanos* of San Juan and enters the Meta, and in its vicinity dwell the nations of the Guipis or Guaypis and Macos Indians.

[PAPANAZES, Indians of Brazil. See additional matter respecting the history, &c. of this kingdom.]

PAPANTLA, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España; for the most part of an hot and moist temperature, extending 15 leagues along the sea-coast to the leeward of Vera Cruz, beginning at the bar of the renowned river of Nantla, where it is divided from that government, and running as far as the bar of Corazones, which serves as limits to the jurisdiction of Guauchinango, and as an impediment to even the smallest vessels to enter; this however not being the case with the bar of Nantla; for although over this the water is less deep by three or four yards, yet it is navigable for bilanders and small craft as far as the river of Los Barriles.

This *alcaldía* has several other rivers, all abounding in various kinds of fish, and affording thereby a commerce to the natives. The shores of these rivers are lined with cedars, mulberries, and other trees for ship-building. Of these was the frigate called the Tecoluteña built, and since that various others. This jurisdiction produces also much wax, which the Indians collect from the bee-hives abounding in the woods; pita-trees, which they call here *magueyes de lechugilla*, and from the milk of which is distilled from the trees of Zapota, a kind of resin called *chicle*, serving as a medicine. On the mountains are found also fine *baynilla*, which is bought by traders to carry to Europe. The cultivation of tobacco, to which the soil is peculiarly adapted, was once the chief article of trade here, but its demand has diminished in proportion as its cultivation in the other provinces has become common. But the sugar cane is still cultivated to great profit, and of it loaf-sugar is made: also is cultivated maize, which yields two abundant crops annually, one in October, the other in April; the only labour required in agriculture being the scratching up the ground with the point of a stake. Here is likewise grown a considerable portion of Chile pepper, fruit, garden-herbs, and common pepper, like that of Tabasco, despised by the Indians from the smallness of its worth. In the *llanos* are some *ranchos*, in which are bred some neat cattle and horses.

PAPANTLA, the capital, is the settlement of the same name. It contains 535 families of

Mexican Indians, 15 of Spaniards, and 200 of Mulattoes, divided into two companies of militia. In its church is venerated an image of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, of beautiful sculpture, the which 140 years back was found by a mariner on the sea-shore in a closed chest, with a direction on the top, signifying *Para Papantla*, (for Papantla), and which, he having caused to be carried on the shoulders of Indians to the settlement, was opened in presence of many persons, the said image being discovered within. A temple was then built for it, and a devout brotherhood attached: 105 miles *n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 20° 27′ *n.* Long. 97° 36′ 30″ *w.*

The other settlements of this province are,

Espinal,	Chumatlan,
Quazintla,	Metlatlan,
Chiquaoloque,	Santo Domingo,
Zozocolco,	Cuahuytlan,
San Mateo,	Coatlán.

PAPARE, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; near the coast, on the shore of the Great Cienega, or swamp.

PAPARO, a river of the province and government of Cu[illegible].

PAPAS[illegible] lake of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito, in the *páramo* or mountain of Guanacas; and from it rises the great river of Magdalena.

PAPASQUIARO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; founded on the shore of the river Las Nasas.

PAPATERUANAS, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese, a *reduccion* of the missions of the Carmelite fathers of that nation; situate at the confluence of the rivers Paranaiba and Topinambaranas.

PAPAXTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlán in Nueva España; containing 16 families of Indians.

PAPEGWAY, a large island of the coast of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch; at the mouth or entrance of the river Demerary.

PAPILLONS, a bay on the *n. w.* coast of the island S. Christopher, one of the Antilles; between the bays of Louvet and Ovignes, in the part possessed by the French before the island was ceded to the English at the peace of Utrecht.

PAPIMOVAGANE, a lake of Canada in N. America; of the district and country of the Papinachois Indians.

PAPINACHOIS, a bay on the *n.* shore of the river S. Lawrence, between cape Pidgeon and the island of Oziers. [It is five leagues *s. w.* of St. Margaret's river. An Indian nation of the same name inhabit the country *s.* of Piretibb lake in Lower Canada.]

PAPOSO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast in the *s.* part. It has a large enclosure called the Chaco Baxo, in which the Indians catch the *vicuñas*.

[PAPPA Ford, on Peleson or Clinches river, lies five miles from Emery's river, and 18 from Campbell's station, near Holston.]

PAPRES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru.

PAPUDO, a port of the kingdom of Chile, on the coast of the S. sea; being a small retired bay frequented by the vessels from Peru, to lade with the tallow, hides, and rigging of the settlements of Chicapa and Ligua; a great preference being given to the hemp of this valley, it being the best made in the kingdom, and attributed to the waters here employed in its manufacture. The port is in lat. 32° 36′ *s.*

PAPUJA, Santiago de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru.

PAPULATLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España. It contains 71 families of Indians, and is one league *n.* of its capital.

PAPUNACAS, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians, dwelling in the woods and forests *s.* of the Marañon, and near the *e.* shore of the river Cayari. It is but little known.

PAQUITANET, a small river of Louisiana in N. America. It runs *s. w.* between those of Vieux deserts and Quiovecovet, and enters the Mississippi.

PAQUTIGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, *s.* of the settlement of Catamarca.

PARA, Gran, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil, bounded *n.* by the kingdom of Granada, the provinces of Guyanás, and the great bay formed by the Atlantic sea at the entrance of the river of Las Amazonas, *e.* by the *captainship* of Marañan, *s.* by the provinces of Goias and Matto Groso and the kingdom of Peru, and *w.* by the kingdoms of Peru and Granada.

It is watered by a river of the same name,

which traverses it and enters the sea in the aforesaid bay. It is very fertile in sugar canes, of which sugar is made, as also in cotton, *cacao*, baynilla, and coffee, of which productions shipments were made annually to Lisbon. The climate is extremely hot, and in the woods is a variety of timber, excellent for either colour or durability, and amongst the which is a tree much esteemed, and called here *umiri*, the trunk of which distils a very fragrant balsam. Besides the aforesaid river, there are five others very large which irrigate this province, the Negro, Topajos, Cambeas, and Xingú, the which abound in fish, and in a particular sort, called the *manaties*. Their shores are covered with woods, in which are a variety of birds and quadrupeds. All of them run into the Marañon. The islands of Joanes or Marajo, of Cahete and others, belong to this district.

[The trade (observes Mr. Andrew Grant) between Brazil and Europe is chiefly carried on by three principal points, viz. Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, or the bay De Todos Santos, and Grand Para.

The *captainship* of Grand Para is the most *n.* of any of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil. Belen, the capital, is situated on the banks of the river Para or Amazonas, and defended by a strong fortress, named Notre Dame de las Merces, erected at the mouth of the river De Muja, which forms the port of Para. This port is difficult of access, from the currents which run in different directions, and which are occasioned by a multitude of small islands, rendering the navigation of ships slow and uncertain. But when once they get into the harbour, they anchor in a muddy bottom, with four, five, or six fathoms of water. The canal which leads up to it grows, however, more shallow every day, and in a short time it will not be navigable, if, as it must be supposed, the waters continue to deposit as much earth as they have done for the last century.

The foundation of Belen, which is situated at about 20 leagues from the sea, was laid in 1615 by Francis Caldeira. It stands on a spot of ground which rises about 13 feet above the level of the sea, and for a long time afforded only a mart for the articles collected by the wandering Indians in the neighbourhood, such as the wild cocoa, *vaynilla*, tortoise and crab-shells, sarsaparilla, different kinds of balsams, cotton, &c.

The population of Belen amounts to about 10,000 souls. The same indolence, superstition, and ignorance which characterise the Portuguese in general, are evident among the inhabitants of this city, though an equal degree of luxury does not prevail here as in the capitals of the more *s.* *captainships*. Another circumstance which has tended to modify the character of the Parabians is, that Negro slavery was introduced among them at a later period than in most of the other *captainships*. Too poor to purchase these devoted victims of injustice and tyranny, they were long forced to content themselves with what feeble assistance they derived from the natives, who were longer kept in a state of subjection in the *n.* parts of Brazil than in the *captainships* towards the *s.*

In 1755 an exclusive company was appointed for Grand Para and Marañan, possessing a capital of about £125,000. Count d'Oyeras was at the head of this monopoly. It was permitted to gain 15 per cent. exclusive of all expences, on articles of provisions, and to sell its merchandise at 45 per cent. more than they would have cost even at Lisbon. This company was also empowered to make its own price for what provisions were furnished by the districts subject to its jurisdiction. These unjust and extraordinary privileges were granted to this company for 20 years, after which period they could be renewed by application to the government of Portugal. It is easy to conceive the tendency which such a company must have had in paralizing the efforts of the colonists; and, in fact, it was not until 1778, at which period they were relieved from the oppression necessarily attending these exclusive privileges, that the colony began to exhibit any signs of prosperity.

The principal commodities received from Para are sugar, which is prepared in more than 30 *ingenios*, or sugar houses, in the interior of the district; coffee, cocoa, and Brazil wood, particularly that species called by the Portuguese *burapeuma*, which is beautifully veined, and from which an odoriferous oil is extracted; the bark is also burnt as a perfume.

From the bark of a tree, called *araribá*, which is very common in the neighbourhood of Para, the inhabitants extract a fine purple colour, which is said to be extremely permanent. A new species of *puchari*, or precious fruit, is also met with in this division of Brazil. It does not attain to such a large size as the common kind; but the fruit is more aromatic, and forms an excellent substitute for nutmegs. The real jalap-tree (*convolvulus jalappa*) abounds in Para; as well as various kinds of contrayerva (*dorstenia contrayerva*), and many other medicinal plants.]

[Brazil abounds with gums of different kinds, well calculated to supply the place of gum arabic: the *jutuicisica* of Para is well calculated for making sealing-wax. Several parts of Para abound with yellow ochres *(ochra ferri)*, which is frequently intermixed with a red ochre, of as brilliant a colour as vermilion. White argil *(argilla bolus alba)*, called by the colonists tabatinga; and likewise red bole *(argilla bolus rubra)*, is very common in different parts of the province.

The animals in this province are similar to those in the other districts of Brazil. Formerly the sale of the flocks which grazed in the island of Marajo was one of the principal resources of this colony; but at present the number of oxen are greatly diminished.

A large species of silk-worm *(phalena atlas)*, whose ball is three times the size of the common silk-worm's, is found in great plenty in Para. It feeds on the leaves of the orange-trees, and the silk produced by it is of a dark yellow colour. Were this species cultivated with care, the silk obtained from them might prove a profitable article of commerce. The people of Minas Geraes have already set them the example, so far as regards the common silk-worm.

Eighty-seven miles from Para, on descending the river of the Amazonas, is a large tongue of land formed into several islands, the largest of which, that of Joannes, is very populous, and defended by a small fort. These isles belong to different Portuguese nobles, and have the title of baronies. A league and a half from the city stands the town of St. Georges dos Alamos, with a regular fortress. About 84 miles *s. w.* on the borders and on the *w.* side of the river Tocantines is another town, named Camuta, or Cameta, with the fort of Gurupa: along the river are the forts of Paru, which the French took and destroyed in the year 1698, of Tapergos, and Rio Negro. To the *n.* the province of Para is terminated by Cayenne; on this side it is limited by the *n.* cape, where stands the fort of Cumanha, opposite that of Camon and that of Dos Aragoariz. In this province are four cities or towns; viz. Para, St. Georges dos Alamos, Camonta, and Cahete, and about fifty thousand inhabitants.

The Portuguese formed new establishments on the Rio Negro, where they discovered diamond and gold mines: in 1766, four hundred soldiers and marines were sent from Lisbon, as well as workmen of all kinds; and several families were tempted, by the great encouragement offered them, to join this expedition, with the view of settling in this part of Brazil.

During war with any nation which may be in possession of Guayana, this district would be much exposed to invasion from that quarter. Its great distance from Bahia, and even from Para and Marañan, renders it next to impossible for these provinces to afford it the necessary aid to repel an invading foe.

The new colony of Rio Negro was extremely ill-conducted by François Xavier de Mendoça, Minister of Marine. Sufficient advantages, indeed, have not yet been derived from this fine country, from the improper steps taken to colonize it. It is true that the population of this district has been augmented by many families who have been forced to abandon Guayana, from the bad success of the establishments attempted by France in the year 1764, along the banks of the Courou. It is a melancholy truth that colonization which, if conducted with wisdom and benevolence, might prove a blessing to mankind, has in general proved most ruinous to those unfortunate individuals who, attracted by the love of gain, or driven from their country by the pressure of want, have sought an asylum in those new establishments.

The government of Para is dependent upon that of Marañan, and this is separated from that of Para on the *n.* by the river Tocantines.

The Portuguese were driven upon this province by a storm in 1535, but did not form any settlement till 1599. The French, who invaded this colony in 1612, kept possession of it from that period till 1615, when it was wrested from them by the Dutch, from whom the Portuguese again recovered it in 1644.

Before it was visited by the Portuguese, the chief employment of the savages was collecting the ambergrease which abounds on this part of the coast; and this likewise became the occupation of the first European settlers. For many years after the re-settlement of the Portuguese, Marañan continued in a very languishing state, till some of the more enterprising colonists began to cultivate cotton, which is said to be superior to any other raised in the New World. For several years past, rice *(oryza mutica)*, a species which is natural to Brazil, and differing from the *oryza sativa*, in not being furnished with awns, has also been cultivated to a considerable extent, though it is inferior to Levant rice, and even to that produced in N. America.

Several attempts were lately made to produce silk in this colony; but either from the unfitness of the climate, the improper methods employed in the management of the insects, or from some]

[other cause, the project has proved wholly abortive. The same want of success has not, however, attended the culture of indigo, as the numerous plantations of this valuable vegetable are in a flourishing condition, and promise amply to renumerate the proprietors. The finest Brazil arnotto is also brought from this district.

The Island of St. Louis constitutes that part of the province of Marañan, which is by far the most populous. It is 26 leagues in circumference, extremely fertile, and only separated from the continent by a small river. The capital, which is also named St. Louis, was built by the French in 1612. The only public building it contains worthy of notice is the Episcopal Palace, the houses in general being ill-built and inconvenient. This town is defended by a citadel and several forts, and is the residence of the governor-general of the three northern provinces. All the trade of the island is transacted here; the harbour is capacious, but might be greatly improved by art. The population of the island is estimated at about 15 thousand souls. The plantations are not here equally flourishing with those on the continent, particularly on the banks of the rivers Ytapicorie, Mony, &c.

Towards the eastern part of the interior of the province, the natives have not yet been reduced to complete subjection. This part of the country, which is elevated and of a sandy soil, is principally inhabited by shepherds. The surface of the ground, which is covered with saltpetre, is altogether appropriated to rearing horses and horned cattle, which are sold to considerable advantage in the neighbouring countries; but the sheep degenerate there as well as in the other parts of Brazil, except about Coritibe. Unfortunately, the too frequent droughts, and the excessive heats, often destroy whole flocks, when sufficient attention is not paid to lead them in time to distant pastures.

Mines of sulphur, alum, copperas, iron, lead, and antimony, are extremely common, though very superficial in these mountains, and yet none of them have been opened. In 1572, permission was indeed granted to work a silver one, which had been discovered three or four years before; but the court soon after retracted this permission, for reasons that were never fully explained.

This government consists of 8993 white men, 17,844 negroes, or free Mulattoes, and slaves; and of 38,937 Indians, either scattered or assembled in 10 villages. The exports have not as yet been equal to this degree of population. Their value has never been estimated at more than £29,000; but since the suppression of the company already mentioned, it is to be presumed they must every year become more considerable.

The ecclesiastical, the military, and civil establishment of Marañan, are on the same footing as those in the other *captainships* of Brazil. In matters of consequence, however, this province, as well as that of Grand Para, is allowed to appeal directly to the mother-country, without being obliged to appear before the two intermediate tribunals of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.]

PARA, GRAN, the capital of the above province and *captainship* of the same name, and with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de Belen. It is commercial, handsome, and rich, and adorned with beautiful edifices; amongst these the most conspicuous are two parish churches, the convents of the monks of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, of La Merced, San Francisco, and S. Domingo, of the Capuchins and of the chapel of Christo, which belongs to the troops. It had a college of the Jesuits, under whose charge was a seminary for studies and the principal missions of the Marañan. It has a citadel and a castle called Nuestra Señora de Las Mercedes, at the entrance of the bar upon the river, both of them being furnished with plenty of good artillery of brass and iron, and garrisoned with four companies with a commandant and serjeant-major. It is the head of a bishopric erected by pope Clement XI. at the instance of king D. Juan V. in 1720; Don *Fr.* Bartolomé del Pilas, a Carmelite monk, being nominated as its first bishop. It had, indeed, been made a bishop's see by pope Innocent XI. at the desire of king Peter II. and D. *Fr.* Manuel de la Natividad, provincial of the Capuchins of Corral, had been appointed to its functions, when D. *Fr.* Gregorio de Los Angeles, who had hitherto presided over it as belonging to the bishopric of Marañan, disputed the claims of the new-comer, and had litigations with the court of Rome, which were only put an end to by the death of the two rivals.

The population of this city amounts to 4000 housekeepers. [Mr. Mawe, however, takes the present population at ten thousand inhabitants.

The town of Para, continues the same traveller, is situated on the river of its name, called by some Tocantines, the navigation of which is difficult, and is seldom attempted, except by small craft: the Confiance sloop of war with great care sailed up it, and anchored near the town, several days previous to the expedition against Cayenne. The inhabitants are in general very]

[poor, probably from want of commerce; for although the great rivers Tocantines and Amazonas have their source, the latter in Peru, and the former in the *captainship* of Goyaz, though they receive almost millions of inferior streams in their course through immense tracks of territory, yet they are not productive of any commerce of consequence. The few exports from Para consist of a little rice and cocoa, a few drugs, &c. to Marañan, from whence they are embarked for Europe. A few small brigs were sent hither from Barbadoes, after the taking of Cayenne: but the trade must be a bad one, as the inhabitants are in general too poor to purchase English manufactures, except those of necessity; nor could the produce of Para be an object of interest, as a cargo is at all times very precarious, and difficult to be obtained.

The climate is hot, as may well be supposed, from its lying so near the equinoctial. Thunder, with lightning and rain, occur generally every afternoon, which cool the air very much, and render the heat less disagreeable.

To the *s.* of Para is the *captainship* of Goyaz, bounded chiefly by Minas Geraes on the *e.* and Matto Grosso on the *w.* Its greatest extent in length is from lat. 6° to 21° 30′ *s.* Villa Boa, its principal town, is situate in lat. 16° 22 *s.* about 270 miles to the *w.* of Paracatù, from whence there is a good road. Here is a permutation-house, where all the gold found in the *captainship* is permuted. The governor is elected for three years, after which he is generally appointed to Bahia or Minas Geraes. In the *captainship* are many gold-mines, some of which produce gold of a very fine quality. Diamonds have been found in some parts, which are different in their appearance from those found in Cerro do Frio, having more brilliancy on their exterior; but they are in general not of so pure a water, though of a very desirable size. As this fine district is so distant from the coast, it has very little commerce in any of its productions, except the valuable substances above-mentioned, and cattle, which are bred on the frontiers; also some cotton, and occasionally a few peculiar articles, which are sent to Rio de Janeyro. The mules on the return-journey are all loaded with salt, iron, cheap cotton-prints, woollens (particularly baizes), hats, fire-arms, powder and shot, and a variety of artificers' tools. When any of the inhabitants have any thing peculiarly precious to dispose of, they generally take it to Rio de Janeyro, and lay out the proceeds chiefly in the purchase of Negroes (they being at all times the first object), iron, salt, and other commodities.

The population is very small in comparison to the extent of the district, but is likely to be increased by new settlers; although the indigent in Villa Rica, Tejuco, and other places in the mining country, are little inclined to remove out of society, even for the chance of riches; in fact, having no Negroes fit to work, and being totally destitute of exertion themselves, all situations are to them indifferent. These are by no means the class of people who can be styled adventurers. The poorer class of inhabitants who have obtained a small portion of gold, sometimes make a journey to Paracatù or Villa Rica to purchase what Negroes they want. This *captainship* has been very little explored, and scarcely any thing is known of its productions beyond what is above stated, nor are any others sought after, though it cannot be doubted that there are many substances in all departments of natural history which might form the basis of a considerable commerce; indeed, it is not unreasonable to presume that the soil contains the same variety of metals as the district of Minas Geraes. Many persons from thence speak of it with delight as being a fine country, having numerous rivers well stored with fish, and woods abounding with fine birds, which afford excellent diversion to the sportsman: also a great variety of animals.

Para, together with Matto Grosso, and St. Paul's, communicates with the *captainship* of Goyas, by rivers which are navigable, though frequently interrupted by falls. The capital of Para is 60 miles from the mouth of the river, in lat. 1° 30′ *s.* and lon. 48° 33′ *w.*]

PARA, a river of the above province and kingdom, on the *e.* side of which the capital of this kingdom is situate. It is, properly speaking, one of the mouths of the Amazonas, formed by the island of Joanes, about 40 miles wide at its mouth. [This river is about 200 miles long.]

PARA, another, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in the same kingdom, rising in the mountains near the coast, running *n.* and forming various lakes. It then turns *n. e.* and enters the Paranauna with the name of Paracatus, opposite the settlement of Rosario.

PARA, another. See PARANAIBA.

PARA, a small island, near the coast of the province and *captainship* of its name, between the island of Sipatuba and the bay of Cabelo de Velha.

PARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru.

PARA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Paraisaneos.

PARACAHUIN, a river of the division and

district of Boroa in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Cauten: at its source the Spaniards had built a fort which was destroyed by the Araucanos Indians.

PARACAS, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of the kingdom of Chile. It is small and of little security, and frequented by the vessels coming to this kingdom from Callao, in lat 29° 11′ *s.*

[Ships receive shelter here, when driven out of the harbour of Cangallan or Sangallan, which is three leagues *s. e.* of Carette Island, and *n. n. w.* of the island of Lobos.]

PARACASSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito: it rises in the mountains of Santiago de Los Jorocos, and runs *n. e.* to enter the Marañon by its *w.* shore, in lat. 4 42 *s.*

[PARACATU, is the principal village or town of a district of the same name, which lies about 90 leagues *n. w.* of Tejuco, bordering on the *captainship* of Goyas in Brazil, from which it is separated by a chain of high mountains that take a *n.* direction. The numerous rivers which rise on the *e.* side of the mountains, and flow into the great river St. Francisco, are rich in gold. The population of the village is estimated at above 1000 souls, and will shortly be very numerous, as the reputed richness of some late discoveries has tempted many families to migrate thither. It has all the advantages of a high and healthy situation, in the midst of a most fertile country, and has considerable intercourse with Sabora and Villa Rica, where the gold procured in its vicinity is permuted. It is governed by a captain Mor, who is subordinate to the governor of the latter place, to whom all disputes of consequence are referred. To the *s.* is the rich *distacamento* of Rio Plata, a river that yields fine diamonds, and has been much frequented by many adventurers, who, when discovered and seized, are called smugglers. A strong guard of soldiers is stationed here to prevent the precious stones from being sought for clandestinely.]

PARACATUS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil, which rises in the interior of the mountains, runs *e.* and enters with another small stream which it receives into the San Francisco.

PARACAUSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, which rises *n.* of its capital, and runs with various windings into the Marañon.

PARACAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Nasca in Peru; in the vicinity of which are some pools of water called Las Lagunillas.

PARACAS, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru: little frequented by vessels, notwithstanding that it is convenient and sheltered.

PARACEVINI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas: it is small, runs *n.* and enters the Madera.

PARACHO, S. Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Arantzán and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán: it contains 78 families of Indians, and 11 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, dedicated to the cultivation of seeds, cutting of woods, making of earthen-ware, and saddles for riding: 12 leagues *w.* of its capital.

PARACUARI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate in the island of Joanes or Marajo.

[PARADISE, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county.

Paradise. See Plate Forme.]

PARADOS, Nuestra Senora de Los, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of the river Tandil, near the coast, which lies between the river Plata and the strait of Magellan. It is of Patagones Indians reduced to the faith.

PARAGOANA, a point of land or cape, called also de San Roman, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, 13 leagues from the city of Coro. It runs into the sea for upwards of 11 leagues, and is very lofty and craggy, and forms with the point of Coquibacoa the gulf of Venezuela; in lat. 11° 52′ *n.*

PARAGUA, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, to the *e.* of the city of Pedraza, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Apure.

PARAGUACA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, which rises near the coast, runs *e.* and inclining to *s. e.* enters the bay.

PARAGUAIRI, a town of the province and government of Paraguay; situate to the *e.* of the city of Asuncion, on the opposite shore.

PARAGUAN, a settlement of the government of Maracaibo, in the province of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the peninsula formed by the cape San Roman on the *s.* opposite the coast.

PARAGUANA, a peninsula of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is nearly of a square figure, and united to the rest of the coast merely by a very narrow isthmus, on which stands the city of Coro.

PARAGUARI, a settlement of the missions held by the Carmelite fathers of Portugal in the country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of this river, between that of Tefe and that of Yurua. Mr. Bellin calls it Paracari in his map and description of Guayana.

[PARAGUARY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on a plain in the road from Asuncion to Villa Rica, and about 31 miles from the former, in lat. 25° 36′ 51′ *s.* and lon. 57° 19′ 50″ *w.*]

PARAGUAY, a province and government of Peru, belonging to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; bounded by, or, more properly speaking, extending, on the *n.* as far as, the lake Los Xarayes, [which by the by is only the inundation of several rivers beginning in January and lasting three months] from whence issues the great river Paraguay, which gives its name to the country; extending *e.* as far as Brazil, and bounded *s.* by the missions of Paraná, its jurisdiction ending at the river to the *s.* of the city of Asuncion, in lat. 26° 48′ *s.* although it formerly extended as far as the embouchure of the river Paraná, in lat. 27° 38′. It is bounded *w.* by the country of Gran Chaco, inhabited by many nations of infidel Indians, extending as far as the borders of the province of Tucuman, and divided from thence by the river Paraguay.

Its extent is about 200 Italian miles from *e.* to *w.* and more than 300 from *n.* to *s.* It was discovered by Sebastian Gaboto in 1526; is of a warm and moist temperature, from the number of woods, lakes, and rivers, with which it is covered, and from the various swamps, which are formed between the months of November and April, when the rains are most abundant. It is watered by an infinite number of rivers, the principal of which are, first that of its own name, and then those in the *n.* parts of Porrudos, Mboteley, Tobati, Ipane Piray, and others of less note; and in the *s.* part, those of Cañabé and Tibiquari, this dividing this province from that of the Rio de la Plata of Buenos Ayres.

The woods are many and impenetrable, and in them grow in abundance sour oranges, citrons, limes, and other wild fruits, of which conserves are made. There are also trees of very good timber, and fine wood, such as cedars, *petoroques*, *vrundais*, *tajibos*, and others; of the first they make canoes and slabs, which they carry to Buenos Ayres for careening vessels and for other uses. In these woods are found a variety of birds and animals, such as rabbits, hares, partridges, wild-boar, deer, and other species of creatures less known, such as *quiriquinchos*, *mulitas*, and *apereades*; but from the great quantity of neat cattle, the flesh of which is preferred to any other here, none of the above animals are ever hunted: sometimes, however, the inhabitants will hunt geese, which abound in the lakes and the shores of the river, and kill great numbers. Here also breed goldfinches, nightingales, larks, green parrots, long-tailed parrots, others of most beautiful plumage, and peacocks; nor are there wanting ostriches, and birds of prey; amongst which there is one called *tuca*, resembling the crow, but having a beak which is singular, from being the length of a hand, and beautifully variegated with a distribution of red, yellow, and black streaks. The water in which the tongue of this bird, which is a feather, has been steeped, is a sovereign remedy against the epilepsy, as has been proved by repeated experiments made in this country.

The most ferocious animal is the tiger, of which there are great numbers, and which do great havoc amongst the cattle and the people. Here are bears, which are ant-eaters, with very long tongues; and these they put into an ant's nest, and when they feel it covered with these insects they withdraw it, delighting in their food. Here is also found the great beast called the *anta*, and many monkies of various kinds, called in the language of the country *carayas*. What are here called lions have no resemblance to those of Africa either in shape or ferocity.

On the shores of the rivers breeds an animal called *capihuara*, which is amphibious, lives in the water, and breeds on land; it resembles the pig, and differs from it only in the snout, which is shorter and less pointed. Nothing abounds in this province more than insects, and of these the plague of mosquitoes is equally distressing on the waters as on the land. Here are snakes both small and large, vipers, scorpions, &c. and in some parts abound the *murciélagos*, which suck the blood of a person asleep, and endanger his life should he not awake in time. Also, it is not uncommon to see a species of butterfly, called *utas*, which, in whatever part it bites, causes a humour to appear like gum, and then corrodes the part, forming a nidus for a little worm, which, although extracted, leaves behind an unseemly wound, which increases daily, and is only got rid of by a very particular and tedious method of cure.

The principal commerce of this province is in certain species of leaves of trees, which grow on some mountains about 100 leagues from the capital, known by the name of the herb of Paraguay. In the gathering and preparing of this

herb both natives and strangers are employed, and the operation consists in drying the leaves, which are scattered on shelves for the purpose over a fire, when they are crumbled into bits no bigger than sawdust; and then they are put up into packages of from seven to eight *arrobas* each. There are two sorts of this leaf; the first, and which is most esteemed, is that which is made of the tender part of the leaves, and is called herb *caniini;* the other, the inferior sort, is made of the thick part of the leaves, and has the name of herb *de Palos*. The consumption of this article, not only in these provinces but in those of Peru and Chile, is incredible, since there is scarcely any person who does not take it two or three times in the course of the day, making an infusion of it like tea, with warm water and sugar, and calling it *mate*.

The second great article of commerce is the tobacco, although the exports of this have not been so great since that the king has established a manufactory of slack and twisted tobacco, on account of the royal warehouses.

They also make some sugar here, and gather a good quantity of cotton; and the product of these articles, which are carried to Buenos Ayres, returns in the shape of European goods. Its only communication with the province of the Rio de la Plata is by the Paraguay, and the shipments from one place to the other are never less than 12,000 *arrobas* annually: not but that the journey is sometimes performed by land, but then it is along the coast of the river, and never undertaken but by the couriers, or some persons by way of express, who lay themselves open to the inconvenience and necessity of passing many rivers by wading or swimming, there being no ferries, and likewise to the continual risk of being surprised by the infidel Indians, who are constantly prowling along the river's banks: but it must be allowed that this latter objection is equally applicable to such as make the voyage; since the Payaguas Indians who dwell upon the shores of the river are terrible pirates, infesting the passage with their canoes, and joining 60 or 70 of them together, there being in each six or seven men armed with lances and clubs; so that it is necessary for vessels to go supplied with plenty of ammunition or under convoy.

A few years since a peace was made with these Indians, and although great insolence was at first manifested by them as barbarians, many of them have become domesticated and live in the vicinity of the capital, where they make themselves useful by supplying fish.

Nearly the whole of this province is surrounded by enemies, who have never ceased to invade it since its foundation. These enemies are, to the *w.* the barbarian Indians, the Lenguas, Tobas, and Moscobies; on the *s.* the Abipones; on the *n.* the tribe of Guaycurus, commonly called Mbayas, and the Panaguas; and in the *e.* part alone is it free from any immediate host; not but that on the mountains of the Yerva dwell the Monteses, who although they do not infest the settlements, give great annoyance to the parties employed in procuring the herb *paraguay*, and have even, not unfrequently, attacked the Indians who have been reduced to the faith and have settled on the frontiers; and very lately the Portuguese of Brazil, when, having destroyed the various settlements on the *e.* and the city of Xerez on the *n.* which served as an outwork of defence against them, they pushed forward in that direction by the passage at which, at the present day, stand the settlements of Cubavá and Matogroso, as far as the head settlements of the Moxos, to establish a commerce with Santa Cruz de la Sierra and La Paz; for these infidels, like ants, once convinced of the existence of a booty, although turned a thousand times out of their course, will still keep travelling on in pursuit of their object.

All the aforesaid infidels have frequently invaded, and still continue to invade, this country in the most unseasonable and unexpected times, when they put to death all they meet, plundering the women and children, and laying waste whatever comes in their way. They have at times made peace with different nations, but they break such alliances with the greatest impudence, and for this system of conduct the Guaycurus, a ferocious and intractable race, are peculiarly notorious.

In order to guard against these enemies which thus threaten the existence of the province, the inhabitants have found it necessary to enrol themselves in a volunteer militia, procuring arms and horses at their own expence, and forming themselves into garrisons in such parts as may be most required; and, although this duty is somewhat irksome, an arrangement has been lately made by which each individual is dispensed from actual service for 22 days in each month, whenever the steps taken by the enemy may not require it otherwise: but should these, as it frequently happens, lay hands on the cattle or other goods of the community, they are all obliged to come into the field to redeem their possessions, and the persons thus called into service are indemnified by a fund, called the Composition Fund, which arises from certain

mulcts exacted from such as will not attend; the amount of these being 60 dollars for the federative part of the inhabitants, and 40 for the others. These dollars are not however of current coin, but their value is taken in the articles and merchandises of the country, seldom more than one-fourth being paid in specie; a system equally adhered to in the commercial intercourse with Buenos Ayres.

The *presidios*, or garrisons of this province, are 19 in number, without counting the capital, in which is a body of 350 guards-men, (as well of infantry as of horse), and of the following names:

San Miguel, on the shore of the river.

San Ildefonso, the same, and five leagues from the capital.

San Joseph, eight leagues within land.

Arecutacoa, 12 leagues on the coast.

La Emboscada, two leagues from the former.

Mandoviray, on the shore of the river Tobati, at 18 leagues.

Mainrimbi, eight leagues from the former.

Urunday-Yurú, three leagues from the former, in land.

San Gerónimo, without the walls of the city, on the coast.

Lambaré, two leagues from the city.

San Marcos, four leagues off.

La Villeta, 10 leagues off.

El Reducto, 12 leagues off.

Santa Rosa, a league from the former, removed from the coast.

San Fernando, two leagues from the river Tibiquari, and 40 from the city.

That of Villa-rica.

That of Curuguati.

Besides these there are some boats to run along the coasts to impede the passes to the infidels, or to surprise and cut off their retreats.

The aforesaid garrisons are not only a check to the Indians, but they can exclude from the navigation of the river any foreign vessel, independently that it requires great skill in any navigator unexperienced with these parts not to take a wrong course, from the number of mouths and creeks which present themselves, and which have often misled.

The population of this province consists of two towns, called Espiritu Santo, and Villa-rica; and of the following settlements of Indians.

Ipané,	Tobati,
Guarambaré,	Los Altos,
Ita,	Itapé,
Yuguarin,	Caazapa,
Altira,	Yuti.

In which are 6000 inhabitants of all ages, men, women, and children; and these united to the number contained in the town and vallies give a total of 56,000.

The greater part are of the Guarani nation, descendants of those who were converted by San Francisco Solano and his companions, with the exception of some families of the Monteses, Canguias, and other nations since reduced. Here are also four new *reduccions* made, which were under the charge of the Jesuits, called San Estanislao. San Joaquin, Nuestra Señora de Belen, and El Santo Corazon. In each of these settlements is an Indian *corregidor* without jurisdiction, and appointed only to regard the proceedings of the other *corregidors*, and to cause to be fulfilled the orders of the curate and of the administrator of the goods of the settlement. Each of them has two *alcaldes*, and the other officers of the *cabildo*, and these, as well as the *corregidor*, are elected by the influence of the curate, who knows the abilities of his Indians; but these elections are afterwards confirmed by the governor of the province; and to the curate is assigned 10 per cent. of the profits of his settlement. Ever since the first establishment of these settlements, there is allotted to each the territory thought necessary for sowing of seeds and the breeding of cattle, and when the harvest is gathered in, it is put into one common granary, to the end that it may be divided equally amongst all, as their necessities may require, by the administrator; the same practice being observed with regard to the rations of meat. With the excess of the corn and cattle a means is procured of adorning the churches, of assisting the sick, and of promoting public works. Neither Spaniards, Mulattoes, nor Negroes are admitted into these settlements except as traders.

The ecclesiastical government is well organized under the religious order of San Francisco, and amongst the first converters are enumerated *Fr.* Alonso de Buenaventura, and *Fr.* Juan de San Bernardo, a lay-brother, who suffered martyrdom under the Caazapas Indians. At day-break mass is said every morning, with fine music, and on festival days somewhat later, with a discourse regularly by the curate. This finished, the *cabildo* goes to receive its orders for the day, and the same are imparted to the whole settlement, that every one may know his occupation. The matrons have their tasks assigned to them proportionate to their strength and capacity, and the unmarried and girls remain singing and reciting prayers for the morning, after the mass is finished, in the court-yard of the

church, and repeat the same at night-fall. The rest of the day they are employed in assisting their mothers, whilst the men are employed in different handicraft works, as carpentering, sculpture, musical instrument making, weaving, and other mechanical arts and employments, for which they have excellent masters. Every night the *cabildo* comes to the curate to inform him of what has happened in the course of the day, and the people, after saying the rosary, betake themselves to rest.

These Indians cannot be said to pay any other tribute than personal service to those under whom they live, notwithstanding it has been attempted by the king to introduce a different system. In the settlement of Itape, for instance, there is no vassalage, but the Indians there assist with their persons and rafts all those who pass in the time of the floods a large arm of the river Tibiquari, by which lies the road to Villarica.

This province has suffered, from its first formation, various convulsions and alterations, from being divided into parties, formed from vain ideas of honour or interest, and has been the scene of great bloodshed. To its bishopric, which was erected in 1547, belong also the settlements of Paraná, situate to the *s. e.* and of which we speak in their proper place. [See PARAGUAY River.]

TABLE of the Population of the Government of Paraguay, according to AZARA's Work, published in 1809.

NOTE. The letter *c.* indicates city; *t.* town; *p.* parish; *s.* settlement of Indians, *m.* settlement of Mulattoes or people of colour.

Names of the cities, towns, settlements, and parishes.	Years of their foundation.	Latitude south.			Longitude west from London.			Number of souls.
		°	′	″	°	′	″	
Yta, *s.*	1536	25	30	30	57	25	2	965
Yaguaron, *s.*	1536	25	33	20	57	18	14	2093
Ypané, *s.*	1538	25	27	44	57	33	15	278
Guarambare, *s.*	1538	25	29	48	57	30	16	368
Aregua, *s.*	1538	25	18	1	57	26	42	200
Altos, *s.*	1538	25	16	6	57	18	30	869
Atira, *s.*	1538	25	16	45	57	13	59	972
Tobaty, *s.*	1538	25	16	16	57	8	59	932
Ytapé, *s.*	1673	25	52	0	56	39	33	124
Caazapa, *s.*	1607	26	11	18	56	20	49	795
Yuty, *s.*	1610	26	36	56	56	16	48	671
S. Maria de Fé, *s.*	1592	26	48	12	56	58	31	1114
Santiago, *s.*	1592	27	8	40	56	48	31	1097
S. Ignacio Miri, *s.*	1555	27	14	52	55	35	14	806
S. Ignacio Guazu, *s.*	1609	26	51	36	56	41	14	864
Santa Rosa, *s.*	1698	26	53	19	56	54	39	1983
S. Cosme, *s.*	1634	27	18	55	56	19	29	1036
Ytapua, *s.*	1614	27	20	16	55	52	59	1109
Candelaria, *s.*	1627	27	26	46	55	47	55	1514
Santa Ana, *s.*	1633	27	23	45	55	38	39	1430
Corpus, *s.*	1622	27	7	23	55	52	29	2267
Trinidad, *s.*	1706	27	7	35	55	44	59	1017
Jesus, *s.*	1685	27	2	36	56	5	6	1185
S. Joaquin, *s.*	1746	25	1	47	56	13	20	854
S. Estanislado, *s.*	1749	24	38	31	56	36	15	729
Belen, *s.*	1760	23	26	17	57	8	0	361
	1536	25	16	40	57	41	4	7088
							Carried forward . . .	32,284

Names of the cities, towns, settlements, and parishes.	Years of their foundation.	Latitude south.			Longitude west from London.			Number of souls.
Brought forward								32,284
Luque, *p.*	1635	25	15	30	57	32	19	3813
Frontira, *p.*	1718	25	23	50	57	35	26	2187
Lambaré, *p.*	1766	25	20	0	57	41	4	825
Limpio, *p.*	1785	25	10	25	57	31	49	1769
Concepcion, *t.*	1773	23	23	8	57	16	4	1551
Yquamandiyu, *p.*	1784	24	6	12	56	58	29	979
Curuguaty, *t.*	1715	24	28	10	56	54	25	2254
Carimbatay, *p.*	1760	24	33	35	56	57	7	972
Villarica, *t.*	1576	25	48	55	56	31	59	3014
Hiaty, *p.*	1773	25	44	42	56	34	12	1232
Yaca Guazu, *p.*	1785	25	58	2	56	32	19	866
Boby, *p.*	1789	26	54	46	56	18	49	427
Arroyos, *p.*	1781	25	29	36	56	47	15	1227
Ajos, *p.*	1758	25	26	34	56	30	0	715
Cariy, *p.*	1770	25	30	27	56	52	6	654
Ybitimiri, *p.*	1783	25	45	43	56	53	2	620
Piribebui, *p.*	*d.* 1640	25	27	54	57	4	37	3595
Caacupé, *p.*	1770	25	24	21	57	9	24	1066
S. Roque, *p.*	1770	25	22	28	57	3	19	733
Quarepoty, *p.*	1783	24	23	25	57	13	6	540
Pirayú, *p.*	1769	25	29	19	57	15	12	2352
Paraguary, *p.*	1775	25	36	51	57	19	50	507
Capiata, *p.*	1640	25	21	45	57	31	48	5305
Ytangua, *p.*	1728	25	24	44	57	24	6	2235
S. Lorenzo, *p.*	1775	25	21	14	57	37	0	1720
Villeta, *p.*	1714	25	30	56	57	36	25	3098
Remolinos, *p.*	1777	26	10	0	58	3	48	458
Carapegua, *p.*	1725	25	45	31	57	16	56	3346
Quiindy, *p.*	1733	25	58	26	57	14	49	1894
Quiquiho, *p.*	1777	26	13	13	57	0	50	1136
Acaay, *p.*	1783	25	54	7	57	9	1	858
Ybicuy, *p.*	1766	26	0	54	57	1	7	1500
Caapucu, *p.*	1787	26	11	21	57	15	23	659
Neembucu, *t.*	1779	26	52	24	58	11	28	1730
Laureles, *p.*	1790	27	13	57	57	20	34	621
Taquaras, *p.*	1791	26	50	43	57	49	17	520
Emboscada, *m.*	1740	25	7	42	57	24	5	840
Tabapy, *m.*	1653	25	54	56	57	21	18	644
Loreto, S.	1555	27	19	28	55	34	39	1519
						Total of souls,		92,347
Spaniards inhabiting Indian settlements not comprised in the above,								5,133
						Total population,		97,480

Bishops who have presided in Paraguay.

1. Don *Fr.* Juan de los Barrios y Toledo, of the order of San Francisco, native of the town of Pedroche in Estremadura: he was one of the first of the religious who passed over to Peru, was elected first bishop of Paraguay in 1547, and after passing to his church, was promoted to that of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada in 1550.

2. Don *Fr.* Tomas de la Torre, of the order of S. Domingo, whom the father Pedro Xavier de Charlevoix wrongly denominates, *Fr.* Pedro de la Torre: he was of the order of S. Francisco: elected in 1552, and took possession in 1555.

3. Don *Fr.* Fernan Gonzalez de la Cuesta: elected in 1559.

4. Don *Fr.* Juan del Campo, of the order of San Francisco, presented in 1575: he lived but a short time.

5. Don *Fr.* Alonso. Guerra, of the order of S. Domingo: presented in 1577, and promoted to the bishopric of Mechoacán.

6. Don *Fr.* Juan de Almaraz, of the order of San Agustin, native of Salamanca, master in his religion, *calificador* of the holy office, professor of writing, prior various times in his convent of Lima, preacher of great repute, and provincial: elected bishop of Paraguay in 1591, but he died before he received the notice, in the following year.

7. Don Tomas Vazquez del Caño, magisterial-canon of the holy church of Valladolid: presented to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1596: he died before he was consecrated.

8. Don *Fr.* Baltasar de Covarrubias, of the order of San Agustin, native of Mexico; presented to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1601, and promoted to Nueva Carceres in the Philippines the same year.

9. Don *Fr.* Martin Ignacio de Loyola, of the barefooted order of S. Francisco: he took the habit in the convent of Alaejos, passed to America with the title of commissary of twenty religious persons, returned to Spain, and was lecturer in theology in the convents of Cadahalso and Segovia, and presented by his majesty Philip III. to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1601; afterwards promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1607.

10. Don *Fr.* Reginaldo de Lizarraga, of the order of S. Domingo, native of Lima: he was presented to a degree in his religion, and promoted from the church of Imperial in Chile, to this of Paraguay in 1607.

11. Don Lorenzo de Grado, native of Salamanca, where he studied and graduated as licentiate: he passed over to Peru, and was there made archdeacon of Cuzco, and elected bishop of Paraguay in 1607; promoted to that church in 1618.

12. Don *Fr.* Tomas de Torres, of the order of S. Domingo, native of Madrid, collegiate in the college of San Gregorio de Valladolid; presented to a mastership in his religion, destined as its general in Flanders; and after having read theology in many convents, and studied in the university of Lobaina for eight years and an half; he returned to Spain, was prior of the convents of S. Domingo de Zamora and de Nuestra Señora de Atocha in Madrid, and was presented by king Philip III. to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1619, and in 1625 promoted to that of Tucumán.

13. Don. *Fr.* Agustin de Vega, of the same order as the former, native of Lima, provincial of his religion, *calificador* of the holy office, presented to this bishopric in 1625: he died the same year, before he took possession.

14. Don *Fr.* Christóval de Aresti, of the order of San Benito, native of Valladolid: he took the habit in the royal monastery of San Julian of Samos in Galicia, was lecturer of arts in San Vincenti of Oviedo, abbot of Corneliana, professor of writing, twice abbot of Samos, and *difinidor* general; elected to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1626, and to that of the church of Buenos Ayres in 1635.

15. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Serna, of the order of San Agustin, native of the city of Guanuco in Peru: he studied and read arts and theology in the convent of Lima, was noon and evening lecturer in its university twice provincial *calificador* of the holy office, presented to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1635, and promoted to that of La Paz in 1640.

16. Don *Fr.* Bernardeno de Cárdenas, of the order of San Francisco, native of the city of Chuquiavo in Peru, lecturer of theology, *difinidor*, vicar, guardian, and visitor of his religion, preacher apostolic, a true father to the needy and to the Indians, in the conversion of whom he laboured much; presented to the bishopric of Paraguay in 1638, and settled in his commission in 1640. In his time there was great disputes and contentions with the Jesuits: he was promoted to the church of Popayáan in 1637, but renounced the offer from his advanced age, though he was at last prevailed to accept that of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1666.

17. Don *Fr.* Gabriel de Guillistegui, of the

order of San Francisco, commissary-general of his religion; elected bishop of Paraguay in 1666, and promoted in the same year to that of La Paz, which he renounced: he made the visitation of the missions of the Jesuits in that province by a special commission from the king, and was promoted to the bishopric of La Paz in 1671.

18. Don Fernando de Balcazar, native of Lima, chanter of the holy church of Truxillo, theological canon, treasurer and archdeacon in the church of his native place, elected bishop of Paraguay in 1672: he died before he was consecrated.

19. Don *Fr.* Faustino de las Casas, of the order of La Merced; elected bishop of this church in 1672, where he governed till 1683.

20. Don *Fr.* Sebastian de Pastrana, of the order of La Merced, native of Lima, provincial and professor of Santo Tomas in its university, and bishop of Paraguay.

21. Don Juan de Durana, archdeacon of Arequipa, his native place, bishop elect of Paraguay, but he never took possession; so that the court were induced to confer upon him the appointment of coadjutor for upwards of 20 years after, to the end of his life.

22. Don *Fr.* Joseph de Palos, of the order of San Francisco, native of Morella in the kingdom of Valencia, guardian in many convents of S. and N. America, where he was charged with various important commissions which he fulfilled with ability: he was living retired in the settlement of La Sal, when he was nominated as titular bishop and coadjutor of the bishopric of Paraguay during the sickness of the proprietor in 1724: he died with universal regret in 1738; and his life was not only memorable for his own singular talents, but through the tragical fate of Joseph de Antequera.

23. Don *Fr.* Joseph Cayetano Palavicini, of the order of San Francisco, a theologist, *calificador* of the holy office, preacher general, *difinidor* of his province of Charcas, and pro-minister of the same to vote in the general chapter: elected bishop of Paraguay in 1739: he was promoted to Truxillo in 1748.

24. Don Fernando Perez de Oblitas, native of Lima; elected in 1748, and promoted to the church of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1756, without ever having passed to his diocess.

25. Don Manuel de la Torre, elected in the aforesaid year; promoted to the church of Buenos Ayres in 1763.

26. Don Manuel Lopez de Espinosa, elected in the above year: he died in 1772.

27. Don *Fr.* Juan Joseph Priego, of the order of San Francisco: he died in 1779.

28. Don *Fr.* Luis de Velasco, of the order of San Francisco, native of Madrid; elected in 1779.

Governors of the province of Paraguay.

1. Don Manuel de Frias, first governor of the province; nominated by the king, when it was separated from the jurisdiction of the province of the Rio de la Plata, and when the limits of both were settled in 1620: he had many disputes with the bishop, with respect to the rights of patronage; when this prelate thought proper to excommunicate him, and to take the adminstration of the settlements out of the hands of the missions of the Jesuits; a step which was condemned by the council of the Indies: he governed till 1630.

2. Don Luis de Céspedes, distinct from another of the same name who was governor of Buenos Ayres and the Rio de la Plata: he took possession of the government of Paraguay the aforesaid year, and exercised it till 1636.

3. Don Martin de Ledesma, nominated to succeed the former: he governed till 1639.

4. Don Pedro de Lugo y Navarro, knight of the order of Santiago: he had a commission from the king to visit the settlements of the missions of the Jesuits, and to give them redress and protection against the insults of the Mamelucos Indians: he succeeded in completely routing these, and thereby revenged the death of his friend and companion, father Romero, a Jesuit, who was killed by them: he governed till 1642.

5. Don Gregorio de Hinestrosa, native of Chile, in whose time occurred the disgraceful dissentions between the bishop Don *Fr.* Bernardino de Cárdenos and the Jesuits, the which laid the foundation of the disorders which this province afterwards suffered, and which were not put a stop to till that the governor removed the bishop of its diocess, he being, in return, thrice excommunicated: this government lasted for five years, until 1648.

6. Don Diego de Escobar Osorio, *oidor* of the royal audience of Charcas, who, from the critical state in which affairs were left by his predecessor, reigned but a short time; for his death was hastened, and he died in 1649.

7. Don *Fr.* Bernardino de Cárdenos, bishop of this diocess, who was tumultuously proclaimed by his partizans as governor in the vacancy: he began his reign by exterminating the Jesuits from the city, as well as from the other settlements, and causing them to leave the country

and to embark, with great violence. This gave rise to fresh disputes, and the Jesuits, by virtue of the pontifical bull which they possessed, established a judge conservator. In the mean time the audience of Charcas disapproved this intrusive government, and nominated, provisionally,

8. Don Andres Garavito of Leon, knight of the order of Santiago, *oidor* of the aforesaid audience of Charcas, and whilst he was proceeding to his destination, Don Sebastian de Leon, a colonel, who was rejected by the bishop, who defended himself by some armed Indians; but these dissentions were soon put to an end on the arrival of the aforesaid governor Garavito; and he took possession of the government and held it till 1651, when he returned to the duties of his place.

9. Don Juan Vazquez of Valverde, *oidor* of the same royal audience as the former, and nominated by it as provisional governor, with a special commission of visiting the province, and of examining into the late occurrences: he entered the government in 1661 and held it till 1665.

10. Don Felipe Rege Corbulon, till 1679.

11. Don Juan Diaz de Andino, till 1685, when he died.

12. Don Antonio de Vera Moxica, nominated provisionally by the viceroy of Peru.

13. Don Baltasar Garcia Ros, serjeant-major of the *plaza* of Buenos Ayres, appointed here as a recompense by the king, for his services performed in the conquest of the colony of Sacramento, established by the Portuguese on the shore of the river La Plata of Buenos Ayres: he entered the government in 1705, with a particular charge to make the visit of the settlements of the missions of the Jesuits, which he did, rendering an accurate account of his discoveries to his majesty.

14. Don Juan Gregorio Bazán de Pedraza.

15. Don Diego de los Reyes Balmaseda, native of the port of Santa Maria: he entered in 1717, but the constant complaints made against him, and particularly of his partiality towards the Jesuits, obliged the audience of Charcas to nominate a provisional judge visitor, the same being made also provisional governor by the viceroy of Peru in 1721, and the person so appointed was,

16. Don Joseph de Antequera y Castro, knight of the order of Alcántara, fiscal-protector of the Indians of the audience of Charcas. His unlucky stars had brought him hither to meet his death on a scaffold, in the city of Lima, through some riots which had lately arisen by certain misunderstandings between the bishop Don *Fr.* Joseph de Palos and the Jesuits.

17. Don Martin de Barua, nominated provisionally by the field-marshal Don Bruno Mauricio de Zavala, by special commission of the viceroy, the marquis del Castelfuerte, to pacify the province, the administration of which underwent some changes from some representations which he made to the king concerning the Jesuits: he governed five years.

18. Don Bartolome de Aldunate, captain of horse of the garrison of Buenos Ayres: who did not arrive to take possession, although nominated by the king.

19. Don Iquacio de Soroeta, who had been corregidor of Cuzco: accredited for his skill and justice, and nominated by the viceroy of Peru in 1730: his entry was disputed by the inhabitants, who took up arms against him, and obliged him to fly.

20. Don Isedro Mirones y Benavente, *oidor* of the audience of Charcas, whose prudence and talents, testified by his pacification of the disturbances of the province of Cochabamba, led to his election to Paraguay by the viceroy, that he might call his talent into action on similar circumstances: but, whilst on his journey, he received intelligence that the proper successor appointed by H. M. had arrived; and upon this he returned to his former office.

21. Don Manuel Augustin de Ruiloba, who was general of Callao, and general of the armies of Peru, when he entered Asuncion, 1733; but being out with a troop, and some Indians of the missions, for the purpose of quelling some disturbances, and being deserted by his party, he fell a sacrifice at the hands of the insurgents in the same year.

22. Don *Fr.* Juan de Arregui, of the order of San Francisco, bishop of this diocess, and proclaimed governor by the insurgents; and, although he was endeavouring to escape secretly from the city, he was brought back and forced to reign till the arrival of the judge Don Juan Vazquez de Aguero, as visitor, nominated by the king.

23. Don Bruno Mauricio de Zavola, field-marshal and governor of Buenos Ayres; promoted to the presidency of Chile, and ordered by the viceroy, the Marquis de Castelfuerte, to proceed with a force to Paraguay, to quell the disturbances there; accordingly causing himself to be acknowledged governor, in 1735 he dispersed the insurgents, inflicted punishment on the chief

offenders, and re-established the peace of the province; afterwards, by a special commission from the Viceroy, he resigned the goverment to,

24. Don Martin Joseph de Echaure, captain of dragoons: he remained here till 1755.

25. Don Rafael de la Moneda.

26. Don Marcos Larrazabal.

27. Don Pedro Melo, of Portugal; lieutenant colonel of dragoons of the regiment of Sagunto: he governed from 1777 to 1795.

28. Don Joaquin de Alós, formerly captain of the infantry regiment of Aragon and Corregidor of Quispicanchi in Peru: nominated in 1785.

PARAGUAY, a river which gives its name to the former province, and was first navigated by Sebastian Gabota, a Venetian, in 1526: it rises in the great lake of Los Lareyes or Laraye, in lat. 24° 18′ *s.* and runs from *n.* to *s.* as far as the river Corrientes, and from thence *s. w.* to the city of Asuncion. Here it again takes its course to the *s.* to unite itself with the rivers Paraná and Virmejo, in lat. 27° 41′ *s.* On the *w.* near its banks, dwell the nations of the Guaicurus and Abipones Indians, and on the *e.* the Guaranies, Tobatines and Payaguas. This river is joined by the Tibaquira, Lañabe, Upacay or Pirayú, Xexuy, Pilcomayo, Confuso, Guarumbare, Yuguy, Mboeri, Verde, Corrientes, and others of less size. The Portuguese of the colony of Sacrament, used to pass from the Paraná to this river to get to the river Icipotiva or Yauri, by which they went to Matogroso, which is near the shore of the Itenes, *w* of the mines of Cuyaba. This river has many islands, abounds in excellent fish, and its shores are covered with lofty trees, which form extremely thick woods, in which dwell a multitude of rare birds and animals.

[The fine river Paraguay (observes Mr. Mawe, the traveller) has its remote springs to the *w.* of the heads of the Arinas, in lat. 13° and after a *s.* course of 600 leagues, enters the ocean under the appellation of the Rio de la Plata. The heads of the Paraguay are 270 miles *n. e.* from Villa Bella, and 164 miles *n.* from Cuiaba, and divided into many branches, and already forming complete rivers; which, as they run *s.* successively unite, and form the channel of this immense river, which is immediately navigable. To the *w.* a short distance from the main source of the Paraguay is that of the Sypotuba, which disembogues on its *w.* bank, in lat. 15° 50′ after a course of 60 leagues. In the upper part of this river, and near its *w.* branch, called the Jurubanba, was formerly a gold mine, which was worked with considerable profit; but the superior advantages derived from others subsequently explored in Matto Grosso and Cuiba, caused it to be abandoned, and its site is not now known with certainty. The little river Cabaral, also auriferous, enters the Paraguay on the *w.* side three leagues below the mouth of the Sypotuba. On the banks of the latter lives a nation of Indians, called Barbados, from the distinction peculiar to themselves, among all the Indian nations, of having large beards.

The Boriras Araviras inhabit the banks of the Cabaral: they are a mixture of two different nations, who in the year 1797 sent four chiefs of their tribe, accompanied by their mother, to Villa Bella, in order to solicit the friendship of the Portuguese. The nation called Parariouné lives in their neighbourhood, close by the Sypotuba. A league below the mouth of the Cabaral, on the *e.* bank of the Paraguay, is Villa Maria, a small and useful establishment, founded in 1778. Seven leagues *s.* of Villa Maria, and on the *w.* bank of the Paraguay, the river Jauru disembogues into it in lat. 16° 24′. This river is remarkable for the boundary-mark erected at its mouth in 1754, as well as for being entirely Portuguese, together with lands on its *s.* bank, and bordering on the Spanish possessions. It rises in the plains of the Parexis in lat. 13° 54′, and long. 58° 14′, and running *s.* to lat. 15° 43′, the situation of the Register of the same name, it there turns to the *s. e.* for 60 miles, till, by an entire course it reaches its junction with the Paraguay. There are salt-water-pits, which in part have supplied Matto Grosso ever since its foundation with salt: they are in the interior of the country, seven leagues from the Register, and extend to a place called Salina de Almeida, from the name of the person who first employed himself in these works.

These salt-pits are situate along the margins of broad marshy bottoms, in which are found fish of the same kind with those in the Paraguay. The Salina de Almeida is not far distant from the bank of the Jauru, and the great quantity of saline liquid found in it continues three leagues further to the *s.* where a junction is formed with another from the *w.* called Pitas, *w.* of which are high and dry plains, where are found numerous large circles, formed by a species of palm called Carandas. These plains terminate nine leagues *w.* of the Salina de Almeida, in a large pool of marsh, called Paopique, which runs to the *s.*

The confluence of the Jauru with the Paraguay is a point of much importance: it guards and covers the great road between Villa Bella Cuia-

[ba, and their intermediate establishments, and in the same manner commands the navigation of both the rivers, and defends the entrance into the interior of the latter *captainship*. The Paraguay from this place has a free navigation upwards, almost to its sources, which are scarcely 70 leagues distant, with no other impediment than a large fall. These sources are said to contain diamonds.

The mark placed at the mouth of the Jauru is a pyramid of beautiful marble, brought to this distant point from Lisbon. It bears inscriptions commemorative of the treaty between the courts of Spain and Portugal, by which the respective territories, of which it stands as the boundary, were defined.

The lofty chain of mountains, which extends from the sources of the Paraguay near its *e.* bank, border the river opposite the mouth of the Jauru, and are terminated seven leagues below it by the Morro Excalvado in lat. 16° 43′. E. of this mount or point, all is marsh, and nine leagues below it there flows into the *e.* side of the Paraguay a deep stream or river, called Rio Novo, discovered in 1786, which may hereafter afford a navigation to near St. Pedro del Rey, when the aquatic plants that obstruct its channel are removed. The most distant sources of this river are the rivulets of Sta. Anna, Bento Gomez, and others which cross the great road of Cuiaba to the *w.* of Cocaes. In lat. 17° 33′, the *w.* banks of the Paraguay become mountainous at the *n.* point of the Serra da Insua, which, three leagues to the *s.* makes a deep break to form the mouth of the lake Gaiba. This lake extends *w.* and there is a broad canal of four leagues in extent, which comes from the *n.* communicating from the above lake to that of Uberava, somewhat larger than the Gaiba, situated exactly contiguous to the Serra da Insua, on its *n.* side. Six leagues and a half below the mouth of the Gaiba, and opposite this mountainous bank of the Paraguay, is the mouth of the St. Lourenço, formerly called Porrudos. Twenty-six leagues above this the river Cuiaba enters its *w.* bank in lat. 17° 20′, and long. 56° 50′: these two rivers are of great extent; that of Lourenço has its sources in lat 15°, 40 leagues *e.* of the town of Cuaiba, receiving (besides the branches crossed by the road from Goiaz) other great streams on its *e.* side, such as the Paraiba or Piquiri, which receives the Jaquari and the Itiquira, all of moderate size, and navigable. The Itiquira has been navigated to its heads, from whence the canoes were dragged over land to the Sucuriu, which falls into the Parana four leagues below the mouth of the river Tiete on the opposite side. The rivers Itiquira and Sucuriu were found to have fewer and smaller falls than the Taquari, and the land passage is much shorter and more convenient than that of the Camapuão, so that this navigation is preferable to that by the two last-mentioned rivers: it is attended by only two obstacles—many Indians, and a want of provisions.

The navigation to the town of Cuiaba by the river of that name, from its above-mentioned confluence, is short and easy: in the first 10 leagues, after passing the two small islands on Ariacuni and Tarumas, occurs a large plantation of bananas, formed on an embankment on the *e.* side of the river. Three leagues above this place the Guacho-uassu enters the Cuiaba by its *e.* bank, and on the same side, seven leagues farther, the Guacho-mirim. From this point the river winds in a *n. n. e.* direction, 11 leagues to the island of Pirahim, and from thence makes a large bend to the *e.* receiving numerous streams, and passes the town of Cuiaba, which is situated a *mile* to the *e.* of it. This town is 96 leagues to the *e.* of Villa Bella, and the same distance by water from the confluence of its river with the Paraguay. It is large, and, together with its dependencies, may at present contain 30,000 souls. It is well provided with meat, fish, fruits, and all sorts of vegetables, at a much cheaper rate than at the sea-ports. The country is well adapted for cultivation, and has rich mines, but in some places little water to work them in dry weather. They were discovered in 1718, and have been estimated to produce annually above 20 *arrobas* of gold of extremely fine quality.

Twenty leagues *s. w.* of the town of Cuiaba is the settlement of St. Pedro del Rey, the largest of all the adjacent settlements, and contains full 2,000 inhabitants. It is situate near the *w.* side of the rivulet Bento Gomez, which, at the distance of a league and a half *s.* of the settlement, forms a large bay, called Rio de Janeiro. The river Cuiaba has its sources 190 miles above the town, and its banks are cultivated through the greater part of its extent, including 14 leagues below the town, down the stream. Four leagues below the principal mouth of the river Porrudos, the Paraguay is bordered by the mountains that separate it from Gaiba on its *w.* bank, and in this place they obtain the appellation of *Serra das Pedras de Amolar*, from being composed of a stone of which whet-stones are made. This is the only spot which is not inundated by the floods of the river, and is therefore much visited by the canoes]

[that navigate it. These Serras terminate two leagues to the *s.* in those of the Dourados, immediately below which there is a channel on the *w.* side of the Paraguay, which, piercing between the two high detached mounts, called Cheines, leads to the lake Mondiuri, six leagues long, and the largest on the Paraguay.

From the Dourados, the Paraguay runs *s.* to the Serras of Albuquerque, where it touches directly on the *n.* point, on which is situated a town of that name. These Serras form a compact square of 10 leagues, and contain much calcareous stone; the land is considered the best on either side the Paraguay, from the river downwards, and only equalled by that on the *w.* margins of the lakes Mandiuri and Gaiba. From Albuquerque the Paraguay, turns to the *s. w.* It skirts its Serras, which terminate at the end of six leagues higher up in the Serra do Rabicho, opposite which, on the *n.* bank of the river, is situated the lower *s.* mouth of the Paraguay-mirim. This is an arm of the Paraguay, which, terminating here, forms an island 14 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.*: it is the usual channel for canoes in times of inundation. From the mouth of the Paraguay-mirim the river takes a *s.* direction to the mouth of the Taquari, navigated annually by flotillas of canoes and other craft, which come from St. Paul's to Cuiaba, and even as far as the Register of Jauru, when their destination happens to be Villa Bella.

As this navigation is an object of great importance, from its connecting two distinct districts, the following compendious description of the rout pursued in it may not prove uninteresting. It is abstracted from the diary of a man of science, who performed the journey a few years ago, in the month of October, when the Paraguay begins to retire to its own channel. The description may commence at the Taquari, as the voyage from thence to Cuiaba and the Jauru has already been detailed. The largest of the many mouths of the Taquari in the Paraguay is in lat. 19° 12′, and long. 54° 5′. In the first ten leagues of navigation, the channel of the river is lost, as it crosses some large plains, covered with water to the depth of several feet. This is contiguous to Taquari, a place where the river is much confined.

From this place it is 20 leagues to the resting-place of Allegre, in lat. 18° 12′, and this space contains, on both banks of the Taquari, many entrances into the paths, which lead in time of the floods to various distant places on the Paraguay, Porrudos, and Cuiaba. From this resting-place there are 30 leagues of navigation, on the course of the river *e.* to the fall of Barra, where it is impeded and unnavigable above a mile, though a part of it may be passed in a half-loaded and part in empty canoes. At the head of this fall the river Cochim enters the Taquari, and the navigation here quits the latter for the Cochim. At its mouth it is 20 fathoms broad, and a league upwards receives on its *s.* bank the Taquari-mirim, a river nearly as broad as itself. A little above this confluence is situated its first fall, which is called *Da Ilha*, and may be passed in empty canoes. A league above is the fall of Giquitaya, passed with half cargoes, and a league and a quarter farther, that of the Choradeira, the current of which is very rapid. Beyond this is the fall of Avanhandava-uassu, where the cargoes are carried over land for half a mile, and the canoes are conducted through a difficult channel of three fathoms, at the end of which they are pushed over the rocks in order to pass the head or cataract. Half a league above is the fall Do Jauru, so called from a river of that name, which enters the Cochim above it, on the *n.* side. From this confluence upwards there occurs seven falls in the course of five leagues and a half, in the midst of which distauce the river cuts and is enchannelled in a mountain, through which it runs smoothly, although scarcely five fathoms broad, and receives on its *s.* side the stream of the Paredão, which is said to be auriferous. Half a league above the last of the seven falls before-mentioned are three successive ones, called *Tres Irmãos*, and at an equal distance above them, that of Das Furnas, which is passed laboriously with canoes unloaded. From this place the navigation continues on the Cochim through a succession of falls, until that river is joined by the Camapuão, eight yards in breadth at its mouth. From this point to its junction with the Taquari, the course of the Cochim is 30 leagues.

The river Camapuão, along which the navigation is continued, becomes narrower on passing some rivulets that flow into it, and so shallow, as to be in general scarcely two feet deep, and the canoes are rather dragged than navigated along its sandy bed. After two leagues of this labour, they quit the Camapuão-uassu, leaving it on the right hand, choked with fallen trees, &c. and enter into the Camapuão-mirim, up which they proceed one league, when they reach the fazenda, or estate of the same name. This is an important establishment, belonging to the Portuguese, in the centre of those vast and desert regions that interverne between the great rivers Paraguay and Parana, 90 leagues *s. s. w.* in a direct line]

[from the town of Cuiaba. The place seems very proper for a Register, to prevent the smuggling of gold in this route, and to fix the duties on goods passing to Cuiaba and Motta Grosso. The canoes and cargoes are transported from the Fazenda de Camapuão by land about a mile to the river Sanguixuga, the principal source of the Rio Pardo. From the end of the land passages the navigation continues down the Sanguixuga, and, in the interval of three leagues, they pass four falls to the Rio Vermelho (so called from the colour of its waters), which enters the Pardo. Half a league from the mouth of the Vermelho the Pardo has the fall of the Pedras de Amolar, and a league below receives on its *s.* side the river Claro, from which, after proceeding two leagues of level stream, there occur nine falls in the space of two leagues more. The passage of them occupies 12 or 14 days in going up the river, though only one returning. Below the last of these, called the Bangue, the river Sucuriu enters the Pardo on its *s.* side. Three leagues below the mouth of the Sucuriu, is the cataract of Curare, about eight yards high, to avoid which the canoes are hauled over-land through a passage of 100 yards. From this cataract, in the space of 10 leagues, there occur 10 falls, which occupy 15 or 20 days, in ascending the river, though only one in descending. The breadth of the Rio Pardo in this part is 22 fathoms. Two leagues below the last of these falls is a deep inlet of 390 fathoms; half a league lower the canoes are hauled over a space of land of 150 yards. Half a league further is the fall of Sirga Negra; one league further, that of Sirga Matto; and a little more than a league from thence, the great cataract, or Salto da Cajuru, ten yards in height, to avoid which, the canoes are hauled through a narrow channel here formed by the river. At a distance equal to the preceding is the Cajurumirim, and immediately after is found the fall of Da Ilha, the thirty-third and last on this river. Six leagues below this fall, the Rio Pardo receives on its *n.* side the river Orelha da Anta, (so called from abounding with ants); and four leagues lower down, on the same side, the Orelha da Ouça, from the mouth of which, after 11 leagues of navigation, is found the junction which the river Anhandery-uassu makes from the *s.* with the Pardo, which, from the passage of Camapuão to this point, completes a *s. e.* course of 45 leagues in extent. The Anhandery and the Pardo from their confluence, run 16 leagues of navigation *w.* in one channel, and disembogue in the *w.* bank of the Parana in lat. about 21°. The velocity of the current of the Rio Pardo is very irregular; it may be navigated downward in five or six days, but cannot be ascended in less than 20 or 30, and that by hauling, for the force of the the stream in some places is too great for oars.

The river Parana is of great breadth and weight of water, and is navigated against its current up to the mouth of the Tieté. In the first three leagues occurs the island of Manuel Homem. Five leagues above this island the Rio Verde falls into the Parana, by a mouth of 42 fathoms, on its *w.* bank, and at an equal distance above, on the opposite *e.* side, the river Aguapehy enters, by a mouth apparently above 20 yards wide. Eight leagues above this river, and on the *w.* side of the Parana, the large river Sucuriu has its mouth, at least 53 fathoms wide, and, after four leagues of navigation further, on the Parana, is found the mouth of the large and interesting river, the Tieté. The distance between the rivers Tieté and Pardo, according to the windings of the Parana, may be estimated at thirty-five leagues; the direction *n.* inclining to the *e.* Passing up the Tieté, in the first three leagues is found the great Salto de Itapura (a great cascade), to avoid which the canoes are dragged 60 fathoms over land. A league above is the difficult fall of Itapura-mirim; another league upwards are the three falls, called Tres Irmaos, and little more than that distance onward, that of Itapuru, half a league long; two leagues further is the fall of U-aicurituba-mirim, and in the upper part of it the small river Sucury enters the Tieté upon its *n.* bank. One league above it is the fall of Utupiba, a quarter of a league in length. The same distance above is the fall of Araracangua-uassu, which is passed with unloaded canoes. Five leagues above this is found the Araracangua-mirim; one league further, the Arassatuba, and at the same distance, the U-aicurituba, from which, in the space of nine leagues, occur seven falls. Three and a half leagues above the last of them is that of the Escaramunca, so called from the abrupt windings of the river among a thousand rocks and stoppages. Two leagues above this is the large fall of Avanhandava, where the canoes are unloaded, and their cargoes carried half a mile over land, and the canoes hauled the greatest part of the way, to avoid a cataract 16 yards perpendicular. A league and a half above this is the fall of Avanhandava-mirim, and very near it, that of the Campo, from which there are 14 leagues of clear navigation to those of the Camboyu-voca, and next to the Tambau-mirim and Uassu, both]

[within the compass of two leagues. One league further is the fall of Tambitiririca; three leagues from thence, the U-amicanga, and a little more than two leagues upwards, the Jacuripipira enters the Tieté, on the *n.* side, and has a mouth 15 fathoms broad. A league and a half above this is the Jacuripipira-mirim, six leagues from whence is the fall of Congouha, a league in length. For the space of eight leagues from this there are six falls, of which the last is Banharem. From this it is three leagues and a half to the mouth of the Paraniaba, 38 fathoms broad: it enters the Tieté on the *n.*; and the latter river from this point immediately narrows itself to 40 fathoms wide. From the mouth of the Paraniaba there is a navigation of four leagues to the small fall of Ilha, and 14 leagues more, with frequent windings, to that of Itahy, near a populous village, called Jundahy. Six leagues from this is the fall of Pedrenegoa, which is a quarter of a league long; and half a league above it, the river Sorecaba, which comes from the town of the same name, in lat. 23° 35′, empties itself on the *s.* into the Tieté. Near this town are several mountains, called Guaraceaba, some of which abound with rich oxide of iron, which, on smelting, has proved very good. Upon them grows fine timber for machinery, and wood of every size fit for reducing into carbon. Numerous streams flow from them, which may be employed to great advantage, and their base is washed by the river Campanhes, near the Capivara, both of which empty themselves into the Tieté at a short distance. From the river Sorecaba it is only six leagues to Porto Felix, where all the embarkation is now made to Matto Grosso from St. Paul's, the distance being about 23 leagues from that city. Through this conveyance, salt, iron, ammunition, clothing for the troops, &c. are sent annually by government. Trading parties frequently arrive at St. Paul's from Cuiaba in the month of February, and return in April or May.

Resuming our account of the Paraguay, it is to be observed that the Embotetieu enters that river five leagues below the mouth of the Taquari, and on the same side. It is now called Mondego, and was formerly navigated by the traders from St. Paul's, who entered by the Anhandery-uassu, the *s.* branch of the Pardo. On the *n.* bank of the Mondego, 20 leagues above its mouth, the Spaniards founded the city of Xerez, which the Paulistas destroyed. Ten leagues above this place, in the mountains that form the upper part of the Embotetieu, there is a tradition that there are rich mines which were discovered 50 years ago. One league below the mouth of the Mondego there are two high insulated mounts, fronting each other on the Paraguay: at the extremity of the *s.* declivity of the mount on the *w.* side, near the bank of the river, is the garrison of New Coimbra, founded in 1775; it is the last and southermost Portuguese establishment on the great Paraguay. Eleven leagues to the *s.* of Coimbra, on the *w.* side of the Paraguay, is the mouth of Bahia Negra, a large sheet of water of six leagues in extent, being five leagues long from *n.* to *s.*: it receives the waters of the wide-flooded plains and lands to the *s.* and *w.* of the mountains of Albuquerque. At this bay the Portuguese possessions on both banks of the Paraguay terminate. From thence the river continues to lat. 21°, where, on its *w.* bank, is situated a hill known to the Portuguese by the name of Miguel José, crowned with a Spanish fort with four pieces of artillery, called Bourbon. Three leagues above this the little river Guirino falls into the Paraguay on the *e.* side. Nine leagues to the *s.* of the above fort, and in lat. 21° 22′, are other mountains on both sides the Paraguay, which command this river; for the *e.* side is surmounted with a lofty chain, extending to the interior of the country, near which is the sugar-loaf mount; the opposite side is equally mountainous, but not so high or extensive; and in the middle of the river there is a high rocky island, which, with the mountainous banks on each side, forms two channels of about a musket-shot across. This, in case of war between the neighbouring nations, would be a post of the highest importance, as it forms a natural barrier, which would require little fortification to render it an effectual obstacle to invasion. Here terminate those extensive inundations, to which both banks of the Paraguay are subject: they commence at the mouth of the Jauru, and to this point cover an extent of 100 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and 40 in breadth at their highest floods, forming an apparent lake, which geographers of former days, as well as some moderns, have termed the Xarayes. This inundation confounds the channel of the great Paraguay with those of its various confluents, in such a manner that, from 20 to 30 leagues above their regular mouths, it is possible, in time of the floods, to navigate across from one to the other, always in deep water, without ever seeing or approaching the banks of the Paraguay. During this wonderful inundation, the high mountains and elevated land which it incloses appear like so many superb islands, and the lower grounds form a labyrinth of lakes.]

[bays, and pools, many of which remain after the floods have subsided. From the intricacy of these inundated plains, the navigation is rendered impracticable to all who do not unite experience with skill. From this position, (the only barrier on the Paraguay), the banks downward are in general high and firm, particularly the *e.* or Portuguese side. In lat. 22 5′, a considerable river empties itself into it, which the Spaniards, at the demarcation in 1753, would have to be the Corrientes, whereas the heads of this river are 20 leagues *n.* of the real Corrientes mentioned in the treaty.

Between the Paraguay and the Parana there runs from *n.* to *s.* an extensive chain of mountains, which have the appellation of Amanbay; they terminate to the *s.* of the river Iguatimy, forming a ridge running *s.* and *w.* called Maracayer. From these mountains spring all the rivers which, from the Taquari *s.* enter the Paraguay, and from the same chain also proceed many other rivers, which, taking a contrary direction, flow into the Parana; one of them, and the most *s.* being the Igoatimy, which has its mouth in lat. 23° 47′, a little above the Seven Falls, or the wonderful cataract of the Parana. This cataract is a most sublime spectacle, being distinguished to the eye of the spectator from below by the appearance of six rainbows, and emitting from its fall a constant cloud of vapours, which impregnates the air to a great distance. On the *n.* side of the Igoatimy, 20 leagues from its mouth, the Portuguese had formerly the fortress of Bauris, which was abandoned in 1777. The Igoatimy has its sources 10 leagues above this place, among high and rugged mountains. The river Xexuy enters the Paraguay on the *e.* side in lat. 24° 11′, twenty leagues below the Ipane, another small river, called the Ipanemirim, intervening.

This is a summary description of Portugueze Paraguay, to the point where the territory ought (as our tourist observes) to extend; and such is the situation of this great river, that the above-mentioned rivers, which concentrate towards the interior of Brazil, enter it on the *e.* side; not one enters it on the *w.* from the Jauru to the parallel of the Ipane. Many parts of the banks of all those rivers are laid under water at the time of the floods, and the plains are covered to a considerable depth.

A river of such vast size as the Paraguay, in a temperate and salubrious climate, abounding with fish, bordered by extensive plains and high mountains, intersected by so many rivers, bays, lakes, and forests, must naturally have drawn many of the Indian nations to inhabit its banks: but, immediately after the discovery of the new continent, the incursions of the Paulistas and Spaniards seem to have dispersed and destroyed the numerous tribes: the Jesuits transplanted many thousands to their settlements on the Uraguay and Parana. Other nations fled from the avarice of the new settlers to countries less favoured, but more secure by reason of their distance, and the difficulty of approach. This emigration of one nation to districts occupied by another, became the fruitful source of inveterate and sanguinary wars among them, which tended to reduce their numbers. There are, however, still some Indians left on the borders of the Paraguay, among whom the Guaycurus, or Cavalier Indians, are principally distinguished for valour. They occupy the lands from the river Taquari, extending *s.* along all the rivers that enter the Paraguay on the *e.* side, as far as the river Ipane, and in like manner, on the opposite bank, from the mountains of Albuquerque downwards. They have made war repeatedly on the Spaniards and Portuguese, without ever being subdued. They are armed with lances of extraordinary length, bows, arrows, &c. They make long incursions on horseback into the neighbouring territories; they procure horses in exchange for stout cotton cloaks, called *ponchos*, which they manufacture. There are other Indian nations inhabiting these large tracts, some of whom have intermixed both with the Portuguese and Spaniards, there being few of the latter on any part of the confines without some traces of Indian physiognomy.

From the river Xexuy, downwards, the Paraguay takes its general course *s.* for 32 leagues to the city of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and the residence of its governor. This city is situated on an obtuse angle made by the *e.* bank of the river; the population is by no means trifling, and there are some Portuguese among the inhabitants. The government is of vast extent, and its total population is given by different authorities at from 97,000 to 120,000 souls. The land is fertile, and contains many rich farms: its principal product is the *mattè*, which is exported to Tucumán and Buenos Ayres, from whence it is sent to various parts of the Spanish dominions, along the coast of Chile and Peru, being a general article of consumption among all ranks of people. Its other products are hides, tobacco, and sugar. From Buenos Ayres large boats arrive at the city of Asuncion, after two or]

three months passage; the only difficulty in navigating is the great weight of the waters of the Paraguay, which flow with great rapidity: but this disadvantage is lessened by favourable winds, which blow the greater part of the year from the *s.*

Six leagues below Asuncion, on the *w.* side of the Paraguay, the river Pilcomayo enters that river by its first mouth; its second is 14 or 16 leagues lower. In this space some other smaller rivers enter on the *e.* side, and amongst them the Tibiquari, on an arm of which, 20 leagues *s. e.* from Asuncion, is Villa Rica, a large Spanish town, with much property in cattle on its extensive plains. The river Veimecho enters the *w.* side of the Paraguay, in lat. 26° 45′. On a remote upper branch of this river is the town of Salto, near an accessible fall: it is an important point to the Spaniards who are transporting their goods from Buenos Ayres, Tucumán, &c. to Upper Peru.]

PARAGUAYAURA, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises in the *sierra* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

PARAGUAYES, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate near the river Hueque-Leuvu. Near it, on the *s.* are two large lakes abounding in salt.

PARAGUAYO, an abundant river of the country of Las Amazonas, which rises in the mountains of the Andes in the kingdom of Peru, runs for many leagues towards the *n.* collecting the waters of many others, until it enters that of Las Amazonas.

PARAHAM, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana.

PARAHIBO, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the country of the Mariquitas Indians, runs *n.* and turning its course to *n. n. e.* enters the sea, forming a great mouth or port close to cape Negro.

PARAIBA, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil; one of the 14 which compose it, and of the smaller. It takes its name from a river, by which it is irrigated and fertilized; bounded *n.* by the river Grande, *e.* by the Brazilian sea, *s.* by the province of Itamaraca, and divided from the same by the river Paraiba, and *w.* by the territory of the barbarous nations of the Tiguares and Petiguares Indians. This province abounds more than any other in Brazil-wood, and has many engines for making sugar, this being its principal article of commerce with Europe. The Petiguares Indians, enemies to the Portuguese, continually infest and destroy their settlements. The climate is benign and the soil fertile. The French took possession of this beautiful country, keeping it till 1584, when they were driven out by the Portuguese.

[This *captainship* was bestowed by John III. on the celebrated historian De Barros; but he was compelled to restore it to the government after having nearly ruined himself by his unsuccessful attempts to colonize it.]

PARAIBA, the capital, is of the same name, a city and head of the bishopric, called also City de Federico and Nuestra Señora de las Nieves. It is situate opposite the fort of Tamaraca, at the *s.* mouth and shore of the river of its name; is large, well peopled, mercantile, and rich. The buildings are handsome, particularly the cathedral-church, which is magnificent. It is defended by three forts; two situate on islands, with the names of San Antonio and La Restinga, and the third on the point of Santa Catalina. It enjoys a fine healthy air and good climate. The Dutch, commanded by Captains Longk and Wardenburg, took it in 1635, but it was afterwards recovered by the Portuguese, being under the dominion of the kings of Spain.

[The above capital was built at the expence of the king. It stands near the river Paraiba, at the mouth of which is the harbour. A handsome custom-house has been erected near it, and a pentagonal fort, named St. Catherine, which defends the entrance into this harbour. Seven or eight ships of about 250 tons burden used annually to enter this port from the mother-country, loaded with different articles for the use of the colony. Their homeward bound cargoes consisted chiefly of sugar, more of which is raised in the *n. captainships* than in those of the *s.*; especially since the discovery of the gold mines, which have rendered the inhabitants of these last districts more negligent respecting the improvement of their plantations. There are 21 sugar houses in this province, and the sugar manufactured in them is said to be superior to any other in Brazil.

Besides sugar, they also export dying woods, several sorts of drugs, and other valuable commodities, and it is generally allowed that these *n. captainships* are the most populous, and the inhabitants in very easy circumstances, though no mines have yet been wrought in these parts. The capital is computed to contain nearly 4000 souls, and the province about 20,000.] In lat. 6° 57′ 30″ *s.* Long. 35° 10′ 30″ *w.*

PARAIBA, a large river of the above province and kingdom, which rises in the mountains of the *w.*

and runs *e.* fertilizing the country of the Tiguares, Petiguares, and Viatanis Indians. Its shores are covered with villages and sugar engines, and in the woods are quantities of Brazil-wood. At its *embouchure* it forms the great bay of Paraiba, which has at its entrance the island of San Antonio.

PARAIBA, another small river, in the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in the same kingdom. It flows down from the mountains, runs *e.* and enters the sea.

PARAIBA, another large river, in the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro; it has its source in the *captainship* of Sao Paulo in the mountains, within 10 miles of the sea in the bay of Cairussu. [From its source it has a very peculiar course, for the first 95 miles it runs *w.* by *s.* then turns *n.* for 25 miles, afterwards *e.* approaching its source within 23 miles, then winding its course in a serpentine direction through the *captainship* of Rio Janeyro, and enters the Atlantic ocean very much augmented by numerous inferior rivers. In lat. 21° 34′ 30″ *s.*]

PARAIBA, another river, of the province and government of Guayana, which rises in the interior of the same, near the sources of the Caura, and running *n.* enters in a very abundant stream into the Orinoco; and, according to Don Juan de la Cruz, first into the Caroni.

PARAIGUA, SIERRA DE, some very lofty mountains of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná, which run nearly from *e.* to *w.* parallel with the river Orinoco.

PARAI-GUAZU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters this river near the city of Asuncion.

PARAINABA, a large river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, entering with a large stream into the river of this name, after running many leagues and collecting the waters of 30 other rivers.

PARAISANCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

PARAMARIBO, a city of the Dutch, in the part which they possess in Guayana; the capital of the colony of Surinam; situate on the *w.* side of the river, 10 miles from the sea, upon a sandy rock, which causes the streets to be very easy to the tread. It has this name from a settlement of Indians, which it formerly was. In the hot seasons the sand becomes so burning as to penetrate the soles of the shoes and blister the feet.

The houses, which amount to the number of 800, are very regularly built, and nearly all of them without windows, on account of the heat; and attached to them are pleasant gardens. To about three feet in height they are of brick, and upwards of wood, with the exception of the houses of the governor and commandant, which are of stone, although the former are sumptuous. In all the streets there is before the houses an orange-grove, which buds twice a year. The city-house is in a handsome spot, and surrounded also by orange-trees; and here is the slave-market. It was, indeed, at first used as a burying-ground, but from fear of any infection from the bodies, they were carried afterwards to the extreme part of the town, and interred in a rising ground. Divine service is performed here every Sunday, in Dutch in the morning, and after mid-day in French, there being two ministers for the former and one for the latter of these duties. Although a poor person is rarely seen here, there is a house for the reception of orphans, and of such as from age are incapacitated for labour, and thus the streets are entirely free of beggars. Here is a superb Lutheran church, situate on the shore of the river, where a sermon is preached every Sunday, morning and evening; also two synagogues of Portuguese and German Jews, that of the former being the best.

The *plaza*, or place of arms, is garrisoned by two battalions of infantry, and these with the artillery-men form a body 1200 strong, whose pay is furnished one half by the society of the Jesuits, and the other half by the inhabitants of the colony: also for them is provided an hospital, with physicians, surgeon, drugs, &c. Besides this troop the inhabitants are formed into three companies of militia, who are obliged to take up arms at command; and in the plantations on the banks of the river are as many more companies, who at the first signal gun are to repair armed to the city.

The governor of this colony formerly settled all the differences without appeal, but a council was afterwards established, composed of 13 persons, over which the governor is president; nor can any one aspire to be of this council, except he have great influence in the country. [In lat. 5° 53′ *n.* and long. 55° 12′ *w.*]

PARAMAXIBO, a settlement of the same colony and government as the former city; situate on the shore of the river Surinam. It belongs to the Dutch, and has more than 400 houses, and is of an healthy climate.

PARAMERIN, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil. It runs *w.* and turning *n. n. w.* enters the Rio Real.

PARAMOS. Some very lofty mountains of the *cordillera* of the Andes; the heights of which are exceeding, but vary so much that the skirts of some rest upon the tops of others. They are the whole year round covered with snow, which is become hardened by time, so as to cause the temperature to be cold in the extreme, and to render them totally uninhabitable.

The most celebrated of these mountains are in the kingdom of Quito; and the lower parts of them are covered with a kind of straw like *esparto* (mat-weed), although less harsh, which grows in such abundance, and to such an height, as to be in some parts half a yard and in others three-quarters. Amongst this grows a tree, called *quinual*, of a strong wood and small dark green leaf, and rough to the touch; also a plant, peculiar to the climate, called by the Indians *palo de luz* (tree of light), the which is about three feet high, grows in one perpendicular stem till the upper part, where it shoots some small branches, these also producing others, on each of which sprout two leaves. This plant being cut near the root and lighted when green, serves the Indians as a candle, and burns like one till the whole of the stick is consumed. There also grows in these *páramos* the *achupalla*, composed of stalks, like those of the *savila*, the trunk of which, when tender, serves for the Indians as salad, like that of the *palmito*. The *canchalagua* and the *contrayerva*, well known for their virtues, are also found here, as is the *puchugchu*, which is a sort of bread formed of an herb, the leaves of which are round and of the figure of the musk-flower, and which unite and knit themselves together with such force as to form a body of two feet in diameter, so hard as to resist the weight of a man.

Notwithstanding the severity of the climate of the Páramos, there are not wanting animals to breed upon them, such as deer and foxes; and birds, as partridges and condors, which are birds of prey, and of a magnitude above any of the feathered race; and to them are these mountains peculiar, for they never leave them but in search of prey, when they fly into the valleys to pounce upon the lambs, which they carry up with their tallons in the air. The Indians have a method of catching them by anointing a concealed net with certain herbs which stupifies them; but they are generally aware of the mischief, and betake themselves to flight. Here is also a bird which they call the *zumbador*, which seldom allows itself to be seen though continually heard; and another, to which they give the name of *cancion*, the note of which is like the *bandurria*.

PARANA, a large and navigable river of the province and government of Paraguay, traversing this province from *n. e.* to *w.* It rises in the province of Minas Geraes to the *s.* of the city of Va. da. S. Joas del Rey, in some lofty *sierras*, and takes its course for the space of 300 leagues, receiving innumerable other rivers which are on the *n.* part, the Iguayri, Pardo, Monici, Amamboy, Itaimbé, Guazuygua, Yacaguajú, Itabó, Acaray, Munday, Tembey, Pirayubi, Pirapopo, Aguapey, and others; and on the *s.* part those of Anemby, Aguapeyó, Paranapane, Huibay, Piquiri, Yari, Itápitay, Yacoy, Guiraitagua, Yequeimari, Piracabi, Cay, Iguazú, Paranay, Ibiray, Muruara, and others.

At the distance of 125 leagues from its mouth it has two falls which impede its navigation, so that the boats are obliged to be carried for some little distance by land. The whole of that extent of its course *s.* from the river Paranape to 27° or 28°, is called Guayrá. The country is of a fine temperature and very fertile, and populous in former times; and in some valleys towards the *e.* from the Uruguay, the territory of which they called Tape, dwelt some Indians, of whom are descended those of the missions of the present day, and lately converted. Those of the river Guayrá call themselves Guaranis, and the others Tapes, being as it were a colony of the former. All of them spoke, and still speak, the same idiom, which is the Guarani, and with greater or less purity, the other nations of the Guaicurus, the Chiriguanos, &c.

This country was discovered by Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, in 1541, he being governor of Paraguay; and he took possession of it in the name of the king, calling it the province of Vera. The inhabitants were laborious, lived in settlements, sowed maize twice a year, cultivated *yucas* or *mandioca*, bred fowl, and eat human flesh, not only of their own prisoners, for they were very warlike, but even that of their own dead.

Two monks of the order of San Francisco, called *Fr.* Bernardo de Armenta, and *Fr.* Alonso Lebron, who accompanied the governor in his voyage, were the first who gave these Indians the first insight into religion. Some years afterwards others of their order came, and obtained great fruit by their labours; but he that laboured most, and who stayed amongst them 50 years, was the venerable *Fr.* Luis de Bolaños, companion of San Francisco Solano, who, accompanied by many other religious, erected many chapels or churches in Guayrá, establishing six *reduccions*, and uniting the Indians in settlements

and in large and convenient parts on the shores of the rivers Ibajiba, Paranape, and Pirapo, and, for their instruction in their catechism, he made himself master of the Guarani tongue, many of his orations in this language having been since printed by the Jesuits.

This great missionary, bent down with years and infirmities, and finding it impossible for him longer to fulfil his wonted duties, went with gladness to welcome the arrival of some Jesuits, entrusting them with his flock; but such was the veneration of the Indians for their old masters, that they were with difficulty persuaded by the venerable Franciscan to accept of the offices of the new comers; he at last, however, persuaded them, by assuring them that the Jesuits were their brothers, and that the only difference between the one and the other was the dress. The Jesuits followed up the advantages of their predecessors, and founded some fresh settlements or doctrinal establishments in 1614. But the Mamelucos Paulistas of Brazil made various irruptions against those settlements, in order to entrap prisoners, which they might carry to sell to work in the mines of that kingdom and at the sugar engines; nor did they carry thither less, at different times, than 100,000 souls; and on this account the missionaries found themselves under the necessity of withdrawing the settlements to a spot where they now stand; where, being still infested, a permission was obtained from his majesty for these Indians to carry firearms for their defence, in 1639, although they were not brought into action till some time after, when, being well instructed by the Jesuits, they succeeded in completely routing their enemies.

These settlements are nearer to Paraguay and Buenos Ayres than they were formerly, and of the 30, which was their number, 13 belong to the bishopric of the former, and the 17 others to the latter: the former were also of the temporal government of that province till 1726, when the king ordered that they should all be dependent on the government of Buenos Ayres. They are of the following names:

San Ignacio Guazu,	Santa Rosa,
San Cosme,	Candelaria,
Itapua,	Santa Ana,
La Trinidad,	Loreto,
Jesus,	San Ignacio Miri,
Santiago,	Corpus Christi.
Nuestra Señora de Fé,	

Of the which eight are to the *s.* of Paraná, and the five others to the *n.* These last were ceded by the king to the crown of Portugal in 1755, in exchange for the colony of Sacramento; but this plan was disagreable to the Indians, who took up their arms against the Spaniards and Portuguese who were unitedly endeavouring to force them to the treaty, and such was their resolution that it was at last annulled. These settlements contain 41,000 souls, who cultivate the same fruits as those of Paraguay, but in greater abundance, namely wheat, maize, sugar, herb of Paraguay, tobacco, cotton, seeds, fruit and garden-herbs, besides the cutting of some trees to make planks.

The territory abounds in such large and fine pastures that when the Jesuits quitted the country, there were found in the 30 settlements no less than 769,589 horses, 13,905 mules, and 271,537 heads of sheep. The government, arts, and manufactures established here by the same missionaries, has for many years been a problem which could not be solved: whether, in fact, all this should prove, as some will have it, the perfection of a republic, or, as others, that it should be looked upon as a tyrannical despotism eager only for its own interests. More on this subject may be seen in the "Christianismo felice" of Muratori, the Italian, and in the general collection of the documents for the extermination of the Jesuits, printed by order of the government.

In this province there is a constant tradition that the evangelist and apostle St. Thomas preached here. Dr. Xarque, dean of Albarracin, lays it down in his own mind as a fact, nor did he dwell a short time in the country. Besides this, there is in a certain road leading from Brazil, in the midst of unfrequented woods, a kind of bower or avenue, indisputably the work of art, which the Indians have always called the path of St. Thomas; also in the province of Paraguay is to be seen a cave, not a work of nature but of art, the which is seven yards long and proportionably wide, with a floor level and plain, and a roof composed of one flat stone, perfectly free from any inequalities of surface; this cave is in a lofty mountain, and both the mountain and the cave bear the name of St. Thomas; and it is there thought that the saint used to make the same cave his abode, and that he there used to preach to the Indians of those valleys. Here also is found an hollow rock which is difficult of entrance, but in which is found the prints of feet and hands, the same phenomena existing in other parts of the coast of Paraguay; and all agree in asserting that they are of that apostle, and that he first taught them the use of the herb of Paraguay. This at least cannot be doubted but that they knew the use of it before the arrival of the Spaniards.

The Indians of Brazil concur with this tradition, and assure us that the apostle St. Thomas landed at the port of Todos Santos, opposite the bar of San Vincente. Now, if to all these assertions we take into consideration the information given by the Indians to the conquerors of Peru, respecting the orgin of the cross of the settlement of Carabuco in the province of Omasuyos; if we consider the stone which was found in the curacy of Ayaviri, of the province of Yauyos; the signs at Caxamarca, and the vestiges of our religion found in a cave near Tarija, it may be inferred that it is most probable that St. Thomas did actually preach the gospel in these countries.

[But to return to the description of the Paraná. This great river (observes the traveller Mawe), which the first discoverers considered as the chief, on account of its abundant waters, unites with the *e.* side of the Paraguay in lat. 27° 16′; and their united streams take the name of the Rio de la Plata, which originated in the following circumstance. Martim de Jousa, the first donatory of the *captainship* of St. Vicente, furnished Alexo Garcia with an adequate escort to explore the hitherto untrodden wilds to the *w.* of the extensive coast of Brazil. This intrepid Portuguese, by the route of the Tieté, reached the Paraguay, which he crossed, and penetrated considerably into the interior, from whence he returned, it is said, loaded with silver, and some gold; but he halted on the Paraguay, and waited for the coming of his son, a youth of tender years, with some of his people, whilst he sent forward an account of the discovery. He was surprised by a body of Indians, who killed him, took his son prisoner, and carried off all his riches; the year following, 60 Portuguese, who were sent in search of Garcia, shared the same fate. The Spaniards who first settled on this river, seeing so much silver amongst these Indians, and supposing it to be the produce of the country, called the river La Plata. The Paraná derives its principal sources from the *w.* side of the mountains of Mantiqueira, 25 leagues *w.* of the town of Paraty. For further descriptions connected with this article, see Paraguay.]

PARANA, a settlement of the island of Joanes or Marajo in Brazil; on the *n.* coast, at the same mouth or entrance of the river of Las Amazonas.

PARANA, another, a small river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Preto or De Palma.

PARANAGUA, a town of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente, in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of its name, at the entrance of the bay of Ipetuba.

The aforesaid river runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of Ipetuba.

PARANAIBA, a large and abundant river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil; it runs *s. s. e.* for many leagues, and enters by the *n.* side into the Grande del Paraná near its source. The ex-Jesuit Coleti asserts that it enters the Marañon by the *n.* part, below where it receives the Ginapape. On its shores dwell many nations of barbarous Indians, who are not known.

PARANAIBA, another abundant river, in the province and government of Guayana. It is an arm of the Marañon, which runs out forming a curve, and returns to enter the same river, forming the large island of Ramos.

PARANAMERIN, or PARAMERI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between the rivers Paragú and Iquarazú.

PARANAMIRI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It is an arm of this which communicates with the lake Araraba, and forms the island of Variquiri.

PARANAPANE, MINAS DE, some very rich and abundant gold mines of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil. They lie between the rivers Yapo and Yaguariba, near where the Jesuits had the settlement of their missions, called San Francisco Xavier, in the province of Guayrá, and which was destroyed by the Portuguese of San Pablo.

PARANAPE, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Paraguay, and which enters the Paraná.

PARANAPITINGA. See YAGUAPIRI.

PARANAPURAS, ENCARNACION DE, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; a *reduccion* of the missions of this name by the Jesuits, on the shore of the river also so called.

This river rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, runs *e.* and, making a curve, enters the Guallaga, by the side of the settlement of Yurimanguas.

PARANAUNA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It rises in the mountains near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the head of the Grande del Francisco.

PARANAY, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between those of Caruguampú and Pirav.

PARANGATECUTIRO, SAN JUAN DE, a

settlement of the head settlement of the district of Uruapán, and *alcaldía mayór* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 62 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues *e.* of its head settlement and 18 from the capital, and in it is a beautiful convent of the monks of San Agustin.

PARANOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods of the province and government of Nainas, between the river Blanco to the *s.* and the Curaray to the *n.* and bounded *w.* by the nation of the Iquitos.

PARAPAMENA, a large and abundant river of the province and *captainship* of San Pablo in Brazil. It rises *w.* of the capital, and running *w. n. w.* enters the Paraná. Don Juan de la Cruz wrongly calls it Paranapane.

PARAPITI, a river of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru. It rises in a large lake in the territory of the Pampas de Huanacos, and shortly after loses itself in another lake, where the river Ubay heads. Some call it the Apure; on its shores are seen the ruins of the antient capital of the province which was destroyed by the infidel Indians.

PARAPITINGA, a lake of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It is formed from a waste water of the river Paracatus, to the *e.* of the town of Minas Generales.

PARAPU, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, which rises *n.* of the lake in which the river Macaoza heads, runs *e.* and enters the Marañon.

PARAPURA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Guarico, and *s. s. e.* of the lake Tacarigua.

PARAQUARO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tanzitaro in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, situate in a beautiful and spacious valley; abounding in salubrious waters, and affords fine crops of rice, with which the various provinces of the kingdom are supplied, and in the traffic of which this place is always filled with traders, 11 leagues *s.* of the capital.

PARAQUARO, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Agustin, in the province of Cinagua of the same kingdom. It is of an hot temperature, contains 27 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of Turicato; abounds in maize, fruit, and larger cattle. But it is subject to the epidemic disorder of *garrapatas* (ticks), which the Indians call *turicolas*, and which are extremely noxious; 37 leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

PARARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru.

PARARE, a river of the province and government of San Juan de Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs nearly due *e.* and enters the Cazanare close to the settlement of the *reduccion* of San Salvadar.

PARARIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru.

PARARUMA, a very lofty rock of a pyramidical form on the shore of the river Orinoco, the base of it being more than half a league in circumference; it is all of one piece, and can only be ascended on two sides with great difficulty. The top, which at a distance appears like a spear, is a plain of an oval figure, surrounded by a border or breast-work of the same stone; but the soil is very fertile. The Indians of the Saliva nation have here a beautiful garden, always irrigated by an hidden stream of water which flows in the same rock. Here are plantains, pines, and various fruits in abundance; but the greatest attraction of this spot is a certain bower, whither the Indians come to shelter themselves from the heat, and occasionally to amuse themselves, observing, from that eminence, the vessels passing along the river, and which are discernible at an immense distance.

PARAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Totos, celebrated for the first quicksilver mine, having been discovered there by Pedro Contreras, native of San Lucar de Barrameda in 1560, in company with Enrique Garcés, a Portuguese, the viceroy of Peru at the time being Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete; but this mine was abandoned after three years, the profit not equalling the expences.

PARASIS, a nation of barbarous Indians, who inhabit the *n. w.* shore of the river Paraguay, and the *w.* of the lake of Los Xarayes; bounded on this part by the Moxos, and *s.* by some tribes of the Chiquitos.

PARATAPA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, which runs *e.* in a serpentine course, and enters the Arui by this rhumb.

PARATARI, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. An arm of this river returning into its native bed, forms a small island.

PARATECA, a village and settlement of the Portuguese, of the province and *captainship* of

Todos Santos in Brazil; situate on the *w.* shore of the Grande de San Francisco, and at the mouth where this enters the Rans.

[PARATEE, a bay on the *s. w.* side of the island of Jamaica. It is *s. e.* of Banister bay; its *s. e.* point is also called *Paratee.*]

PARATI, or ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a small town of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro in Brazil; situate near the coast, and opposite the Isla Grande.

PARATINGA, a large river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in lat. 8°, runs many leagues to *s. s. w.* and enters the Tocantines, opposite the Real of La Asuncion.

PARATININGA. See XINGU.

PARATINI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *s.* and turning *e.* enters the grand lake of Los Patos.

PARATIPANA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Xingú.

PARAVARI, a large river of Peru, which rises in the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya, afterwards unites itself with the Beni, and thus forms the Castela. On its shores are many Indian nations, of whom nothing is known.

PARAVINANAS. See PARIME.

PARAUPASA, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the mountains of the Cariaputangas Indians, runs *e.* and enters the Piloens near the town of Boa.

PARAUTE, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the *e.* shore of the lake of Marcaibo, and of the river of its name.

This river, which is small, rises in the country of Giraharas Indians, runs *w.* and enters the lake.

[PARAYBA. See PARAIBA.]

PARAZU, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Iguarazú and the Paranámerin.

PARCELA, BAXO DE, a shoal on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro in Brazil, close to cape Santo Tomé.

PARCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acchaamansaya.

PARCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez, in the same kingdom as the former; 16 leagues from Guamanga, and 13 from Guancavelica.

PARCU, an ancient and small province of Peru, belonging at present to Cuzco. It was conquered and united to the empire by the Inca Viracocha, eighth emperor.

PARDO, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s.* and enters the great river of the Portuguese. It is also called Añemby.

PARDO, another, a small river in the territory of Cuyaba of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Paraná.

PARDO, another, called also Colorado, which runs nearly *s.* and turning *n. n. w.* enters the Paraná by the *s.* side in a very large stream.

PARDORA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate *w.* of the city of San Augustin, near the coast.

[PARDUBA, a bay on the coast of Brazil, 10 leagues *w. n. w.* of Brandihi bay.]

PARE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of a hot but healthy temperature; and having a soil abounding in wheat and maize, of which it gathers two crops annually, in *yucas*, plantains, and sugar canes, which are worked in a great number of sugar engines which it has, and which render it a settlement of as considerable commerce as any in that kingdom. It contains 600 housekeepers, and is seven leagues from the city of Velez.

PARE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, which rises *n.* of the settlement of San Joseph de Mapoyes, runs *e.* and then turning *s.* enters the Manapiari.

PAREDONES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, annexed to the curacy of Vichuquen.

PAREDONES, another settlement, in the island of Cuba; on the *n.* coast, opposite the isle of Guinchos.

PAREDONES, some shoals or rocks, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena and Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

[PAREN, a lake of Chile, S. America.]

[PARHAM, town and harbour, on the *n.* side of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. The harbour is defended by Byram fort, at Barnacle point, on the *w.* side, and farther up by another fort on the *e.* side. The town is regularly built, and lies at the head of the harbour, and in St. Peter's parish.]

PARHAM, a city of the island of Antigua, one of the Antilles; on the *n.* coast, with a good port.

PARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru.

PARI, an abundant river of the above province and kingdom, which rises in the lake Chinchaicocha of the province of Tarma, laves the pro-

vinces of Canta, Xauja, and Huanta, runs *s.* till it reaches the province of Guarochiri, where it forms an elbow, and turning *e.* after collecting the waters of various other rivers, enters the Marañon, with which some have wrongly identified it.

PARI, another, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, one of those which enters the Orinoco by the *e.* side.

PARIA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru, in the archbishopric of Charcas; bounded *n.* by the provinces of Pacages, *n. e.* by the jurisdiction of the town of Oruro, *e.* and *s. e.* by that of Porco, *s. w.* by that of Lipes, and *w.* by that of Carangas. It is of a cold temperature, and the vegetable productions are those peculiar to the *sierra*; such as *papas*, bark, barley, &c. It has large breeds of smaller cattle, some also of larger, and of *llamas*, *vicuñas*, and *huanacos*. Here are salt mines, and a lake from which much is extracted; also various streams of warm water.

The *corregidors* of Oruro being *alcaldes mayores* of the mines of the district of Veinte Leguas and Paria, the capital of this province, and the settlement of Sepulturas, being included in the same limits; they appropriated to themselves, some years since, some silver mines of the *cordillera* of Condocondo, and some gold mines, of which many have filled with water, and others are not worked from the great expence. In this province runs a large river from the province of Pacages, which is called the *Desaguadero*, taking its source in the great lake Titicaca or Chucuito; and which being passed in various parts in rafts made of *tortora* or reed, runs *s. e.* and forms a lake of three to four leagues long and two wide, in which breeds a fish, called by some *suches*, and by others *bagres*.

This river, as being very abundant, and the lake continuing always at one height, it caused a suspicion that its waters had a subterraneous vent; and in fact it is found to have a whirlpool, over which some old rafts being permitted to float, where, after giving two or three turns, sucked down. The water is thought to find itself a passage into the sea under the *cordillera*, and through the shore, close to the port of Iqueique. In 1748 its waters increased to an immense height, and it was concluded that some raft had blocked up its subterraneous passage; a circumstance most likely, since, after a time, they subsided to their ordinary state. One part of this province is inundated in the rainy seasons for many leagues.

The inhabitants, who amount to 10,000, make cheeses of sheep's milk, much esteemed in other provinces for their delicacy. Its *corregidor* used to have a *repartimiento* of 50,200 dollars, and paid an *alcavala* of 401 dollars yearly: the capital is the town of the same name.

[The natives of this province, as well as those of Guayana and Debaiba, were originally very zealous in their worship of the devil and idols, to whom they sacrificed men, and then eat them; when their gods were angry, they punished themselves with fasting. Their priests were stoned or burned, if they married against their vow of chastity. They believed in rewards and punishments after this life. The spot in the moon they held to be a man imprisoned there for incest with his sister. They fed yearly the departed souls with maize and wine. They held the souls of great men only, and such as were buried with them, immortal. Their great men's funeral pomps were celebrated yearly with much lamentations, drinking, and bestial ceremonies, both men and women casting aside all modesty. These subjects are further treated off by the authors, P. Martyr, Gomara, Linschoten, Cieza, &c.]

PARIA, the lake of which we have above spoken, which receives the waters of the river by a channel of 80 fathoms. These waters are of very bad quality, but abound in excellent fish, and are thought, with great reason, to have a subterraneous vent.

PARIA, a province. See ANDALUCIA.

PARIA, a gulf, between the coast of the province of Cúmana to the *s. s. w.* and *w. n. w.* and the island Trinidad to the *n. e.* and *s. e.* terminating by the *n.* at the cape of Las Salinas and that of San Joseph, and by the *e.* at the cape or point of Blanquizales; its entrance at the former part being by the mouth of the Drago or Dragon, at the latter by the point of Galera. Its extent from *e.* to *w.* is 88 miles, and from *n.* to *s.* 50, and off the coast of the island of Trinidad is very good anchorage.

[This gulf is called by the Spaniards *Triste* (Sad), but as the whole of the coast of Tiera Firme which surrounds the gulf goes by the name of Paria, the English and the French geographers have given that name to the gulf itself. What these two latter nations mean by the gulf *Sad*, is a gulf which lies between cape Coderas and point Hicacos.

From the two lands to the *n.* of this gulf, jut out two points, between which are three islands, which are nearly *e.* and *w.* of each other, and consequently close the gulf to the *n.* excepting four channels left between the islands called Dra-

gon's mouths. The largest of these channels, being 6 miles broad, is that to the *w.* between the point Pena of Cumana, and the island named Chacachacares. There are several rocks above water in the channel lying close to the point, and one hidden rock two cables length from the island.

Between this island and the next, which is called Navios, there is a second channel named Ship Channel (*des vaisseaux*,) which, as it runs from *n.* to *n. e.* is very good for vessels entering the gulf, but very bad for going out. The third channel is formed by the preceding island, and that which lies next to the *e.* named Monos; it is called de Huevos, or Channel of Eggs. It runs from *n. n. e.* to *s. s. e.*; it is, like the preceding, better for entering than leaving the gulf. The fourth channel is formed by the preceding island Monas, and the *w. n. w.* point of Trinidad, and is called Apes Mouth. It is narrow and dangerous, on account of a rock in the middle of the passage. The small vessels that enter by this passage always pass between the rock and Trinidad.

This gulf forms one of the finest ports in the world; its size and extent has been already mentioned; it has in every part good anchorage, the bottom being mud, except by Camana, where there are some sands and banks, and the water is shallow. On the *s.* some of the mouths of the Orinoco fall into the gulf in many branches, and with great velocity. It is probable that the Orinoco originally may have separated the island of Trinidad from the main land, and have also produced the four channels which are above described. The current is certainly always running out, and for which reason, it is impossible for ships to enter if the winds are not favourable and sufficiently strong.

On the coast of Paria there are several ports and roadsteads, which render the communication with Trinidad very easy.]

PARIA, a point of the coast of the former gulf, which runs into the sea for many leagues, opposite the island of Trinadad, and which is called also de Megillones: in lat. 9° 12′ *n.*, long. 62° 1′ *w.*

PARIACACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru.

PARIACOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Llaután in the province of Santa.

PARIAGUAN, a settlement of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaaná, at the foot of the *sierra* of Paraigua, on the shore of the river Ipire.

PARIAHUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Cochangara.

PARIAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

PARIANCHARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tama in Peru.

PARIARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru.

PARICATUBA, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possession, opposite the strait of Pauxis.

PARIDA, CAYO DE LA, a rocky isle or shoal near the coast of Florida, at the extremity of the same between El Gran Martin and the Cayo Vizcaino.

[PARILLO, a town of Peru, generally called Santa; which see.]

PARIME, an immense lake of the province of Dorado, being the deposit of the waters of infinite rivers, some of which are very large, which enter by a very wide arm of the river Branco and others. Some modern authors would have it, that this lake is merely fabulous and imaginary; but, according to the late advices, it is said to be real and existing. Its extent is not known, but it varies according to its different parts: it is of a square figure, and the greater part of the travellers allow it to be 82 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* so as to resemble a little sea, its waters even being salt.

From the mountains to the *w.* of it, flow down many rivers, all of which run into it, and on the *n.* side it has a channel by which it runs out into the river Parabá. In the midst of it are many islands, and in the mountains dwell many nations of infidel Indians, supposed to be in possession of that beautiful country the Dorado, but which, from the solicitude it has caused, has been fatal to so many.

On the *n. n. e.* the river Cuyuni rises from this lake, and laves the territory of the Dutch colonies, and afterwards unites itself with the Esequibo; on the *s.* rises the Paraná-pitinga or Yaguapira, which means white water, the which enters the Marañan by three mouths by the *n.* part, and was discovered in 1745. Another river, also of the same name as the lake, issues from it.

[It is now discovered beyond all question, and according to the latest maps and manuscript drawings of that country, that this lake is nothing but an overflow of the head branches of the Branco, in the valley of Parimo.]

The above-named river, which is very large, runs continually *s.* collecting the waters of several other rivers, and, making various turns, enters the Negro by four mouths or arms, called Dará, Podaviri, Varaca, and the Principal mouth. From the spot where the first arm divides itself to its entrance into the Negro, it is called Paravillanas.

PARINA-COCAS. See PARINACOCHAS.

[PARINA, a point *n. w.* of the harbour of Payta, on the coast of Peru. The country within the point is high and mountainous. Between Payta and it is a large bay, having shoals. The land is low, and some white hills are found all the way.]

PARINACOCHAS, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru; bounded *n.* by the province of Aimaraes, *n. w.* by that of Vilcashuaman, *e.* by that of Chumbivilcas, *s.* by that Condesuyos de Arequipa, and *w.* by that of Lucanas. Its length from *n. e.* to *s. w.* is 35 leagues, and its width 12 by the opposite rhomb, though rather irregular, as are all the provinces of the *sierra*. Such being its situation, it is extremely cold, with exception of some ravines, where the temperature is so benign that pears, and other kinds of fruits, except *chirimoyas*, will grow all the year round, and this more particularly in the settlement of Pause, and in some others, where they grow wheat, beans, and barley in abundance. Here are breeds of cattle, particularly of the lanigerous sort, from the fineness and plenty of the pasture. They weave here some cloth, which they call *chuspas*, *cumbes*, and *lliellas* of beautiful fabric, for which purpose they cultivate a sort of grain which they call the *magno*. In the mountains are found many *huanacos*, which are used in droves for carrying light burthens.

In the curacy of Pullo, are various mines of gold, which they dress with quicksilver; but the quality of that metal is uncertain, and the emolument it produces is not easily calculated; but it ought not to be small, as a very considerable proportion of labourers and traders find employment by it.

There are here salt mines, various streams of warm medicinal waters, and a lake of seven leagues long and one wide, on which breeds a kind of white bird, whose name, in the language of the country, is *panuira*, and it is from a corruption of this word, and the adjunct *cucha*, which signifies lake, that we have *parinacocha*. Many of the inhabitants, as well Indians as *Mustees*, are engaged in the occupation of drovers, and carry from the province of Cumaná to that of Cuzco and other parts, wine, brandy, *aji*, olives, dried fish, and prawns; taking in exchange dried beef, tallow, *papas*, *chuño*, and clothes. The inhabitants, who are divided into 30 settlements, should amount to about 11,300. The *corregidor* used to have a *repartimiento* of 86,400 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 691 dollars annually. The capital is the settlement of Pausa; the others are,

Coracoa,	Quechualla,
Chumbi,	Pampamarca,
Pullo,	Huanicatas,
Pararca,	Huarhua,
Pausa,	Taurisma,
Cascará,	Ampi,
Colta,	Pausa,
Oyolo,	Mongui,
Corculla,	Arcos,
Lampa,	Chiapi,
Zayla,	Quilcata,
Charcana,	Huataca,
Andamarca,	Opahuacho,
Rebacaico,	Alpabamba,
Bellinga,	Casiri.

PARINACOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Copta.

PARIQUIZES, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the Portuguese possessions. It rises between the rivers Juamunda and Guatuma, runs *s.* and enters the second just before this enters the Marañon.

PARIS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of S. Thomas, on the *w.* coast, *n. e.* of the city of Bridge-town.

PARIS, a small river of Louisiana in N. America, which runs *w.* and enters the Mississippi, between those of Mine and La Roche.

[PARIS, a thriving township of excellent land in New York state, Herkemer county. It is *s. w.* of Whitestown six miles, from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. In 1795 four townships were taken from it, viz. Hamilton, Sherburne, Brookfield, and Sangersfield: It contained, by the state census of 1796, 3459 inhabitants, of whom 561 were electors. Iron ore is found in the vicinity of Paris. Hamilton academy is situated in this town, in Clinton parish, where also a Congregational church has lately been erected, and marks of rapid progress in improvements and wealth are visible.]

[PARIS, an island on the coast of S. Carolina; which see.]

PARITA, a settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Natá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, near the coast of the S. sea. It produces maize, *yucas*,

and pigs, with which it supplies the capital of Panamá, from whence it is 40 leagues distant.

PARIVA, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It enters the Zaripa.

[PARKER'S Island, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, is formed by the waters of Kennebeck river on the *w.* by the sea on the *s.* by Jeremysquam bay on the *e.* and by a small strait which divides it from Arrowsick island on the *n.* It derives its name from John Parker, who purchased it of the natives in 1650; and a part of it still remains to his posterity. It is in the township of Georgetown; which see.]

[PARKER's River, takes its rise in Rowley, in Essex county, Massachusetts, and after a course of a few miles, passes into the sound which separates Plumb island from the main land. It is navigable about two miles from its mouth, where a bridge crosses it 870 feet long and 26 feet wide, consisting of solid piers and eight wooden arches. It is on the post-road from Boston *n.* and was built in 1758. It is supported by a toll.]

PARMUNCA, an extensive and beautiful valley of the kingdom of Peru, to the *n. w.* of Cuzco. It is fertile, of a sandy soil, and was anciently called Chimú, a name of one of the Indian chiefs. The Inca Pachacutéc subjected and united it to the empire. La Martiniere calls it Parmonga, citing Mr. de l'Isle, who is no authority; but Garcilaso Inca calls it Parmunga.

PARNAIBA, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the territory of Cuyaba. It is small, runs *s. s. w.* and enters that of Las Porrudos.

PARNAPICABA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil: at the skirt of a mountain of the same name, and near the river Itamán.

PARNASO, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Guayana, or part of the country of Las Amazonas possessed by the Dutch.

PARO, a small island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It is in the gulf of Nicoya in the middle of its entrance.

PAROQUE, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, which rises near the coast, runs *s.* and enters the sea by the side of the bay.

PARQUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Canchas.

PARRA, a small island of the gulf of Panamá, between the islands Chapira and Cheto, and one of those called Las Perlas, on account of the pearls found there. In lat. 8° 26′ *n.*

PARRAL, SAN JOSEPH DEL, a settlement and *real* of silver mines, of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, and one of the most populous settlements in that kingdom: of a mild temperature, fertile, and abounding in fruits, grain, and cattle; situate on the bank of the stream of Oro. In its vicinity are several mines, and different missions which were held by the Jesuits, as also the summer retreats which they call Del Canutillo. At nine leagues distance to the *n.* is a cultivated estate, and where there are large breeds of cattle, called San Pedro. Seventy-five leagues *n. n. w.* of the capital, Guadiana, in lat. 27° 10′. long. 261° 30′.

[PARRAMORE, one of the small islands in the Atlantic ocean, which line the *e.* coast of Northampton county, Virginia.]

PARRAS, a town of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement; situate in the vicinity of the lake of its name, or of San Pedro and the stream of the Guanabal. In its district, especially to the *s.* are many cultivated estates and grazing lands, such as are those of Los Patos, El Alamo, La Peña, and Oldin. Fifty leagues *n. w.* of the capital, Guadiana, in lat. 26° 35′. Long. 263° 40′.

[A species of wild vine found in this beautiful situation has procured it the name of Parras from the Spaniards. The conquerors transplanted to this place the *vitis vinifera* of Asia; and this branch of industry has been found to succeed very well.]

PARRAS, another settlement, in the the same province and kingdom as the former town: one of those which compose the missions which were held by the Jesuits.

PARRAGOTES, a nation of barbarous Indians of Equinoctial France, near the *n.* coast of Cayenne; bounded by the nation of the Supayes, and having a communication and commerce with the Dutch, but being inveterate enemies to the French, fighting them whenever they meet them. Some geographers call them Paracotes.

PARRILLA, SANTA MARIA DE LA. See SANTA.

PARRIPARIES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, descendants of the Panches. They dwell to the *w.* of the grand river of La Magdalena, and are bounded by the Amurcas and Calamainas,

are few in numbers, but ferocious and cruel, and consequently feared by other nations.

[PARR Town, a new and thriving town in Nova Scotia.]

[PARR's Point, is the *s. e.* point of Half-moon bay, on the *n. e.* side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies. The coast here is rocky.]

[PARSONSFIELD, a township of the district of Maine, in York county; situate on the New Hampshire line, between Great and Little Ossipee rivers, and is 98 miles *n.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 655 inhabitants.]

PARTIDAS, Roças, some shoals of the S. sea, close to the coast of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, opposite the settlement of San Pablo.

PARTIDO, a river of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Nicoya, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It rises near its capital, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the great lake of Nicaragua.

[PARTIDO, a small island, under the high hill of St. Martin, in the *s. w.* part of Campeachy gulf. It lies in the fair-way across the bay from cape Catoche to Vera Cruz.]

[PARTRIDGEFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county; 26 miles *w. n. w.* of Northampton, and 128 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1775, and contains 1041 inhabitants.]

PARU, a town of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part settled by the Portuguese; situate towards the *n.* and on the shore of that river, where the Portuguese have built a fort. The town is in lat. 1° 39′ *s.*

PARU, a river of this province, called by the Portuguese, Ginapape, it flows down from the Sierras de Tumucucuraque to the *s.* and enters the Amazonas on the *n.* side, at no great distance from its mouth.

PARU, another river, of the province and government of Caguan, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in a *llanura*, runs *n. e.* and enters the Caura.

PARU, a whirlpool of the river Caura, very large and rapid in the part where this river is entered by the Iniquari.

PARUASI, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It runs *n.* through the territory of the Mapoyes Indians, abounds in excellent fish, and enters the Orinoco by its *s.* part.

PARUIPA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Caravelas and Perecipe.

PARULARI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the Portuguese possessions. It is the same as the Apulailavare, which at its source has this name.

PARARUMA, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It is one of those which enter the Orinoco, opposite the mouth of the Sinaruco. Mr. Bellin calls it Paruma.

PARUPO, a river of the same province and government as the former. It rises from a lake which is near the settlement of Tapia, and enters the Arui by the *e.* part.

PARURO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru.

PASAGE, or Dotaciones, a settlement and garrison of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, where there are 33 men and a captain to guard against the incursions of the infidel Indians. It is situate in a very fertile territory, where there are many gardens, in which are cultivated in abundance fruit trees and vines. It is equally surrounded by many estates, which are fertile in grain and cattle. Towards the *n.* runs a spacious and pleasant plain. Thirty leagues *n. n. e.* of the capital.

Pasage, a small city of the island of Jamaica; situate in the road which leads from Puerto Real to Spanish Town, seven miles *s. e.* of the latter, at the mouth of the river Cobre, where the English have a fort furnished with 10 or 12 canon. It is a place of much commerce, and its population consists of 400 houses.

Pasage, a settlement of Indians of the nation of Los Colorados, who dwell in the mountains of this name in the province and *corregimiento* of Latacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

Pasage, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta; situate on the shore of the river of its name, or otherwise called Salado.

Pasage, a river of the same province. See Salado.

Pasage, another river, in the strait of Magellan, which enters the sea opposite the narrow pass of this name.

Pasage. This narrow pass is where the strait is most contracted, and is the third and last pass to enter the S. sea.

PASAGERO, a small isle of the N. sea, between the Antilles, *e.* of the island of Puerto Rico, and between this and St. Thomas.

PASAGOCHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taramara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Thirty-two leagues *w. s. w.* of the town and *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

PASAMACADIE. [See PASSAMAQUODDY.]

PASAMACADIE, an island situate near the coast, of the same province, within a bay, to the *n.* of Grand Menan.

PASAMAYO, or PASAMAYU, a river of the kingdom of Peru. It rises in the province and *corregimiento* of Canta, in the *sierra* which divides this province from that of Chancay, from whence it runs *w.* and then into the S. sea, forming a small bay. Eighteen miles *s.* of the town of Chancay.

PASAO, or PASADO CABO, a point of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito. It is about 25 miles to the *s.* of the equinoctial line, and on it is a signal-house to give intelligence of vessels appearing on the coast.

PASAOS, or PASAVES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito. They inhabit the *w.* part, and were bounded formerly by the nation of the Mantas. The emperor Huaina-Capac, thirteenth monarch of Peru, conquered it, and fixed in its territory the boundary of the empire by this part, on the coast of the Pacific sea. This nation is at the present day extinct.

PASATARIA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the Portuguese possessions. It is an arm of the Marañon or Amazonas, which runs in a curve, and forming an island, returns back into itself.

PASATRES, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate at the source of the river Negro.

PASCA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *corregimiento* of this name, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a benign temperature, abounding in the vegetable productions of a warm and cold climate, and is very healthy. Forty-eight miles *s.* with a slight inclination to the *w.* of Santa Fé.

PASCA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; on the shore of the lake Chinchaicocha.

[PASCA, another, of the province and government of Mariquita, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Cauca.]

PASCA, another, a large and abundant river which irrigates the province of Tocayma, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and which united with the Sumapaz, enters the grand river Magdalena, with the name of Fusagasuga. In its vicinity a famous battle was fought between Saguanmachipa, *zipa* or king of Bogotá, and Uzatama of Tunja, when the former was victorious.

PASCAGOULA, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, on the shore and at the mouth of the river of its name.

[These Indians live in a small village on Red river, about 60 miles below Natchitoches; are emigrants from Pascagola river in W. Florida; 25 men only of them remaining speak Mobilian, but have a language peculiar to themselves; most of them speak and understand French. They raise good crops of corn and garden vegetables; have cattle, horses, and poultry plenty.]

PASCAGOULA, a bay of the above province, between the bay of Movila and the river Pascagoula.

PASCAGOULA, this river runs *s. e.* and enters the sea between the former bay and that of San Luis.

[The river Pascagoula passes through the Georgia western territory, pursues a *s.* by *e.* course through W. Florida, and empties into the gulf of Mexico by several mouths, which together occupy a space of three or four miles; which is one continued bed of oyster-shells, with very shoal water. The westernmost branch has four feet water, and is the deepest. After crossing the bar there is from three to six fathoms water for a great distance, and the river is said to be navigable more than 150 miles. The soil on this river, like that on all the others that pass through Georgia into the gulf of Mexico, grows better as you advance to its source.]

PASCAMAYO, a port of the coast of Peru in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña: near it are the ruins of the ancient Lambayeque.

PASCATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sandia, in the province of Carabaya.

[PASCATAQUA, or PISCATAQUA, is the only large river whose whole course is in New Hampshire. Its head is a pond in the *n. e.* corner of the town of Wakefield, and its general course thence to the sea is *s. s. e.* about 40 miles. It divides New Hampshire from York county in the district of Maine, and is called Salmon Fall river, from its head to the lower falls at Berwick, where it assumes the name of Newichawannock, which it bears till it meets with Cochecho river,

which comes from Dover, when both run together in one channel to Hilton's point, where the *w.* branch meets it: from this junction to the sea the river is so rapid that it never freezes. the distance is seven miles, and the course generally from *s.* to *s. e.* The *w.* branch is formed by Swamscot river, which comes from Exeter, Winnicot river, which comes through Greenland, and Lamprey river, which divides Newmarket from Durham: these empty into a bay four miles wide, called the Great Bay. The water, in its further progress, is contracted into a lesser bay, and then it receives Oyster river, which runs through Durham, and Back river, which comes from Dover, and at length meets with the main stream at Hilton's point.

The tide rises into all these bays, and branches as far as the lower falls in each river, and forms a most rapid current, especially at the season of the freshets, when the ebb continues about two hours longer than the flood; and were it not for the numerous eddies, formed by the indentings of the shore, the ferries would then be impassable.

At the lower falls in the several branches of the river are landing-places, whence lumber and other country produce is transported, and vessels or boats from below discharge their lading; so that in each river there is a convenient trading place not more than 12 or 15 miles distant from Portsmouth, with which there is constant communication by every tide. Thus the river, from its form and the situation of its branches, is extremely favourable to the purposes of navigation and commerce. A light-house, with a single light, stands at the entrance of Piscataqua harbour, in lat. 43° 4′ *n.* and long. 70° 43′.]

PASCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru; the residence of the treasurer, and place of the royal coffers.

Pasco, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma, of the same kingdom.

PASCONO, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the grand river Magdalena.

[PASCUARO. See Pasquaro.]

PASIGA, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *s.* coast, and runs into the sea at the side of the point of Menglares.

PASIMONI, an abundant river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the mountains to the *w.* of the great lake Parime, and enters, divided into two arms, by the one into the river Negro, by the other into the channel of Casiriaque, forming a great island. Its shores are covered with trees of wild *cacao*.

PASO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

Paso, another settlement, which is small, in the government of Neiva and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the grand river Magdalena, where it is entered by the Pao. It is much reduced, and its inhabitants, who scarcely amount to 20 Indians, are employed in procuring the gold from the *lavaderos* (washing-places) in which it abounds. It is eight leagues from its head settlement.

Paso, another settlement and garrison, with the additional title Del Norte, in the Nuevo Reyno de Vizcaya of N. America; founded to restrain the infidel Indians. One hundred and seventy-five leagues *n.* of the capital, Durango.

[This *presidio*, or military post, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, is separated (says Humboldt) from the town of Santa Fé by an uncultivated country of more than 300 miles in length. We must not confound this place, which some manuscript maps in the archives of Mexico consider as a dependance of New Biscay, with the Presidio del Norte, or De las Juntas, situated further to the *s.* at the *s.* side of the mouth of the Rio Conchos. Travellers stop at the Paso del Norte to lay in the necessary provisions for continuing their route to Santa Fé. The environs of the Paso are delicious, and resemble the finest parts of Andalucia. The fields are cultivated with maize and wheat; and the vineyards produce such excellent sweet wines that they are even preferred to the wines of Parras in New Biscay. The gardens contain in abundance all the fruits of Europe, figs, peaches, apples, and pears. As the country is very dry, a canal of irrigation brings the water of the Rio del Norte to the Paso. It is with difficulty that the inhabitants of the *presidio* can keep up the dam, which forces the waters of the rivers when they are very low to enter into the canal (*acequia*). During the great swells of the Rio del Norte, the strength of the current destroys this dam almost every year in the months of May and June. The manner of restoring and strengthening the dam is very ingenious. The inhabitants form baskets of stakes, connected together by branches of trees, and filled with earth and stones. These gabions (*cestones*) are abandoned to the force of the current, which, in its

eddies, disposes them in the point where the canal separates from the river.]

Paso, another, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. See this article.

[PASPAYA, a province in the archbishopric of La Plata. It is mountainous, but abounds in grain, pulse, and fruits.]

Paspaya, a settlement and capital of the above province and *corregimiento*, [about 76 miles *s.* of the city of Chusiquisaca or La Plata.]

Paspaya, a river of this province and *corregimiento*.

PASPE, a bay of the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between port Prospect and point Blanche.

PASPEBIA, a settlement of the same province and colony as the former bay; situate near the *s.* coast, in the interior of the port of Castors.

PASQUA, a valley of the province and government of Cumaná, on the confines of the province of Venezuela, between the rivers Huare and Manapire.

Pasqua, an island near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil; situate at the mouth of a great port formed by the bar of Camamú and the point Saguaripa Vieja.

Pasqua, a point, with the surname of Mala, in the island of Puerto Rico, and looking to the island of S. Thomas.

PASQUAL, a small river of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of San Vincente.

Pasqual, a point of land on the *s.* coast, and in the part possessed by the French of the island S. Domingo; between the bay of Mesle and the isle of Orange.

Pasqual, a mountain of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil; between the rivers Jaco and Sarnabitiva.

PASQUARO, or Utzila, the capital of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España, once the court of the king Calzontzi. It is of a cold and moist temperature. The principal buildings are not without elegance, and it is situate in a delightful country, as being just at the entrance of the *sierra*, surrounded by mountains covered with fine foliage; also in the gardens, which it has in its *llanuras*, are abundance of fruits and flowers of different kinds.

Towards the *n.* part is a great lake, 12 leagues in circumference, and so abounding in excellent fish as not only to provide this city but also that of Valladolid and other settlements; great portions also being at times sent to Mexico, where they are sold as great dainties. In the middle of this lake are some small islands, inhabited by Indians living in huts, who make a daily trade by the fish they catch in their canoes.

The plain on which the city stands being surrounded with rising grounds, there is an entrance by a wide causeway entirely of stone, and the first building which you discover on the *e.* side is a chapel, in which is venerated the image of Christ crucified; which spot they call the Humilladero (place of humiliation), since here it was that the Indians surrendered themselves to the Spaniards. The parish-church, which was first began to be erected where it now stands, by the first bishop, but which, from not being concluded, was removed to Valladolid, is as to what exists of it, a sumptuous edifice. One nave only is finished out of the five which should render it complete; but this is the admiration of architects, who confess that were it finished according to the design, it would be unrivalled by any building in America. In this church are two winding stair-cases made of stone, and which are so nicely constructed that it is a common amusement for the Indians to seat themselves at the top and let them slip round and round to the bottom. The other staircase is a lofty pillar, with two fans leading different ways, so that two persons may descend out of different doors, and without seeing each other.

This city has the convents of the religious orders of San Francisco, San Agustin, San Juan de Dios, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, and which is the second that was founded in Nueva España after that of Mexico, its general being Francisco de Borja, who sent to it one of the images of Santa Maria of Rome. In this college are interred Don Vasco de Quiroga, second bishop of that diocess, and the venerable brother Pedro Calzontzi, nephew of the king of the province, who, taking the habit of the Jesuits, lived a holy life in the profession of school-master, and died by an epidemic disorder which he caught in the discharge of his duties, and whilst assisting the sick. Here is also another sumptuous temple, dedicated to Maria Santisima, with the title of La Salud, destined as a monastery for the nuns of Santa Catalina. In one of the wards of the city is venerated a miraculous effigy of Santo Christo de Tupataro, found by an Indian in 1748, in the heart of a tree which he was cutting down, with the cross, nails, and other insignia, perfectly wrought.

The population of this city is composed of 500

families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and of 2000 Indians, who occupy themselves in the commerce and labour of the copper mines in the vicinity of the city, as also in making sugar, and in selling the merchandise of the country. It is the head of the *alcaldía mayor*, and the residence of the *alcalde mayor*, who nominates 14 lieutenants for so many other districts of the extensive jurisdiction into which it is divided. [Thirty-one miles *s. w.* of Valladolid, and 125 *w.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 29′ 30″ *n.* and long. 101° 21′ *w.*]

The settlements of which its jurisdiction consists are the following:

Tacambaro,
Cocupao,
S. Francisco Iguatzeo,
San Pedro Cucuchuchau,
San Diego Cocupa,
Santa Fé,
S. Geronimo Purunchoquaro,
Reyes de Tirindaro,
Naranja,
S. Francisco Tarexero,
Cuenco,
Sipiajo,
Comanja,
Santiago Azajo,
Santa Ana Zacapo,
S. Francisco Etuquaro,
San Miguel del Monte,
Capuyo,
Indaparapeo,
Santiago Inguyo,
S. Miguel Tarimbaro,
Santiago de la Puente,
Santa Maria Siquinam,
San Luis Naguatzen,
San Francisco Cheran,
Santa Maria Comachuen,
San Geronimo Arantzan,
S. Pedro Paracho,
S. Juan Pomaquarán,
S. Matéo Aguirán,
Santa Maria Urapichu,
S Bartolomé Cucucho,
Sta Cruz Tamaco,
San Juan Copaquaro,
Arentapaqua,
Quintzio,
Turiquaro,
Santa Clara del Cobre,
Opopeo,
S. Francisco Uruapán,
Jucotacato,
San Gregorio,
San Lorenzo,
Santiago Angagua,
San Juan Parangarecutiro,
San Salvador,
San Pedro Sacán,
Santa Ana Tzirosto,
San Marcos Apó,
Xapuquirio,
San Francisco Corupo,
San Felipe de los Cerros,
Guango,
San Antonio Urecho,
Echuandiro,
Santiago Undameo,
Tiripitio,
Aruramba,
Acutzio,
San Juan Puruandiro,
San Francisco Angamequaro,
Santiago Conguripo,
S. Andres Panindiquaro,
Sta. Maria Aquanato,
S. Miguel Epeván,
Santiago Numarán,
Rincon de Zaragoza.

[The town of Pasquaro seems for nothing more notable than for containing the ashes of a man, whose memory, after a lapse of two centuries and a half, is still venerated by the Indians, the famous Vasco de Quiroga, alluded to by our author, and who died in 1556 at the village of Uruapa. This zealous prelate, whom the indigenous still call their father (*Tata don Vasco*), was more successful in his endeavours to protect the unfortunate inhabitants of Mexico than the virtuous bishop of Chiapa, Bartholomé de las Casas. Quiroga became in an especial manner the benefactor of the Tarasc Indians, whose industry he encouraged. He prescribed one particular branch of commerce to each Indian village These useful institutions are in a great measure preserved to this day. The height of Pascuaro is 2200 metres (or 7217 feet). Its present population 6000.]

[PASQUIARO, a small town of the intendancy of Durango, to the *s.* of the Rio de Nasas. Population 5600.]

[PASQUOTANK, a county of N. Carolina in Edenton district, *n.* of Albemarle sound. It contains 5497 inhabitants, including 1623 slaves.]

[PASQUOTANK, a small river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Great Dismal Swamp, and passing by Hertford, falls into Albemarle sound.]

[PASSAGE Fort, a small town of the island of Jamaica: situate in the road between Port Royal and Spanish town, seven miles *s. e.* of the latter, and at the mouth of Cobre river, where is a fort with 10 or 12 guns. It has a brisk trade, and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them houses of entertainment.]

[PASSAGE Island, lies across the mouth of the river Cobeca, near the *n. w.* part of the island of Porto Rico. The harbour for ships is at the *e.* end of the island.]

[PASSAGE Islands, Great and Little, two of the Virgin islands in the W. Indies, near the *e.* end of the island of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 20′ *n.* Long. 65° 17′ *w.*]

[PASSAGE Point, in the straits of Magellan, lies at the *w.* end of Royal Reach, and five leagues *e. n. e.* of Fortescue's bay.]

PASSAIK, or PASAICK, is a very crooked river. It rises in a large swamp in Morris county, New Jersey, and its course is from *w. n. w.* to *e. s. e.* until it mingles with the Hackinsak at the head of Newark bay. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or great falls, in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the state. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a slow, gentle current, until, coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which crosses the channel, it descends and

[falls above 70 feet perpendicular, in one entire sheet, presenting a most beautiful and tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected on the great falls of this river; and its banks are adorned with many elegant country seats. It abounds with fish of various kinds. There is a bridge 500 feet long, over this river, on the post road from Philadelphia to New York.]

[PASSAMAQUODDY, a bay and river, near which is the division line between the British province of New Brunswick and the United States of America. The island of Campo Bello, in the N. Atlantic ocean, is at the middle or *w.* passage of the bay, in lat. 45° *n.* and long. 66° 52′ *w.* The distance of Cross Isle, Machias, to W. Passamaquoddy head is nine leagues *n. e.* by *e.* and from the head over the bar to Allen's Isle *n. n. w.* two leagues. When you come from the *s. w.* and are bound into W. Passamaquoddy, you must give the Seal Rocks a birth of three quarters of a mile before you haul in from the harbour, as there is a whirlpool to the *e.* of them. The bay is about a league from this point. It is high water here at the full and change of the moon, about the same time as at Boston. There are three rivers which fall into this bay; the largest is called by the modern Indians, the Scoodick; but by De Mons and Champlaine, Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot river, and the carrying-place between the two rivers is but three miles. See NEW BRUNSWICK. The mouth of Passamaquoddy river has 25 fathoms water.

The following official document consists of the joint address of his Majesty's council and the house of representatives of the province of New Brunswick, in general assembly, respecting the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, which had been claimed by the Americans, and gives a just idea of their importance to the British government.

'Having long entertained a confident hope, that the possession of Moose island, Dudley island, and Frederic island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, *usurped* by the state of Massachusetts, would never be sanctioned by an act, or avowed acquiescence on the part of his Majesty's government; but that his Majesty's indisputable right to these islands would in due time be effectually asserted; it is with very great concern that we now find, from a passage in a letter from Mr. Merry to your honour, stating the communications made to him by Mr. Madison, the American secretary of state, on the subject of these islands, that the United States do actually consider their present possession as having been so sanctioned; and that they are prepared to construe his Majesty's forbearance in his behalf, as having already warranted their claim of an entire right to these islands.

'In the letter above referred to, Mr. Merry states, "that the American minister observed to him, that since his Majesty's government have allowed the United States to remain in possession of the above-mentioned islands, the waters which surround them, to the distance to which the jurisdiction of any territory is usually understood to extend, *ought equally to be considered as American;* and added, that although he could not properly refer, on this occasion, to the convention between his Majesty and the United States, concluded in London, on the 12th of May, 1803, because it had not been ratified, nevertheless, by that convention, the islands in question were declared to belong to the United States; an arrangement which would probably be confirmed whenever the matter of the boundary line between the two territories should again be brought into discussion; the more so, because it was not the article respecting the *e.* boundary on the side of New Brunswick which occasioned the convention to remain unratified."

'As a hope may be entertained that the convention referred to by Mr. Madison respecting these islands may not yet be ratified, we request your honour to transmit to his Majesty's ministers this our joint address, on a subject of such importance to his Majesty's government, and the rights and interests of his faithful subjects in this province.

'After the full discussion of the question of right to these islands, in the correspondence between his Majesty's ministers and his excellency the lieutenant-governor of this province, on former occasions, particularly his excellency's dispatch to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated 5th August, 1799, and the letters and documents therein mentioned, it may be thought superfluous to do more than generally to refer to those papers on the present occasion. We trust, however, that the magnitude of the object will justify our attempt to bring within a small compass the result of those discussions, adding thereto some further observations which more immediately press upon our attention, and which we hope will merit the consideration of his Majesty's ministers.

'That part of the second article of the treaty of peace between his Majesty and the United States which respects the present question is expressed as follows: "East, by a line to be drawn along]

[the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source, &c. comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due *e.* from the point where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and E. Florida on the other part, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia."

'The islands hereby granted are evidently such, and such only, as are within 20 leagues of the coast, and also lie between those parallels of latitudes by which the shores of the ceded country are limited at their *n.* and *s.* extremeties. Hence all islands, not with those parallels, however near they may be to the shore, are certainly excluded from the grant: and of those which are within the parallels, all such as then were, or ever had been, within the limits of Nova Scotia, are also excluded. From the treaty of peace, therefore, the United States can derive no shadow of claim to the islands in question; and his Majesty's original right to them remains entire and incontestible.

'For, we believe, it has never been controverted, even by the American government, that these islands always before the treaty of peace, were comprehended within the limits, and constituted a part of the province of Nova Scotia, which it was the obvious intention of the treaty to reserve to his Majesty, by its utmost limits; a reference to the original boundaries of the province in Sir William Alexander's patent, and to the description of the boundaries in all the commissions to his Majesty's governors of the province and the actual grant of two of these islands to Francis Bernard, and others, by letters patent under the seal of the province of Nova Scotia, bearing date the 30th October, 1765, place this fact beyond all dispute.'

'These islands, at the time when the province of New Brunswick was erected in the year 1784, were all possessed and inhabited by his Majesty's subjects; they were, by an act of the general assembly of the province, passed in January 1786, for the purpose of dividing the several countries into towns and parishes, expressly made a part of the parish of W. Isles, in the county of Charlotte; and their inhabitants yielded obedience to the laws of the province, in attending to the several duties which they were called upon to perform by the courts and magistrates established and appointed in that county; and we cannot but consider it as a matter of serious regret, that the possession of these islands, shortly afterwards usurped by the State of Massachusetts, and hitherto continued, has given rise to a claim of territorial right, on the part of that state, founded merely upon that possession.

'We now beg leave briefly to hint at some of the mischiefs and inconveniences which have resulted from this continued usurpation. Very large quantities of lumber, furnished from the neighbouring parts of the province, are purchased by the American subjects, and carried to these islands for exportation; which lumber is paid for with prohibited articles from the United States; and they in the same manner engross almost the whole of the produce of the fisheries among these islands, which is also paid for in the same manner; and thus we sustain a double injury. The W. India islands are, in a great measure, precluded from receiving their supplies of fish and lumber in British bottoms; and large quantities of contraband goods are introduced into this province, to the great injury of the commercial interests of Great Britain, as well as of the fair merchants and traders residing here.

'Their situation enables the inhabitants of these islands to engross a very great proportion of the plaster trade from this and the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, which is now become of great magnitude and extent, whereby his Majesty's subjects are deprived of a very highly valuable carrying trade in this article.

'These islands are become places of refuge for insolent debtors, and disorderly persons of every description, particularly of deserters from his Majesty's service: all attempts to recover whom are insolently resisted.

'By the possession of these islands, great facility is given to the conveyance, in small vessels, of contraband articles of every description to various parts of this province and Nova Scotia; so that the fair British merchant can have no equal competition with these illicit traders, even in the sale of British and W. Indian goods.

'Whereas, on the contrary, if these islands were in the possession of his Majesty's subjects, very large quantities of fish and lumber would be thereby furnished by them for the supply of the British W. India islands, the present ruinous contraband trade greatly interrupted, and a very beneficial carrying trade, in the article of plaster of Paris, in a great measure secured.

'Or, if the Americans were dispossessed of these islands, there is no other situation in that neigh-]

[bourhood which could give them the advantages and opportunities to injure the trade of this province, which they now enjoy.

'To these considerations it may be added, that in case of hostilities at any time in the United States, or countenance given by them to hostile attacks from any other country, the province, by the possession of these islands, would, in that quarter, be rendered more secure from attack, and capable of defence.'

'Impressed with the importance of the foregoing considerations, we indulge the hope, that the transmission of the address by your honour to his Majesty's ministers may be productive of important benefits to the interests and welfare of his Majesty's subjects in this province.

(Signed)

G. D. Ludlow, Speaker of the Council.
A. Botsford, Speaker of the House of Assembly.'

Presented in March, 1807.
Transmitted in June, 1807.]

[PASSAMAQUODDY Post-Office, on the above described bay, is kept at a little village at the mouth of Cobscook river, 17 miles this side Brewer's, the easternmost post-office in the United States, 20 *n. e.* of Machias, 378 *n. e.* of Boston, and 728 in a like direction from Philadelphia; the above distances including the turnings of the road.]

[PASSAMAQUODDIES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit near the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay.]

[PASSAO, a cape on the coast of Peru, on the S. Pacific ocean, under the equator.]

[PASSO MAGNO, a river of Florida, in lat. 36 *n.*]

[PASSUMPSIC, a small river of Vermont, runs a *s.* course and empties into Connecticut river, below the Fifteen-Mile-Falls, in the town of Barnet.]

[PASSYUNK, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.]

PASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded near the coast of the S. Sea, on the shores of a lake of the same name, and *w.* of the capital.

PASTAGOROS, or PANTAGOROS, a nation of barbarous Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who inhabit the woods to the *e.* of the grand river Magdalena. They are cruel, ferocious, and treacherous, and use poisoned arrows.

PASTAR, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PASTAZA, or PASTACA, a large and navigable river of the kingdom of Quito; which rises in the *sierra* of the provinces of Riobamba and Latacunga, runs for more than 100 leagues till it enters the Marañon or Amazon by the *s.* shore, with four mouths, and forming three islands near the settlement of Baños, by which it passes. It receives on the *e.* side 25 rivers, and on the *w.* 15, and from that place takes the name of Pastaza, first running into those of San Felipe, Patate, and others of the villages by which it passes. In the woods of its vicinity towards the *w.* dwell some barbarian Indians, the Muratas and Xibaros, and towards the *e.* the Gaes, Semigaes, and Mainas Zimarrones. Its mouth is in lat. 48′ 3″ *s.*

PASTEPEC, SAN JOSEPH DE, a settlement of the district and head settlement of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalupa in Nueva España; founded at the skirt of a mountain, which gives it its name; of a mild temperature, but far from being fertile. One league and a half *e. n. e.* of its head settlement.

PASTO, a district and *corregimiento* of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: one of the 11 into which the same is divided, and the most *s.*: bounded *s.* by the province of Ibarra. It is extremely abundant in fine pastures, and consequently in cattle, so that, on this account, its first founders gave it this name. It is irrigated by several large rivers, which incorporate themselves with the Napo and Putumayo, to enter the Marañon or Amazon: and on the *s.* flow down from the *cordillera*, the river Guachicono, S. Jorge, and Masamorras, which enter the Patia.

It is of an hot temperature, and produces much wheat and of so fine a quality, that in no part of the world is the bread so fine as here. It has some gold mines, which are little worked from the want of Indians and Negroes; the former being exempt from this labour by a royal edict, and devoting themselves rather to agricultural pursuits. In the woods are certain trees which distil a resin here called *mopa-mopa*, and of which they make all sorts of varnish, which is so durable, that neither have boiling water or acids any effect on it. The method of applying it is by putting into the mouth a part of the resin, and, when it is moistened, by rubbing the brush upon it, and then applying it to the object to be painted, when it becomes dry, and of a most beautiful and lively colour, imitating the China colours: and with this particular recommendation, that it never fades, nor does moisture have any effect.

upon it. The pictures and articles painted in this manner, are carried by the Indians to be sold at Quito and the other settlements of the kingdom, where they are in high estimation.

In this province the rivers of Guaitara and Juanambú are passed *en taravita*, each person paying a silver-real, and the same being the price for every horse-load; and the settlements of the above names take care to be well provided with ropes, and other articles necessary for this purpose. The population consists of 33 settlements, which are as follows:

Yascual,	Pupiales,
Ancuya y Abades,	Potosi,
Biusaco and Juanambú,	Gualmata,
Sapuyes,	Ingenios,
Tambo Pintado,	Sibunday,
Jongobito,	Huacca,
Mocoa,	Tulcán,
Yayanquer,	Carlozama,
Funes,	Cumbal,
Sucumbios,	Mayasquer,
Puntal,	Mallama,
Tussa,	Puerres,
Hipiales,	Males,
Tuquerres,	Canchalá,
Mocondino,	Galea,
Nanegal,	Anope or Guaypi,
	Esmeraldas.

The capital is the city of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, and the surname of Villaviciosa; founded by captain Lorenzo de Aldana, in 1539, in an extensive *llanura*. It is of a severe climate, but healthy, and fertile in vegetable productions, seeds, and sugar canes, of which they make much sugar. It is situate at the skirt of a mountain, at the top of which is a volcano, which, ever since the conquest, had never ceased to vomit fire and ashes until the year 1727, since which time, as no eruption has appeared, it is thought that all the inflammable materials have been consumed.

It has a very good parish church, the convents of the order of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, San Agustin, La Merced, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, a monastery of nuns of La Concepcion, and two hermitages at the entrance and egress of the city.

Its population is composed of 8000 souls, amongst whom are many noble, though poor, families. The natives are very clever and industrious workmen; their wooden manufactures are much esteemed in all parts, and they have a method of varnishing them with something that resembles gum. Eighty five miles nearly *s. s. w.* of Popayán, and 115 *n. n. e.* of Quito, in lat. 1° 14′, and long. 77° 6′ *w.*

PASTOCA, a very lofty mountain of the province of Pasto in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, near its capital; on its top is a lake of more than 24 leagues long, and in its waters, which are always very cold, no fish will breed.

PASTORA, La Divina, a settlement of the province and government of La Guayana or Nueva Andalucia; situate on the shore of the river Yaruario.

PASTORIA, a large lake of the province of Tepeguana in Nuevo Vizcaya. It is formed of different streams of very fresh and wholesome water, and on its shores graze an infinite number of lesser cattle.

PASUCHUA, a very lofty mountain or *páramo* of the kingdom of Quito, continually covered with snow.

PASUDO, Asuncionde, a settlement of the province of Pataz and of the missions of Caxamarquilla, which are held at the charge of the religious observers of San Francisco; on the shore and at the source of the river Guallaga.

PASUNDELE, a settlement of the Indians of the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Comoleuun.

PASUQUE, a settlement of the Nuevo Mexico in N. America; situate on the shore of the river Grande del Norte, between those of Sitay and Tesuque.

PATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Yulcamarca. Its natives are much given to carpenters-work, and make with great neatness tables, saddles, and benches, with which they trade with the other provinces.

Pata, a settlement in the province and government of S. Juan de Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Pata, a river, of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement, which enters the Magdalena, opposite the settlement of Neiva Vieja.

[PATAGOA, a river on the coast of Brazil, which enters the ocean *s. w.* of Rio Janeyro.]

PATAGONES, or Tirumenos, a barbarous nation of Indians, who live in the mountains and woods of the lands of Magellan, *n.* of the strait, and *e.* of the kingdom of Chile, in the province called Chica. They go entirely naked and wander about, sustaining themselves by the chace. They are of lofty stature, well made and valorous, but treacherous; some have pretended that they were formidable giants, and called their country

de Los Gigantes (of the giants). The father Torrubia, in his Gigántologia, printed in 1756, to prove the existence of the giants, quotes the Patagonians of the lands of Magellan; but whoever scrutinizes the strength of what he advances, will see that according to all appearance and agreeably with the assertion of D. Proxpero del Aguila, he brings forward nothing of greater authenticity than what had already been produced. Mr. Fraser, in his voyage to S. America, assures us of the existence of these giants, not only as he had seen them himself but by an implicit credit of others who had also been eye-witnesses to them; and he thus asserted them to be of nine or 10 feet in height.

The general received opinion is, that they are certainly above the common stature, but not giants; and with all the proofs and reasons produced by the father Torrubia, we cannot but rather give our assent to what is told us by Sir Hans Sloane, in his celebrated work inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 404, and extracted as a supplement to the celebrated Chambers' Dictionary, as also to what has been so judiciously suggested on the subject by Dr. D. Casimiro, first professor of botany in the royal garden, in the translation of the voyage of commandant Byrón. Fernando de Magallanes was the first who knew these Indians, when he arrived at port S. Julian, in 1519.

The country abounds in stags, wolves, bears, tigers and ostriches. The names given by Mr. de la Martiniere to the different tribes of Envo, Kenienetes, Kennecas, and Karaykes, are mere fables and inventions, of which we cannot discover the origin, as are also the provinces in which the said tribes are said to live, and which that author calls Cossi, Karay, Karamay, Morena, Coin, &c. Now, all that we can assert on the subject, is, that we call the coast of the Patagonians all that extent from the mouth of the river La Plata as far as the straits of Magellan, and that the same was reconnoitred, by order of the king, in 1745, by the naval captain D. Joaquin de Olivares, accompanied by the fathers Joseph Carodiel and Joseph Quiroga, of the company of Jesus, and the pilot D. Diego Varela; and that the extent of coast, included under the above title, is between lat. 36° 40′ and 52° 20′ *s.* and extends from Cape Antoñio, to the bay of S. George, to the *s. e.* From all the above we conclude, that the Patagonians are a very large race of men, and that they are very numerous.

PATAGAHATCHIE, a river of the province and colony of S. Carolina, which runs *s.* and enters the Chichachas.

PATAHUASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Catabambas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Llaqua.

PATAMACK. [See PATOWMACK.]

PATAMBA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Periban in Nueva España. It contains 292 families of Indians, and 12 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes; also a convent of the monks of S. Francisco. Its commerce consists in making cups, jars, and other vessels of a very celebrated clay found in its district, and much esteemed in the other jurisdictions as giving a great fragrance to the water when drank, and inasmuch as it is also asserted to have beneficial virtues against the flux of blood. A little more than eight leagues *e.* of its capital.

PATAMBUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

PATAMERAGOUCHE, a settlement of Indians of Nova Scotia, on the *e.* coast and at the strait of Canseau.

PATANEIMA, a port of the province and government of Caracas in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *w.* and at a small distance from Port Cabello.

PATAPA, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tehuantepéc in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains a convent of the order of S. Domingo, and has a scanty population, employed in agriculture. Twelve leagues *n.* of its capital.

[PATAPSCO, a navigable river of Maryland, which empties from the *n. w.* into Chesapeak bay; its mouth being formed by North point, and Bodkin point on the *s.* which last is in lat. 39° 10′ *n.* It rises in York county, Pennsylvani, and pursues a *s.* and *s. e.* course till it reaches Elkridge landing, about eight miles *s. w.* of Baltimore; it there turns *e.* over falls, and widens into a broad bay-like stream to its mouth. It is about 30 or 40 yards wide just before it communicates with the bason, on which stands the large commercial town of Baltimore. The first discoverer called it Bolus river, from the red earth found near it, resembling bole-ammoniac. It is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water to Fell's point at Baltimore; but the falls a little above Elkridge landing, prevents the navigation farther.]

PATAQUENA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Libitaco.

PATARI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito; which runs from *e.* to *w.* and united with the Agua Sucia, forms the Tululvi.

PATASASA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guamanguilla.

PATATE, a district of the province and *corregimiento* of Ambato in the kingdom of Quito. It extends between two low chains of mountains, and is divided by the river of its name: is of an hot temperature, and territory fertile in all kinds of vegetable productions, and particularly in sugar canes. The mountain Tunguraqua, which is situate to the *s.* renders it somewhat unpleasant, from the continual winds blowing from that quarter; but it is well peopled, and has some pretty and well cultivated gardens.

Its name is taken from that of the principal settlement, situate on the *e.* shore of the river. Here is manufactured much sugar, the which is greatly esteemed in all the kingdom from the superior quality of the sugar canes. There is one day in the week fixed for a holiday or public fair, at which meet numbers of people from Ambato, Tacunga, Rio Bamba, and Quito. In lat. 1° 21′ *s.*

PATATE, the aforesaid river rises in the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga, of the same kingdom. It is formed by other smaller rivers, such as that of San Felipe, which rises in the *páramo* of Cotopaxi, that of San Miguel, near the settlement of this name, and that of Ambato. It takes, itself, its name from the settlement by which it passes in a large stream, following its course to *s. e.* until it enters the river Pastaza, in the province and government of Mainas.

[PATAVIRCA. See PATIVILCA.]

[PATAZ, a jurisdiction in the diocess of Truxillo in S. America. It is situate among the mountains, and has a variety of products, of which gold is the chief. The capital is the city of the same name, 97 miles *e.* of Truxillo.]

PATAZ. See CAXAMARQUILLA.

PATAZ, a settlement of the former province and *corregimiento*: also thus called as being the capital.

PATAZCACHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guamanguilla.

PATCOOTYEAK, a river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia, which runs *s.* then turns *s. e.* and enters the great bay of Fundy.

[PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of Mexico in N. America, having a silver-mine in its vicinity; *n. n. e.* of Mexico.]

PATESONS, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America. It runs *n. e.*

PATI, a river of the province of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises from the lake Guatavita, and forming nearly a circle, directs its course through Santa Fé to enter the Magdalena.

PATIA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PATIA, a large and abundant river of this province, which is the boundary line to the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *n.* to *s.* for many leagues, traversing the celebrated valley to which it gives its name, and after collecting in its course the waters of the Mayu, turns *w.* laves the province of Barbacoas, and enters the Pacific or S. Sea by 11 mouths which form different islands; between lat. 2° 10′ *n.*

PATIA, the aforesaid valley is between the two chains of mountains, or *cordilleras*, in the province of Popayán, and extend from *n.* to *s.* for many leagues. The climate is very hot and unhealthy, and consequently barren. The territory is unpeopled, but produces excellent cotton, of which no use is made.

[PATIENCE, an island in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island, and lies *s. e.* of Warwick neck, three-fourths of a mile. It is about two miles long and one broad.]

PATINO, a point on the coast of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme of the S. Sea, within the gulf of San Miguel.

PATIVA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Grande and Juzia.

PATIVILCA, or PATIVIRCA, as others have it, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; situate in the road which they call De Valles, and which leads from Paita to Lima: [74 miles *n.* of that city.] It has 50 or 60 houses, with a proportionate number of inhabitants, but very few Spaniards. In its vicinity, towards the *n.* are seen the ruins and remains of a palace and fortress of the Incas of Peru, which, from the size of the stones and thickness of the walls, should

appear to have been works of great magnificence. Along the whole road from this settlement to the town of Guarmey, we find ruins of other edifices equally sumptuous; and it is proved that these were the places which the Incas used for their recreation.

PATLA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Olintla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán in Nueva España; situate in a delightful glen, watered and fertilized by various rivers. Nine leagues from its head settlement.

PATO, a settlement of the province and government Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of the district of the Rio del Hacha; situate on the shore of this river, to the *n.* of its capital.

Pato, a river of the province and government of Popayán in the same kingdom; which rises in the *páramo* of Guanacas, runs *s. e.* and enters the Caquetá by the *n.* part, in lat. 1° 31′ *n.*

Pato, a small island, situate at the mouth of the gulf of Triste or Los Dragos, near the coast, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Pato, another, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, which, according to Mr. Bellin, enters the Meta.

PATOS, Laguna Grande de, a large lake in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It is many leagues in length from *n.* to *s.*, is near the coast, and on its side the Portuguese have established two guards, called, the one Del Norte, the other De la Cabellada.

Patos, another lake, in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in the same kingdom. It is at the foot of the *sierra* of Mongavein, between the river Real and that of Paramerin.

Patos, a river in the province and government of Florida, which runs *s.* and enters the sea to the *w.* of the river Apalachicola.

Patos, another, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of Biraguera.

[PATOWMACK, or Potomack, a large and noble river, which rises by two branches, the *n.* and the *s.* which originate in and near the Alleghany mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between the states of Virginia and Maryland. Its course is *n. e.* to Fort Cumberland, thence turning to the *e.* it receives Conecochague creek from Pennsylvania; then pursuing a *s. e.* course, it receives the Shehandoah from the *s. w.*; after this it runs a *s. e.* and *s.* course till it reaches Maryland point: thence to its mouth it runs *s. e.* In its course it receives several considerable streams, which are described under their respective heads. The distance from the capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river, is above 300 miles including the windings; and navigable for ships of the greatest burden nearly that distance. From thence this river, obstructed by four considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its source. Early in the year 1785, the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland passed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. It was estimated that the expence of the works would amount to £50,000 sterling, and 10 years were allowed for their completion. This noble river passes by many flourishing towns; the chief of which are, Shepherdstown, Georgestown, Washington city, Alexandria, New Marlborough, and Charlestown or port Tobacco. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth, 4½ at Nomony bay, three at Aquia, 1½ at Hallowing point, and 1¼ at Alexandria. Its soundings are seven fathoms at the mouth, five at St. George's island, 4½ at Lower Matchodic, three at Swan's point and thence up to Alexandria. The tides in the river are not very strong, excepting after great rains, when the ebb is pretty strong; then there is little or no flood, and there is never more than four or five hours flood, except with long and strong *s.* winds. In order to form just conceptions of this inland navigation, it would be requisite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Patowmack, and survey the geographical position of the *w.* waters. The distance of the waters of the Ohio to Patowmack will be from 15 to 40 miles, according to the trouble which will be taken to approach the two navigations. The upper part of this river, until it passes the Blue ridge, is called, in Fry and Jefferson's map, Cohongoronto.]

[PATRICK, St. a small town, the chief of Camden county, Georgia; situate on Great Satilla river, about 32 miles from its mouth, and the same distance *n. w.* of the town of St. Mary's.]

[PATTERSON, a town in Bergen county, New Jersey, called so in honour of the governor of the state of that name, and now one of the judges of the supreme federal court. It was established in consequence of an act of the legislature of New Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company with peculiar privileges. Its situation on the great falls of Passaic river, is healthy and agreeable. It now con-

tains about 50 dwelling-houses, independent of those appropriated for the machinery; and it is certainly one of the most convenient situations for a manufacturing town of any on the continent. This company was incorporated to encourage all kinds of manufactures, and the sum of 500,000 dollars was soon subscribed; but for want of experience, and a proper knowledge of the business, much was expended to little purpose; and they were at last reduced to the necessity of having recourse to a lottery to assist them in carrying their plan into execution. It is said that matters are now conducted more judiciously, and that the undertaking promises to be useful to the public, and beneficial to the proprietors. It is 19 miles *n. e.* of Morristown, and 10 *n.* of Newark.]

[PATUCKET, a small village about four miles *n. e.* of Providence, a busy place of considerable trade, and where manufactures of several kinds are carried on with spirit. Through this village runs Patucket, or Pawtucket river, which empties into Seehonk river at this place. The river Patucket, called more *n.* Blackstone's river, has a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built, on the line which divides the commonwealth of Massachusetts from the state of Rhode Island; distant about 37 miles *s.* by *w.* of Boston. The confluent stream empties into Providence river about a mile below Weybossett, or the Great bridge. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of 50 feet; and the water passes through several chasms in a rock, which, extending diametrically across the bed of the stream, serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams of their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene; which would otherwise have been indescribably charming and romantic.]

PATUGOA, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; runs *s.* and enters the sea opposite the Isla Grande.

PATURE, a point on the *w.* coast of the island S. Domingo, and in the part possessed by the French, between the Cayo Iearnier and the Trou Forban.

PATUTE, a settlement of Indians of the Tuneba nation, a *reduccion* of missions which were held by the Jesuits in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the river Cazanare. The natives are weak, idle, and are subject to a disorder similar to St. Anthony's fire, which they call *carate*, and paint their skin of various colours. They maintain themselves by collecting and selling the resins of certain trees of two kinds, called, the one *caraña*, and the other *otoba*: they both have a fetid smell, but are good for curing the itch, worms which are apt to breed in the feet, and crab-lice. After the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, these missions fell under the charge of the religious order of S. Domingo.

PATUXED, a large, handsome, and convenient bay, of the province and colony of New England.

PATUXENT, or PATUXET, a river of the province and colony of Maryland in N. America. [This river, which is navigable, rises about 10 miles *n. e.* of Washington, empties into the *w.* side of Chesapeak bay, between Drum and Hog island points, 15 or 20 miles *n.* of the mouth of the Patowmac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, nearly 35 miles from its mouth, and of boats to Queen Anne, eight miles higher. Patuxent is as remarkable a river as any in the bay, having very high land on its *n.* side, with red banks or cliffs. When you double Drum point, you come too in 2¼ and 3 fathoms water, where you will be secure from all winds.]

PAUCANNA, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *s.* of the Sinaruco, and, forming a curve in its course to the *e.* enters the Orunuco, collecting in its mid-career the waters of the Sinaruco.

PAUCAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caina.

PAUCARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in the same kingdom as the former. Seven leagues from Guancavelica and 22 from Guamanga.

PAUCARA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Paico.

PAUCARBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in the same kingdom.

PAUCARBAMBILLA, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Mayóc.

PAUCARCOLLA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n. e.* by the lake of Titicaca, and being surrounded on the *e.* by the lake and the province of Chuicuito, *n.* by that of Lampa, *w.* by the province Moquehua, and *s.* by the provinces of Arica and Pacajes. It is

86 leagues long, and 28 broad. The principal rivers by which it is laved are, the Suches and the Taraco. It is of a generally cold temperature, and in the parts near the lake are cultivated *papas*, bark, barley, and other seeds peculiar to Puno.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants is in breeding neat cattle, sheep, and pigs, as also sheep of the country, or *llamas*. Here are many *vicuñas*, *vizcachas*, deer, *cuyes*, partridges, and water fowl of the lake; from which also there is a good supply of fish, both for this and the other provinces situate on its shore. The natives make voyages to the other provinces of the coast to carry *chunos*, dressed hides, and thread, and to take in exchange wines, brandies, and other productions. From the wools of the cattle the Indians fabricate their clothes, dying them of various colours.

The capital of this province was the settlement of the same name, and afterwards, from the population of this having declined, it was that of Huancane, until the discovery of the mines of Laicacota, when the latter *asiento* became the chief town; and after that, and at the present day, the town of Puno.

This province has various other rich mines in the mountains of Cancharani and of San Joseph, which have been worked with great benefit; particularly the former. On the *n.* of the aforesaid mountains is the mountain called Del Azogue (quicksilver), as having veins of this metal, and which in the time of the viceroy, the Count de Alva de Liste, was worked to such advantage as to excel both in the quality and quantity of its metal the mine of Guancavelica: for motives, however, of higher consideration, its further working was prohibited by the government: but since that time large proportions of silver have still been extracted from those mountains, and from that of Cancharani not less than 50,000 marks annually.

The Indians of some settlements of this province, who breed cattle, have a traffic of carrying to the mineral engines and mills much cow-dung, which they call *taquia*, and which they use for heating the metal instead of wood and coal, these articles being extremely dear. This practice is also adopted in the other provinces of the same temperature.

It had a *repartimiento* of 102,880 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 832 dollars annually. Its inhabitants consists of more than 26,000 souls, divided into the following settlements:

Concepcion de Puno,	Huancane,
S. Pedro de Icho,	Toqupani,
Paucarcolla,	Hinchupalla.
Tiquillaca,	Ticani,
Conima,	S. Pedro de Vilques,
Coata,	Cojata,
Capachica,	Moxa.
Iscallani,	

PAUCARCOLLA, a settlement of this province, which, as we have observed, was the capital, until that having greatly fallen off in population it resigned this title in favour of the settlement of Huancane. It is situate on the shore of the lake Titicaca. Its natives became voluntarily subject to Iloque Yupanqui third emperor of Peru. It is inhabited by some Spanish families, and is of an healthy but cold climate.

PAUCARPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in Peru.

PAUCARTAMBO, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n. w.* and *w.* by that of Calca and Lares, *n. e.* and *e.* by the frontier of the infidel Indians, and *s.* by that of Quispicanchi. Its length is 26 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and from six to seven in width. Its temperature is cold on the heights, but in the low parts moderately warm. It produces a good quantity of wheat, barley, maize, *papas*, seeds, and other fruits. It is a ravine or large valley terminating in the mountains of the Andes, in which different fruit trees grow, such as *papayas*, lemons, watermelons, some cotton, and *coca* in abundance. The trees here are of excellent wood, and amongst the rest are fine cedars. Also here are parrots of different kinds, monkeys, tigers, and venomous reptiles.

Through this province passes a river, which comes from the lakes of the *cordillera* of Vilcanota, which, augmented by the waters of various small rivers and streams, forms a considerable body of water, in which they catch soles, dories, olive-fish, and other fish; this river bearing the name of the province.

Towards the frontiers of the infidel Indians it is not remembered that any conversions having been made; but, in 1767, a Dominican priest of the province of Quito, who arrived here whilst on the charitable commission of collecting funds for the building of the church of his convent, visited the mountain, and brought back with him some 300 barbarian Indians who, notwithstanding their inconstancy and rudeness, give grounds of expectation of a numerous conversion.

In the mountains of this province are clear in-

dications of mines both of silver and gold, since the Indians, in some of the streams, pick up little lumps of these metals. There are no mines, however, that are worked, although there is evidently one of quicksilver. Its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 59,600, dollars, and it paid an *alcabala* of 467 dollars annually. The inhabitants should amount to about 8000. The capital is the settlement of the same name, situate on the *e.* shore of the river of its name, 33 miles *e. n. e.* of the city of Cuzco, in lat. 13° 28′ *s.* and the settlements of its jurisdiction are,

Paucartambo,	Huayác,
Calle,	Huancana,
Colquepata,	Cedros,
Challabamba,	Chimor,
Catca,	Amparaez.
Catcay,	

PAUCARTAMBO, a settlement and *asiento* of mines of the former capital.

PAUCARTAMBO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in the same kingdom; where a fort has been built to restrain the incursions of the infidel Indians, the Chunchos inhabiting the mountains.

PAUCARTAMBO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of its name, which rises near the capital, runs *n.* and joining itself with the Vilcomayo, the Vilcobamba, and afterwards the Apurimac, runs many leagues with various windings through the territory of the missions of Caxamarquilla, and reaches the Marañon or Amazon with the name of Ucayale, with a much enlarged stream.

PAUCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Uco.

PAUCHUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochiacatlán in Nueva España: of an hot temperature, and containing 50 families of Indians. Two leagues *n.* of its capital.

PAUCURA, a large and extensive valley of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; bounded by the valley of Picará.

PAUHANAM, a river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America.

PAUJI, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the coast.

[PAUKATUCK, a small river which empties into Stonington harbour, and forms a part of the division line between Connecticut and Rhode Island.]

[PAUL'S BAY, St. on the *n. w.* shore of the river St. Lawrence, in N. America, is about six leagues below Cape Torment, where a chain of mountains of 400 leagues in length terminate from the *w.*]

[PAUL'S BAY, St. on the *n. w.* coast of Newfoundland Island. Lat. 49 50′ *n.* long. 57° 45′ *w.*]

[PAUL'S ISLAND, St. an island in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands. It is about 15 miles *n. e.* of North Cape, in Cape Breton. Lat. 47° 10′ *n.* long. 60° 2′. *w.*]

[PAUL, St. a town of N. America, in New Mexico, situated at the confluence of the two main head branches of the Rio Bravo.]

[PAUL, St. the most *s.* of the Pearl islands, in the gulf of Panama, S. America. In the *n.* side is a safe channel; where, if necessary, there is a place for careening ships.]

[PAUL'S, St. a parish in Charlestown district, S. Carolina, containing 3433 inhabitants; of whom 276 are whites, and 3202 slaves.]

[PAULINGSTOWN, or PAWLING, a township in Duchess county, New York, lying on the *w.* boundary of Connecticut, and has South and East Town on the *s.* In 1790, it contained 4330 inhabitants, of whom 42 were slaves; in 1796, there were 560 of the inhabitants qualified electors.]

[PAULIN'S KILL. See SUSSEX COUNTY, New Jersey.]

PAULO, S. or S. PABLO, a city of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente, in the kingdom of Brazil, the capital of a small republic, separate from the government of the Portuguese, having its own laws, but tributary to this crown. It had its origin from some Mamelucs, a people composed of desperate banditti of all nations and colours, who, not conforming to the customs of more civilized life, and alike averse to all law, retired to the mountainous parts of the country, the same, however, not being deficient in natural fertility, and even in gold-mines. Here their numbers daily increased, till they became so formidable and independent as to call themselves the Paulistas, or inhabitants of the city of S. Paulo. This was the capital of their territory, and great was the zeal and skill they have manifested in its defence, and in the maintenance of their self-established rights: they were, however, at last overcome, and rendered so far tributary to the Portuguese monarch, that they were to pay to him the fifth part of what they extracted from their mines. These mines are exceedingly rich, and to work at them they are sedulous in their endeavours to entrap Spaniards, Portu-

guese, and Indians. They have no religion whatever, but some dealings with the Spaniards and Portuguese of Paraguay.

The city is situate on an eminence, surrounded by the most craggy and inaccessible mountains, on the *s.* shore of the river Harihambú, or Tiete, in 46° 38′ *w.* long. 23° 32′ lat. *s.*

[The following particulars relating to this city are extracted from the work of Mr. Mawe, the traveller—St. Paul's, he observes, although on an elevated site, is not observed at any great distance in the road from Todos Santos. In its immediate neighbourhood the river runs parallel to the road, which it sometimes partially overflows, and covers with sand. To his left he observed a large astallage, or inn, where numbers of mules are unloaded, and travellers commonly pass the night. It consists of a very large shed, supported upon upright pieces of timber, with separate divisions for receiving the cargoes or burdens of the mules, each traveller occupying as many as his goods require; and there is a piece of ground, of about a hundred yards in circumference, planted with small upright stakes at ten or fifteen feet distance, to which the bridles of the mules are tied while they are fed, saddled, and loaded. These astallages are common in all parts of Brazil.

On entering the town, he was struck with the neat appearance of its houses, stuccoed in various colours; those in the principal streets were two or three stories high.

St. Paul's is situated on a pleasing eminence of about two miles in extent, surrounded on three sides by low meadow-land, and washed at the base by rivulets, which almost insulate it in rainy weather: it is connected with the high-land by a narrow ridge. The rivulets flow into a pretty large stream called Tieti, which runs within a mile of the town in a *s. w.* direction. Over them there are several bridges, some of stone and others of wood, built by the late governor. The streets of St. Paul's, owing to its elevation, (about 50 feet above the plain) and the water which almost surrounds it, are in general remarkably clean; the material with which they are paved is lamillary grit-stone, cemented by oxide of iron, and containing large pebbles of rounded quartz, approximating to the conglomerate. This pavement is an alluvial formation containing gold, many particles of which metal are found in the chinks and hollows after heavy rains, and at such seasons are diligently sought for by the poorer sort of people.

This city was founded by the Jesuits, who were probably tempted by the gold mines in the vicinity, more than by the salubrity of its air, which however is not excelled by any on the whole continent of South America. The medium of the thermometer here is between 50 and 80 degrees; in a morning Mr. Mawe observed it at 48°, and even lower, though he was not there in the winter months. The rains are by no means heavy or of long continuance, and the thunder-storms are far from being violent. The cold in the evenings was frequently considerable.

Here are several squares, and about thirteen places of religious worship, namely, two convents, three monasteries, and eight churches, the greater part of which, as well as of the whole town, is built of earth. The mode of erecting the walls is as follows: a frame is constructed of six moveable planks placed edge-wise, opposite each other, and secured in this position by cross-pieces bolted with moveable pins. Earth is put in by small quantities, which the workmen beat with rammers, and occasionally moisten with water to give it consistency. Having filled the frame or trough, they remove it and continue the same operation till the whole shell of the house is completed, taking care to leave vacancies, and put in the window-frames, door-frames, and beams, as they proceed. The mass, in course of time, becomes indurated, the walls are pared perfectly smooth inside, and take any colour the owner chooses to give them; they are generally enriched with very ingenious devices. This species of structure is durable; some houses thus built have lasted two hundred years, and most of them have several stories. The roofs are made to project two or three feet beyond the wall, in order to throw off the rain to a distance from the base; spouts might be a more effectual preservative against wet, but their use is little known here. They cover their houses with gutter-tiles; but though the country affords excellent clay and plenty of wood, very few bricks are burnt.

The population of this place amounts to full 15,000 souls, perhaps nearer 20,000: the clergy, including all ranks of religious orders, may be ranked at 500. They are in general good members of society, free from that excessive bigotry and illiberality which is the reproach of the neighbouring colonies; and their example has so beneficial an effect on the rest of the inhabitants, that, according to Mr. Mawe's testimony, no stranger will be molested while he acts as a gentleman, and does not insult the established religion.

No endemial diseases at present prevail here.]

[The small-pox formerly, and indeed of late, made great havoc among the inhabitants: but its progress has been checked by the introduction of vaccine innoculation. Professors attended at a large hall belonging to the governor, to which the public were invited, and the operation was performed gratis. It is to be hoped, that the credit of this preventative will make its way among the people here, for they are not competent to enter into the merits of that controversy which injured it in Europe.

Here are few manufactures of any consequence; a little coarse cotton is spun by the hand, and woven into cloth, which serves for a variety of wearing apparel, sheets, &c. They make a beautiful kind of net-work for hammocks, which are fringed with lace, and form an elegant piece of furniture, being slung low, so as to answer the purpose of sofas. The ladies are particularly fond of using them, especially when the heat of the weather disposes them to ease and indolence. The making of lace is a general employment for females, some of whom excel in it. The shopkeepers here are a numerous class, who, as in most colonial towns, deal in almost every thing, and sometimes make great fortunes. Here are few doctors of medicine, but many apothecaries; some silversmiths, whose articles are equally indifferent both in metal and workmanship; tailors and shoemakers in great numbers; and joiners, who manufacture very beautiful wood, but are not so moderate in their charges as the former classes of tradesmen. In the outskirts of the city live a number of Creolian Indians, who make earthen-ware for culinary purposes, large water-jars, and a variety of other utensils ornamented with some taste. The greatest proportion of the inhabitants consists in farmers and inferior husbandmen, who cultivate small portions of land, on which they breed large stocks of pigs and poultry for sale. With these the market is generally well supplied, and in the fruit season is also stored with pines, grapes, *guavas*, *bananas*, a few apples, and an enormous quantity of quinces.

Esculent plants are grown in great profusion and variety. Here is a favourite bulbous root called the *cara*, which is equal to the best potatoe, and even more farinaceous; it grows to about five inches in diameter, and affords excellent food, either boiled or roasted. Here are fine cabbages, salad-herbs, turnips, cauliflowers, artichokes, and potatoes; the latter, though very good, are little used: the sweet potatoe is in greater request among the natives. Maize, beans, green-peas, and every species of pulse, flourish amazingly. Fowls are cheap: some are bought at three-pence and six-pence each; small pigs from one to two shillings, and flitches of bacon, cured after the mode of the country, at about two-pence per pound. Turkeys, geese, and ducks, are abundant, and reasonable in price; the latter are of the Muscovy breed, enormously large, some weighing ten or fourteen pounds. Here is a singular breed of cocks; they resemble the common English in plumage and shape, but they crow very loud, and continue their last note for a minute or two. When their voice is good, they are much esteemed, and are sent for as curiosities from all parts of Brazil. The cattle are in general good, considering that so little attention is paid to feeding them: when their pastures are full of grass, they are tolerably fat, but when otherwise, they become lean. A drove may be bought at 24*s*. or 30*s*. a head: beef at about a penny or three halfpence per pound. The curriers have a singular method of blackening cow-hides and calf-skins: when they have prepared them for that operation, they search for some mud-hole at the bottom of a ferruginous stratum, a ditch for instance: with the mud they cover that side of the skin required to be stained; and they prefer this material to the solution of copperas, probably with reason, as the sulphate of iron formed by the decomposed pyrites acts more mildly in this state than when applied in the common way.

The horses are very fine, and in general docile; when well trained they make excellent chargers. Their size is from 12½ to 14½ hands, and they vary in price from £3 to £12. Mules are considered more useful beasts of burden. The breed of sheep is quite unattended to, and mutton is rarely or never eaten. Here is a very fine and large breed of goats, whose milk is generally used for domestic purposes. The dogs are very indifferent, and of no distinct race.

Mr. Mawe, in his walks round the city, had frequent opportunities of examining the singular succession of horizontal strata, that form the eminence on which it stands. They lie in the following order:—first, one of red vegetable earth of variable depth, impregnated with oxide of iron; below that, sand and adventitious matter of different shades of colour, as ochre-red, brown, and dusky yellow, together with many rounded pebbles, which indicate it to be of rather recent formation; it varies in depth from three to six feet, or perhaps to seven, and its lower part is uniformly yellow: under this is a bed of ex-]

ceedingly fine clay of various colours, but for the the most part purple; the white and yellow is the purest in quality; it is interveined with thin layers of sand in various directions. Then succeeds a stratum of alluvial matter, which is very feruginous; it rests on a half-decomposed substance, apparently migrating from a granite, in which the proportion of feld-spar exceeds that of the quartz and mica. The whole is incumbent on compact granite. The sides of the mount are steep, and in some places nearly perpendicular.

The fertility of the country around St. Paul's may be inferred from the quantities of produce, with which, as we have stated, its market is supplied. About a century ago, this track abounded with gold; and it was not until they had exhausted it by washing, that the inhabitants thought of employing themselves in husbandry. As they did so more from necessity than from choice, they were tardy in pursuing those improvements which other nations have made in this noble art, and, pining at the disappearance of the precious mineral, considered their new occupation as vile and degrading. Indeed throughout the whole of Brazil, the husbandmen have ever been considered as forming a class greatly inferior in point of respectability to the miners; and this prejudice will in all likelihood subsist until the country shall have been drained of its gold and diamonds, when the people will be compelled to seek in agriculture a constant and inexhaustible source of wealth.

Mr. Mawe thus describes the system of farming which at present prevails in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's. Land, in this extensive empire, is granted in large tracks, on proper application; and we may naturally suppose that the value of these tracts depends more or less on their situation. It therefore becomes the first object of a cultivator, to look out for unoccupied lands as near as possible to a large town; good roads and navigable rivers are the desiderata next in point of consequence which he attends to. When he has made choice of a situation, he applies to the governor of the district, who orders the proper officers to mark out the extent required, generally a league or a league and a half square, sometimes more. The cultivator then purchases as many Negroes as he can, and commences his operations by erecting habitations for them and himself, which are generally miserable sheds, supported by four posts, and commonly called *ranchos*. His Negroes are then directed to cut down the trees and brushwood growing on the land, to such an extent as he thinks they will be able to manage. This done, they set fire to all they have cut, as it lies on the ground. Much of the success of his harvest depends on this burning; if the whole be reduced to ashes he expects a great crop; if, through wet weather, the felled trees remain only half burnt, he prognosticates a bad one. When the ground is cleared, the Negroes dibble it with their hoes, and sow their maize, beans, or other pulse; during the operation they cut down any thing very much in the way, but never think of working the soil. After sowing as much seed as is thought requisite, they prepare other grounds for planting cassada, here called *mandioca*, the root of which is generally eaten as bread by all ranks in Brazil. The soil for this purpose is rather better prepared: it is raked up in little round hillocks, not unlike mole-hills, about four feet asunder; into which are stuck cuttings from branches of the plant, about an inch thick, and six or eight long; these soon take root, and put forth leaves, shoots, and buds. When enough has been planted for the entire consumption of the farm, the owner, if he is rich enough, prepares means for growing and manufacturing sugar. He first employs a carpenter to cut wood, and build a mill with wooden rollers for crushing the canes, by means of water if a stream is at hand, if not, by the help of mules. While some of the Negroes are assisting the carpenter, others are employed in preparing ground in the same way as for *mandioca*. Pieces of cane, containing three or four joints, and in length about six inches, cut from the growing stem, are laid in the earth nearly horizontally, and are covered with soil to the depth of about four inches. They shoot up rapidly, and in three months have a bushy appearance not unlike flags; in 12 or 15 months more they are ready for cutting. In rich virgin soil it is not uncommon to see canes 12 feet high, and astonishingly thick.

The Indian corn and pulse are in general ripe in four months or 18 weeks. The average return is 200 for one; it is a bad harvest when it falls short of 150.

The *mandioca* is rarely ready to take up in less than 18 or 20 months; if the land be suitable, it then produces from six to 12 pound weight per plant. They grow very little indigo in this neighbourhood, and what they have is of indifferent quality. Their pumpkins are of enormous size, and sometimes are served up as table-vegetables, but more frequently given as food to the horses. Melons are here scarcely palatable.

In no branch of husbandry are the farmers so

[defective as in the management of cattle. No artificial grasses are cultivated, no enclosures are made, nor is any fodder laid up against the season of scarcity. The cows are never milked regularly; they seem to be considered rather as an encumbrance to a farm than a valuable part of the stock. They constantly require salt, which is given them once in 15 or 20 days, in small proportions. Their dairies, if such they may be called, are managed in so slovenly a manner, that the little butter that is made becomes rancid in a few days, and the cheese is good for nothing. In this essential department they are deplorably deficient; rarely indeed is there to be seen a farm with one convenience belonging to it. For want of proper places in which to store their produce, they are obliged to lay it in promiscuous heaps; and it is not uncommon to see coffee, cotton, maize, and beans, thrown into the corners of a damp shed, and covered with a green hide. one half is invariably spoiled by mould and putridity, and the remainder is much deteriorated, through this idle and stupid negligence.

They feed their pigs on Indian corn in a crude state; the time for confining them to fatten is at eight or 10 months old; and the quantity consumed for the purpose is eight or 10 Winchester bushels each. When killed, the lean is cut off the sides as clean as possible, the fat is cured with very little salt, and in a few days is ready for market. The ribs, chine-bone, and lean parts are dried for home consumption.

The farm-houses are miserable hovels of one story, the floor neither paved nor boarded, and the walls and partitions formed of wicker-work plastered with mud, and never under-drawn. For an idea of the kitchen, which ought to be the cleanest and most comfortable part of the dwelling, the reader may figure to himself a filthy room with an uneven muddy floor, interspersed with pools of slop-water, and in different parts fire-places formed by three round stones to hold the earthen pots that are used for boiling meat; as green wood is the chief fuel, the place is almost always filled with smoke, which, finding no chimney, vents itself through the doors and other apertures, and leaves all within as black as soot. Indeed, the kitchens of many opulent people are in not much better condition.

It may well be imagined that in a country like this, a stranger finds the greatest comfort and enjoyment out of doors. The gardens in St. Paul's and its vicinity, are laid out with great taste, and many of them with curious elegance. The jasmine is every where a favourite tree, and in this fine climite bears flowers perennially, as does the rose. Carnations, pinks, passion-flowers, cocks-combs, &c. grow in great plenty; one of their most estimable shrubs is the Palma Christi, which gives fruit the first year, and yields abundance of castor-oil, which all families possess in such quantity, that no other sort is burnt.

Bees are by no means uncommon; they are easily domesticated, and, we believe, are perfectly harmless. Their honey is pleasant; the wax, particularly that generally sold, which is taken from their nests in old forest-trees, is very foul, but might be purified by a very simple process. The woods contain a great variety of animals of the monkey kind, and also beasts of prey, some of which have tolerable good fur. Among these may be classed a peculiar species of the otter. Insects are numerous, but the mosquitos are not so offensively so as in the Rio de la Plata. The animalculum, called the *niagua*, or jigger, is troublesome; it beds itself under the nails of the toes, and sometimes of the fingers, but it may easily be banished by extracting it and its bag of eggs with a needle, and filling the cavity with calomel or snuff, for fear any should have remained. Reptiles are very numerous; toads are accustomed in the evenings to crawl upon the foot paths, and even infest the streets of the city. The *sororooco* or *jararraca* (serpents) are said to be very dangerous.

The woods produce large and durable timber, well calculated for building. Of their trees, all of which retain their Indian names, some yield very fine gums. The *jacarandá*, called in England rose-wood, is here very common. Many of their shrubs bear beautiful flowers, and are very aromatic. Among the innumerable creeping plants which clothe the soil of their uncleared lands, there are some distinguished as infallible antidotes to the bite of venomous reptiles; one in particular, called the *coração de Jesu*, with heart-shaped leaves, is universally esteemed.

Mr. Mawe, during his stay at this city, was invited by the governor to visit the old gold mines of Jaragua, the first discovered in Brazil, which were now his property, together with a farm in their vicinity, distant about 24 miles from the city.

He thus explains the mode of working these mines, more fitly to be denominated washings.

Suppose a loose gravel-like stratum of rounded quartzose pebbles and adventitious matter, incumbent on granite, and covered by earthy matter of variable thickness. Where water of sufficiently high level can be commanded, the]

[ground is cut in steps, each 20 or 30 feet wide, two or three broad, and about one deep. Near the bottom a trench is cut to the depth of two or three feet. On each step stand six or eight Negroes, who as the water flows gently from above, keep the earth continually in motion with shovels, until the whole is reduced to liquid mud and washed below. The particles of gold contained in this earth descend to the trench, where, by reason of their specific gravity, they quickly precipitate. Workmen are continually employed at the trench to remove the stones, and clear away the surface, which operation is much assisted by the current of water which falls into it. After five days washing, the precipitation in the trench is carried to some convenient stream, to undergo a second clearance. For this purpose wooden bowls are provided, of a funnel shape, about two feet wide at the mouth, and five or six inches deep, called *gamellas*. Each workman standing in the stream, takes into his bowl five or six pounds weight of the sediment, which generally consists of heavy matter, such as oxide of iron, pyrites, ferruginous quartz, &c. of a dark carbonaceous hue. They admit certain quantities of water into the bowls, which they move about so dexterously, that the precious metal, separating from the inferior and lighter substances, settles to the bottom and sides of the vessel. They then rinse their bowls in a larger vessel of clean water, leaving the gold in it; and begin again. The washing of each bowlful occupies from five to eight or nine minutes; the gold produced is extremely variable in quantity, and in the size of its particles, some of which are so minute, that they float, while others are found as large as peas, and not unfrequently much larger. This operation is superintended by overseers, as the result is of considerable importance. When the whole is finished, the gold is borne home to be dried, and at a convenient time is taken to the permutation office, where it is weighed, and a fifth is reserved for the prince. The remainder is smelted by fusion with muriate of mercury, cast into ingots, assayed, and stamped according to its intrinsic value, a certificate of which is given with it: after a copy of that instrument has been duly entered at the mint-office, the ingots circulate as specie.

But to return to the description of St. Paul's. This city is seldom visited by foreigners. The passes to it from the coast are so singularly situated, that it is almost impossible to avoid the guards who are stationed in them, to inspect all travellers and merchandize passing into the interior. Soldiers of the lowest rank on these stations have a right to examine all strangers who present themselves, and to detain them and their property, unless they can produce passports.

The dress of the ladies abroad, and especially at church, consists of a garment of black silk, with a long veil of the same material, trimmed with broad lace; in the cooler season black cassimere or baize. In the same veil they almost always appear in the streets, though it has been partially superseded by a long coat of coarse woollen, edged with velvet, gold lace, fustian, or plush, according to the rank of the wearer. This coat is used as a general sort of undress, at home, in their evening walks, and on a journey, and the ladies, whenever they wear it, appear in round hats. The appellation of Paulista is considered by all the females here as a great honour; the Paulistas being celebrated throughout all Brazil for their attractions, and their dignity of character. At table they are extremely abstemious; their favourite amusement is dancing, in which they display much vivacity and grace. At balls and other public festivals they generally appear in elegant white dresses, with a profusion of gold chains about their necks, their hair tastefully disposed and fastened with combs. Their conversation, at all times sprightly, seems to derive additional life from music. Indeed the whole range of their education appears to be confined to superficial accomplishments; they trouble themselves very little with domestic concerns, confiding whatever relates to the inferior departments of the household to the negro or negra cook, and leaving all other matters to the management of servants. Owing to this indifference, they are total strangers to the advantages of that order, neatness and propriety, which reign in an English family: their time at home is mostly occupied in sewing, embroidery, and lace-making. Another circumstance repugnant to delicacy is, that they have no mantua-makers of their own sex: all articles of female dress here are made by tailors. An almost universal debility prevails among them, which is partly attributable to their abstemious living, but chiefly to want of exercise, and, in some degree, to the frequent warm bathings in which they indulge. They are extremely attentive to every means of improving the delicacy of their persons, perhaps to the injury of their health.

The men in general, especially those of the higher rank, officers, and others, dress superbly; in company they are very polite and attentive, and show every disposition to oblige; they are]

[great talkers and prone to conviviality. The lower ranks, compared with those of other colonial towns, are in a very advanced state of civilization. It were to be wished that some reform were instituted in their system of education; the children of slaves are brought up during their early days with those of their masters; they are play-mates and companions, and thus a familiar equality is established between them, which has to be forcibly abolished when they arrive at that age, at which one must command and live at his ease, while the other must labour and obey. It has been said, that by thus attaching the slave to his master, in early youth, they ensure his future fidelity; but the custom seems fraught with many disadvantages, and ought at least to be so modified as to render the yoke of bondage less galling by the recollection of former liberty.

The religious processions here are very splendid, grand, and solemn; they have a striking effect, by reason of the profound veneration and enthusiastic zeal manifested by the populace. On particular occasions of this kind all the inhabitants of the city attend, and the throng is frequently increased by numbers of the neighbouring peasantry for several leagues round. The balconies of those houses, which command the best views of the spectacle, are crowded with ladies in their gala dresses, who consider the day as a kind of festival; the evening is generally concluded by tea and card parties or dances.

A traveller has no difficulty in accommodating himself in the general mode of living at St. Paul's. The bread is pretty good, and the butter tolerable, but rarely used except with coffee for breakfast or tea in the evening. A more common breakfast is a very pleasant sort of beans, called *feijoes*, boiled or mixed with *mandioca*. Dinner, which is usually served up at noon or before, commonly consists of a quantity of greens boiled with a little fat pork or beef, a root of the potatoe kind, and a stewed fowl, with excellent salad, to which succeeds a great variety of delicious conserves and sweet-meats. Very little wine is taken at meals; the usual beverage is water. On public occasions, or when a feast is given to a large party, the table is most sumptuously spread; from 30 to 50 dishes are served up at once, by which arrangement a succession of courses is obviated. Wine circulates copiously, and toasts are given during the repast, which usually occupies two or three hours, and is succeeded by sweet-meats, the pride of their tables; after coffee the company pass the evening in dancing, music, or cards.

On the two first days of Lent, which are here celebrated with great festivity, persons of both sexes amuse themselves by throwing at each other balls, of artificial fruit, such as lemons or oranges, made very delicately of wax, and filled with perfumed water. The lady generally begins the game, the gentleman return it with such spirit that it seldom ceases until several dozens are thrown, and both parties are as wet as if they had been drawn through a river. Sometimes a lady will dexterously drop one in to the bosom of a gentleman, which will infallibly oblige him to change his linen, as it usually contains three or four ounces of cold water. On these days of carnival the inhabitants parade the streets in masks, and the diversion of throwing fruit is practised by persons of all ages. It is reckoned improper for men to throw at each other. The manufacture of these missiles, at such periods, affords no inconsiderable occupation to certain classes of the inhabitants; and in the capital of Brazil many hundreds of people derive a temporary subsistence from the sale of them. The practice is very annoying to strangers, and not unfrequently engenders quarrels, which terminate seriously.] (Mawe's Travels.)

[PAULSBURGH, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the head waters of Amonoosuck river, and through which passes Androscoggin river.]

[PAULUS Hook, in Bergen county, New Jersey, is on the w. bank of Hudson river, opposite New York city, where the river is 2000 yards wide. Here is the ferry, which is perhaps more used than any other in the United States. This was a fortified post in the late war. In 1780, the frost was so intense, that the passage across the river here was practicable for the heaviest cannon.]

PAUNA, Grande, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Muzo and *corregimento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, abounding in maize, cotton, sugar-cane, rice, *yucas*, and plantains. The natives make much thread, linens, and sweetmeats, of which their commerce consists. The population should be 100 housekeepers and 50 Indians.

[PAUNCH Indians, of N. America, who are said to be a peaceable, well-disposed nation. Their country is a variegated one, consisting of mountains, valleys, plains, and woodlands, irregularly interspersed. They might be induced to visit the Missouri, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river: and from the great abundance of valuable furred animals, which their country, as

well as that of the Crow Indians, produces, their trade must become extremely valuable. They are a roving people, and have no idea of exclusive right to the soil.]

PAURAUTE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, in the same kingdom as the settlement of Pauna. It rises in the mountains of Carora, runs *w.* and empties itself into the lake of Maracaibo, in lat. 10° 12′ *n.*

PAUSA, a settlement and *captainship* of the province and *corregimiento* of Parina Cochas, in Peru.

Pausa, another, in this province, annexed to the curacy of Pacca.

PAUTE, a large and abundant river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca, in the kingdom of Quito: it rises in the mountains of Tarqui, to the *s.* of that city, from the union of the rivers Machangara and Matadero, which unite themselves half a league from the settlement of Jadan,—and of two others, called Yununcay and Tarque. These four running to the *n.* and receiving, after five leagues, those of Azogues and Santa Barbara, arrive at Cuenca, and there turning to *e. n. e.* and then *e.* till they pass the settlement to which they give a name, water and fertilize the valley; and here they take their name, forming together one large navigable stream, which, afterwards changing that name for Mayu, enters the Santiago in lat. 4° 7′ *s.* On its shores is abundance of gold, and, in the district of Cuenca, they are covered with sugar-cane plantations and gardens, which render then very agreeable. By this river you may reach, by a four day's voyage, the province and country of the Xibaros Indians.

Paute, a settlement of the same province and kingdom.

Paute, a large, beautiful, and fertile valley of the same.

PAUTIGUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

PAUTO, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Jesuits of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *e.* of the mountains of Bogotá. It is a *reduccion* of Indians of the Guajiba nation, situate near the source of the river of its name; is of an hot climate and fertile territory, and abounding in cotton, dates, and plantains, and other fruits peculiar to the country.

Pauto, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises near the settlement of Cazanare, and enters the Meta, being just before divided into two arms.

[PAWLET, a township in Rutland county, Vermont, having 1458 inhabitants. It stands on the New York line, has Wells on the *n.* and Rupert in Bennington county on the *s.* and is watered by Pawlet river, which joins Wood creek and the confluent stream, falls in South bay at Fiddler's Elbow. Haystack mountain is in this township.]

[PAWTUCKET Falls, in Merrimack river, are in the township of Dracut.]

[PAWTUXET, a village in the township of Cranston, Providence county, Rhode Island.]

PAUXIS, a strait called Pungu or Puerta, where the Marañon or Amazonas is found entrenched in a very narrow channel. Here the Portuguese have a fort on the *n.* shore, [called Obidos or Pauxis. The river Marañon or Amazonas is 905 fathoms wide, and at this place ends the tide-water.] Just before this strait the Marañon or Amazon receives the waters of the river of Los Trompetas, in about lat. 2° *s.*

PAXARA, a large island of the N. Sea, in the province and government of Maracaibo, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, at the mouth of the great lake of this name.

PAXAROS, Island of, which is small, within the port Deseado, on the coast between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, opposite the island of Olivares.

Paxaros, another, a small island of this name; and one of those which are at the *s.* point of the Caico Grande and the Pañuelo Quadrado.

Paxaros, another, a small isle near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro, close to the bank of Los Escollos.

Paxaros, another island near the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, close to that of this name. [See Pajaros.]

Paxaros, some other small isles or *farallones* of the Archipelago of the Antilles; between the islands Granada and Bequia.

Paxaros, some other islands, near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe, in Brazil, at the mouth or entrance of the river Grande de San Francisco.

Paxaros, a mountain, called Ancón de Paxaros, on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, between the point of Nuestra Señora de Gracia, and the Entrada Real del Portete.

Paxaros, a point of land, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, of the kingdom of Chile.

Paxaros, another, in the same province and kingdom; distinct from the former; between the point of Choros and that of Yervabuena.

Paxaros, three small lakes of the province

and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of the district of the Rio del Hacha, situate on the shore of the Saco de Maracaibo.

[PAXTON, UPPER and LOWER, two townships in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.]

[PAXTON, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Worcester county, eight miles *w.* of Worcester, and 44 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1765, and contains 558 inhabitants.]

PAY, LA. See NUESTRA SENORA DE.

PAYA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and district of the city of Santiago de la Atalaya, and government of San Juan de Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate at the foot of the mountains of Bogotá on the *e.* and at the entrance of the Llanos of Gazanare and Meta. It is of an hot temperature, abounding in neat cattle, as also in cotton, maize, *yucas*, and plantains. The natives, who should amount to about 150 Indians, fabricate much linen and woven stuffs of cotton in a very nice manner; and of this consists their commerce: 68 miles *e. n. e.* of Tunja.

PAYA, a river of the province and government of the kingdom of Tierra Firme: which rises in the interior, runs *w.* and enters the Grande of Tuira just after the source of this.

PAYAGUAS, a barbarous and cruel nation of Indians of Paraguay, who dwell to the *n.* and to the *w.* of the city of La Asuncion. They are pirates, and infest the rivers Paraguay and Paraná in canoes and small barks. Their arms are bows and arrows, and clubs of a very heavy wood.

PAYAGUAS, a settlement in the province and country of Las Amazonas of Indians of the aforesaid nation: situate on the shore of the river Marañon.

PAYAGUAS, a river of the same province, which rises in the territory of the aforesaid Indians, runs *s.* and enters the Marañon.

PAYAMINO, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; which runs *s.* and receives the waters of the Tutapisco, Pauxi-yacu, Puninú, and others of less note, rises in the mountains called La Calera, runs 60 miles, and enters by the *n.* into the Napo, in lat. 1° 2′ *s.*

PAYANA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, which runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Machala.

PAYANA, other two rivers, of the same name, in this province and kingdom, which run near to the above, and are distinguished by the titles of Second and Third.

PAYANSOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell to the *n.* of the city of Guanuco, in the mountains of the Andes: bounded by the nation of the barbarian Panataguas, and occupying a beautiful *llanura*, surrounded by mountains, upwards of five leagues in extent. It is numerous and warlike; and their conversion was begun in 1644 by the religious observers of San Francisco de Lima, who formed some settlements of them.

PAYEL, a river of the province and government of Yucatán, which enters the sea between the Nisecò and the bay of Asension.

PAYEN, a settlement of the kingdom of Chile, situate on the mountains, between the city of La Concepcion and Santiago. It is celebrated for an excellent mine of copper, from whence some pieces have been extracted of 50 to 100 quintals weight; but it is little worked, from the scarcity of hands; [as also in consequence of the opposition of the Puelches, who inhabit that district. As fine a mine has been since discovered at Curico.]

[PAYJAN, a small town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in Peru, eight leagues *s.* of St. Pedro.]

[PAYRABA, a town and *captainship* in the *n.* division of Brazil.]

[PAYTA. See PAITA.]

PAYURUYAY, a river of the province and government of Mainas, in the kingdom of Quito; which rises *s.* of the lake Pachina, runs *s.* and enters the Marañon between the settlements of Yameos and Amaguas.

PAZ, NUESTRA SENORA DE LA, or CHUQUIAVO; called also Pueblo Nuevo, a city of the kingdom of Peru: founded by Alonzo de Mendoza in 1548, and not in 1558, as some assert, in the ancient province of Pacajes, and in a beautiful *llanura*, called Chuquiavo, by order of the licentiate Pedro de la Gasca, governor of Peru; who gave it this name in memory of the pacification of that kingdom from the civil wars it had experienced.

It is the head of a bishopric, erected in 1605 by the pontiff Paul V. It has a beautiful cathedral-church, in which is venerated an image of Nuestra Señora del Pelar of Zaragoza, the gift of the emperor Charles V.; four parishes, which are, El Sagrario, in which is reverenced a very small image of Jesus Nazarens, which, in 1622, underwent a miraculous sweat for several times, and to the evidence of the people; Santa Barbara; San Sebastian and San Pedro: five convents of the religious orders of San Francisco; Santo Domingo; San Agustin; La Merced; San Juan de Dios, with an hospital; and a col-

lege, which belonged to the Jesuits; two monasteries of nuns, one of La Concepcion, another of barefooted Carmelites: a seminary college, with the dedicatory title of San Gerónimo, for the instruction of youth, under the care of the Jesuits: and a house for recluse women.

The territory of its situation is rough and uneven, and its temperature cold, as bearing only three leagues from the *cordillera*. From this flows down a stream which intersects the town, and over which is thrown three stone bridges of one arch each. By this stream are frequently found washed up bits of gold of the finest quality; and, in 1730, a bit was found of the value of 12,000 dollars, which was sent to the king. In the middle of the chief square is a beautiful fountain sprouting from three bodies of white stone. The country is fertile, pleasant, and abundant, in barley, *papas*, and *coca*. The word Chuquiavo is corrupted from Choqueyapu, which, in the Aimaran language, which is that of the natives, signifies an inheritance of gold.

The bishop is suffragan to the archbishopric of Charcas, and not of Lima, as Mr. Martiniere asserts. The arms of this city, which were granted by the emperor Charles V., are a shield, and in the highest part of it an helmet and a dove with a branch of olive in its beak; in the centre a crown; below this, on one side, a lion, and on the other a lamb, both standing under a river, the motto being as follows:

> "*Los discordes encontrados*
> *En paz y amor se juntaron;*
> *Y Pueblo de Paz fundaron*
> *Para perpetua memoria.*"
>
> The discordances, met together,
> United themselves in peace and lov
> And founded a settlement of peace
> In perpetual remembrance.

It is 288 miles *s. s. e.* from Cuzco, 218 *s. e.* from Arequipa, 612 *s. e.* from Lima, and 234 *w.* of Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, and in lat. 17° 30′ *s.* long. 68° 25′ *w.*

Bishops who have presided in La Paz.

1. Don *Fr.* Domingo de Valderrama, of the order of Santo Domingo, native of Quito, a celebrated preacher and professor in the university of Lima; promoted from the archbishopric of Santo Domingo to be first bishop of La Paz in 1606. He died in 1615.

2. Don Pedro de Valencia, native of Lima; in which university he studied civil law and canons, and in both graduated as doctor: was chanter of that holy metropolitan church; elected bishop of La Paz in 1616. After a most laudable zeal in the discharge of his duty, he died at 80 years of age in 1631.

3. Don Feliciano de la Vega, native of Lima; a man of extraordinary literature and talent: he was canon in his native place, chanter and provisor of the archbishop Don Bartolomé Lobo Guerrero, and made governor of the archbishopric by Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte, commissary of crusade and of the inquisition, morning professor of canons in that university; and so profound a lawyer, that *Fr.* Buenaventura de Salinas asserts, that of the four thousand sentences which he gave, civil or criminal, not one was ever revoked. He was elected bishop of Popayán, and from thence translated to the see of La Paz in 1639, and promoted in the same year to the archbishopric of Mexico.

4. Don Alonso Franco de Luna, native of Madrid; collegiate in the chief college of San Ildefonso de Alcalá, curate of the parish of San Andres in his native place, bishop of Nueva Vizcaya, and promoted to La Paz, where he died in 1644.

5. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Sena, of the order of San Agustin, native of the city of Leon de Guanuco in Peru: he studied and read arts and theology, was master of studies, and in the university of Lima noon and evening lecturer; twice provincial in his religion and *calificador* of the holy office; presented to the bishopric of La Paz in 1645. He died before he took possession.

6. Don Antonio de Castro y Castillo, native of Castro Xeris in the archbishopric of Burgos: he commenced his studies in the university of Alcalá, and finished them at Salamanca, where he graduated as bachelor; also in Lima as licentiate: he was curate of the grand church of Potosi, inquisitor of Lima for 20 years; presented to the bishopric of Guamanga, which he renounced, and afterwards to that of La Paz in 1648.

7. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Gamboa, of the order of San Agustin, evening theological lecturer; presented to the bishopric, but refused it.

8. Don Martin de Velasco y Molina, native of the town of this name in Aragon; canon of Truxillo, dean of Arequipa, penitentiary canon and chanter in the holy church of Lima; morning lecturer in its university, provisor of the archbishop Don Pedro de Villagomez; presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta, but which he did not accept, although he did of that of La Paz, in 1654.

9. Don *Fr.* Bernardino de Cárdenas, of whom we have spoken in the catalogue of the bishops of Paraguay; and although it is there observed, that he was promoted to the church of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; yet was he removed to that of La Paz in the same year of 1666, where he enjoyed greater quietude than he did in the former, and where he died.

10. Don *Fr.* Gabriel de Guillistegui, also of the order of San Francisco, and bishop of Paraguay; promoted to the bishopric of La Paz in 1671: he died in 1675.

11. Don. *Fr.* Bernardo Carrasco, of the order of S. Domingo, native of Lima, and provincial of his order; presented to the bishopric of this diocess from that of La Paz in 1676.

12. Don *Fr.* Diego Morcillo, of the order of La Santisima Trinidad Calzada, native of Robledo in La Mancha, provincial of his religion; elected bishop of Nicaragua, removed to that of La Paz in 1708, and promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1711.

13. Don Mateo Villafañe, of whom mention is made in the bishops of Popayán: he passed promoted from that church to this of La Paz in 1711.

14. Don Agustin Rodrigueze Delgado; promoted from the bishopric of Panamá in 1731.

15. Don Salvador Bermudez; promoted from the archbishopric of Charcas in 1746.

16. Don *Fr.* Joseph de Peralta, of the order of St. Domingo; promoted from the bishopric of Buenos Ayres in the aforesaid year, 1746, and died in the following.

17. Don Matias de Ibañez, elected in 1748: he died in 1752.

18. Don Diego Antonio de Parada, canon of the cathedral of Astorga, many years provisor of its bishopric; elected to this of La Paz in 1752, and promoted to the metropolitan see of the archbishopric of Lima in 1761.

19. Don Gregorio Francisco de Campos, elected in 1762, and who was actually governing in 1788.

PAZ, SAN LUIS DE LA, an *alcaldía mayor* and district of the kingdom and bishopric of Mechoacán; bounded *s. e.* by the jurisdiction of the town of Cadereita, *w.* by that of San Miguel el Grande, *s.* by that of Queretaro, and *n.* by that of San Luis de Potosi. It is very fertile, and abounds in vegetable productions, especially in vines, of which much wine and brandy are made, constituting the principal branches of the commerce of its limited jurisdiction; this consisting of only the following settlements:

Real de Pozos,	San Juan Baptista
San Francisco de los Amues,	Tzichu,
Real de Targea,	San Tomas Tierra Blanca.

PAZ, the capital of the same name, was founded by the Jesuits for the conversion of the infidels, and had in it a very good college. Its population is composed of 42 families of Spaniards, 68 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 614 of Indians, applied to the cultivation of maize, which the territory produces in abundance; as also of vines, from which they make great quantities of wine and brandy, much esteemed throughout the kingdom. It is 120 miles *n.* with an inclination to *n. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 20° 59′ *n.* long. 100° 28′ *w.*

PAZ, a settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Nicholas, in the province and government of Cartagena and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of the district of the town of Sinú, and one of those new settlements founded by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta in 1776.

PAZ, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in California; situate on the shore of the bay of the same name, at a small distance from the inner coast of the gulf.

PAZ, another, with a good port, which is a parish of the French, in the part which they possess in the island St. Domingo: on the *n.* coast, between the bay of Mosquito and the settlement of San Luis.

PAZCA. See PASCA.

PAZCALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Clauapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 88 families of Indians, who live by cultivating and trading in grain. Six leagues from its head settlement.

[PAZQUARO, a lake in Mexico or New Spain.]

PAZUELOS, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná or Nueva Andalucia; situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river Nervi, and *e.* of the city of Barcelona.

PAZULCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepoxtlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España. It contains 130 families of Indians, is annexed to the curacy of Ayacapixtla, and is situate on an entirely barren plain, so that it is without all commerce, and supported by the mere labour of the inhabitants. It has been in a state of great dilapidation, or nearly depopulated since the year 1744, when on one of the nights of Shrove-tide were murdered there of the ministers of justice

of the district of Ayotapec, who came in an untimely manner amongst the people whilst they were enjoying themselves.

[PEACE, an island on the coast of Nova Scotia, a little to the *s.* of Mirachi point.]

[PEACE River, in N. America, was visited by Mackenzie in the year 1789: he ascended it to its source; and thence to the Pacific ocean, making many discoveries, which he judiciously narrated in his journal. Previously to this voyage this celebrated traveller had embarked from fort Chepewyan, in lat. 58° *n.* long. 110° *w.* from Greenwich, and with the greatest fortitude, under embarrassing and perilous circumstances, explored with assiduity the *n.* region to nearly lat. 70° *n.* where obstruction by ice compelled him to return to fort Chepewyan.]

[PEACHAM, a township in Caledonia county, Vermont; lies *w.* of Barnet on Connecticut river. It contains 865 inhabitants.]

[PEACOCK, a township in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.]

PEAD, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the *s.* part near the coast.

[PEAKS OF OTTER, are thought to be the highest part of the Blue Ridge, or any other of that part of N. America, measuring from their base. The height is 4000 feet; which, however, is not one-fifth of the height of the mountains of S. America.]

[PEARL, an island in the gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi, a few leagues from Dauphin island; about six or seven miles in length, and four in breadth.]

[PEARL, a river which rises in the Chactaw country, in the *w.* part of Georgia, has a *s.* course to the gulf of Mexico, and is navigable upwards of 150 miles. Its principal mouths are near the entrance at the *e.* end of the Regolets, through which is the passage to lake Ponchartrain. It has seven feet at its entrance, and deep water afterwards. In 1769 there were some settlements on this river, where they raised tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and all sorts of vegetables. The land produces a variety of timber, fit for pipe and hogshead staves, masts, yards, and all kinds of plank for ship-building.]

[PEARN'S Point, on the *w.* side of the island of Antigua, and the *w.* side of Mosquito cove. Off it are the Five Islands.]

PEBAS Y CAUMARES, SAN IGNACIO DE, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; situate at the mouth of the river Shiquitá, at its entrance into the Maruñon.

PEBOKE, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia in N. America, which runs *e.* between the coast and the bay of Fundy, and enters the Cheben.

PECA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

PECHE, ANCE DE LA, a bay on the *e.* coast of lake Superior in N. America.

PECHELIN, a river of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises close to the town of Maria, runs *w.* and enters the sea near the town of Santiago de Tolú.

PECHERA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Thirty-two leagues *w. s. w.* one quarter *s.* of the town and *real* of mines of San Felipe Chiguagua.

PECHEURS, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French; situate at the mouth of the river Aprovak. It is half a league long, but is very narrow, covered with trees, and having a sand-bank, which extends another half league to the *n.* and forms two channels, of which that to the left is the best, as it has three fathoms depth of water, whereas the other has only two.

PECKS, a small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of New Jersey; between port Great Egg and the island of Sudley.

[PECWALKET, an ancient Indian village, now called Fryburg. Sixty miles from the sea.]

PECLLANSIMIQUIES, a barbarous nation of Indians, descendants of the Mautas, who used to occupy the country of the coast in the province called, at the present day, Puerto Viejo, in the government of Guayaquil; subjected by the emperor Hayna Capac, thirteenth monarch of Peru. It is at present entirely extinguished.

PECOIQUEN, a river of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Vergara.

PECOMPTUCK, an abundant river of the province and colony of New England in N. America.

PECOS, a settlement of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico in N. America; situate at the source of a river which enters the Grande del Norte, between the settlements of Tesuque and Santa Fé.

PECURIES, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious of San Franciso in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

[PEDEE, a river which rises in N. Carolina,

where it is called Yadkin river. In S. Carolina it takes the name of Pedee; and receiving the waters of Lynche's creek, Little Pedee, and Black river, it joins the Wakkamaw river near Georgetown. These united streams, with the accession of a small creek on which Georgetown stands, from Winyaw bay, which, about 12 miles below, communicates with the ocean.]

PEDERNALES, a small river of the island St. Domingo, which rises in the *sierras* of Baruco, runs *w.* through a long strip of land of the *s.* coast, and enters the sea between cape Colorado and the bay of Puer.

PEDERNALES, another river, of this name, in the province and government of Florida, which runs *s.* and enters the sea between the Apalachicola and the point of Perro.

PEDERNALES, a point of land or extremity of the coast, which looks to the *e.* of the island of Cuba.

PEDERNALES, another, of the *s.* coast of the same island, close to that of Maisi.

PEDI, an abundant river of S. Carolina, which runs *s. e.* for many leagues, and enters the sea by different mouths.

PEDI, another, a small river in the same province, which runs *s.* and unites itself with the Petite to enter the Pedi.

[PEDRA Shoals, in the W. Indies, to the *s.* of Jamaica, extend from lat. 16° 45′ to 17° 30′ *n.* and from long. 76° 28′ to 78° 14′ *w.*]

PEDRAL, S. JOSEPH DEL, otherwise called CHAMPAN, a settlement of the government of San Juan Jirón in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Grande la Magdalena, 16 leagues below the port of Carare, and eight above the fort of Morales, and 24 from its capital. It is of an hot and sickly temperature, but abounding in *cacao*, of which the inhabitants, amounting to about 100, reap a great crop.

[PEDRAS Point, on the coast of Brazil, is seven leagues *e. s. e.* from the strait of St. John's island, and 75 from cape North. Also a point on the same coast 10 leagues *w. n. w.* of Brandihi bay.]

[PEDRAS, a river on the *n.* *w.* side of Punta des Pedras, at the *s.* extremity of Amazon river.]

PEDRAZA, a small city of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Gonzalo Lidueña, in 1591, who gave it the name in honour of his native place in Estremadura. The infidel Indians destroyed it in 1614, and it was afterwards rebuilt by Captain Diego de Luna. It is in the district of the city of Merida; situate amidst some lofty and craggy mountains, and is fertile in *cacao*, tobacco, maize, *yucas*, plantains, &c. Its temperature is hot and very sickly, so that it was abandoned by the curate and the rest of the inhabitants, save by some 30 barbarian and uncivilized Indians.

PEDRAZA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the same kingdom, of the district of the Rio del Hacha; situate on the shore of a river which enters the sea in the point of San Agustin.

PEDREGAL, a small reduced settlement of the district of Tocaima, and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the further shore of the river Bogotá, which is passed there *en taravita*. It is of an hot temperature, but healthy; abounding in sugar canes, maize, *yucas*, plantains, &c.

PEDREGAL, another, in the province and government of Venezuela, of the same kingdom as the former; situate *s.* one quarter *w.* of the city of Coro, between the rivers Seco and Tamayo.

PEDREGAL, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito; situate *e.* of that of Alausi.

PEDRERA, a settlement of the missions which are held by the Carmelite fathers of Portugal, in the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the Rio Negro.

PEDRERO, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the territory of the Portuguese; situate on the shore of the Negro, as is the former, opposite the mouth of the river Paravillanas.

PEDRITO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena.

PEDRO, S. a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Huejutla, in Nueva España; inhabited by 35 families of Indians, who live by sowing maize, French beans, and cultivating many fruit trees. It is annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies eight leagues to the *n.* In its district are found 10 cultivated estates, in the which are Indians distributed in the following proportions: in La Candelaria are 67, in La Herradura 24, in Tepozteco 20, in Tecal 12, in Tepanetlicán 20, in Tuzantla 64, in Canchitlán 110, in Zitlán 25, in Los Romeros 43, and in San Felipe 45. In all these they make loaf-sugar, selling to the amount of 1000 *cargas* (loads) annually, this being their only commerce, owing to the drought and want of pastures.

Pedro, S. another settlement, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena, *e.* of the town of Tamalameque.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Amatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España; of a warm and moist temperature. It contains 11 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by breeding the larger cattle, and by sowing maize and some fruits. Five leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

Pedro, S. another of the head settlement of Quechula, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom. It contains nine families of *Mustees*, and 18 of Indians; and is very close to its head settlement.

Pedro, S. another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula in the same kingdom; situate on the top of a mountain. It is of a mild temperature, and has various streams of sweet water, which fertilize its district. It is inhabited by 25 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, in rosaries, which they make of a fruit called *tepexilote*. Three leagues *w.* of Pochutla.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Huehuetlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in the same kingdom; situate between two lofty mountains, with 97 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal and cotton, of which they make woven stuffs. One league from its head settlement.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of Zanguio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora in the same kingdom; situate on the skirt of a lofty and woody mountain, of a somewhat hot and moist temperature, and containing 22 families of Indians. Three leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of Taximaroa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in the same kingdom, and in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 46 families of Indians, and is a little more than three leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

Pedro, S. another, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in the same kingdom: of a cold temperature, containing 82 families of Indians, and being distant somewhat more than eight leagues *s.* of its capital.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of Papalotipac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in the same kingdom. It contains 15 families of Indians, occupied in the collecting and preparing of saltpetre, cochineal, and cotton, of which they make various woven stuffs.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of La Barca in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Three leagues *e.* of the capital, and in its district, are many opulent cultivated estates, occupying a space of 17 leagues to the *e.* as far as Tarimoro.

Pedro, S. another, with the surname of Apostol, of the head settlement of the town of the Marquiseate del Valle, and the *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas. It has 82 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of wheat, cochineal, maize, fruits, woods, coal, and lime. In its vicinity are various *ranchos* (temporary habitations) for labour, belonging to the different merchants of the city of Oaxaca. Two leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

Pedro, S. another, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tonala. It is of a cold temperature, contains 83 families of Indians, who cultivate the seeds and fruits of the country, in which consists their commerce, and it is two leagues *w.* of its capital.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Compostela in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia: on the shore of the river Tepéc, and 10 leagues from its capital.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Barca in the same kingdom as the former, close to its capital to the *w.*

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España, with 141 families of Indians; at a small distance *w.* of its capital.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of Zumpahuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom; distant a short league from its capital.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela Xonotla in the same kingdom: a league and a half *w.* of the same head settlement.

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in the same kingdom; with 17 Indian families.

Pedro, S. another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in the same kingdom; with 51 Indian families.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tiellas.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento*, of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pucquin.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Sopachui.

Pedro, S. another, a small settlement or ward of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán and kingdom of Nueva España.

Pedro, S. another, with the surname of Martir, in the head settlement of Tepalcaltepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa in Nueva España; situate on the plain of a deep glen, surrounded by many mountains of a great height, and on which the Indians, the inhabitants, plant their fig trees.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: on the shore of the river Caquetá, near its source.

Pedro, S. another, of the island and government of Margarita: on the *s.* coast, opposite the coast of Tierra Firme.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, in the country of the Cocomaricopas Indians; on the shore of the river Grande de Gila.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Quillota.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; of the jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba; on the shore of a river.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, in the same kingdom as the former; on the shore of the river Paraná, and at the mouth where it enters the Sala. [This settlement constitues a parish, lying on the *w.* bank of the Parana, about 70 miles *n.w.* of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 33° 39′ 47″ *s.* Long. 59° 53′ *w.*]

[Pedro, S. a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a branch of the Parana, about 100 miles *n.* of Santa Fé. Lat. 29° 57′ *s.* Long. 60° 17′ *w.*]

Pedro, S. another, of the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Juchipila in Nueva España. Six leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

Pedro, S. another, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of Texmelucán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guajozingo in the same kingdom.

Pedro, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

Pedro, S. another, which is a *real* of mines of silver, of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; on the shore of a river which enters the Conchos, and 120 leagues from the capital Guadiana, in about lat. 28° *n.*

Pedro, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Topia and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; in the midst of a *sierra* of that name, and on the shore of the river Piastla.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded in the *sierra* in the seventeenth century.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Quijos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito: one of the missions of the Sucumbios Indians, which were founded and held under the charge of the Jesuits.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between the coast and the great lake.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile; in the district of which, towards the coast, is a lake called de Santo Domingo, as it is between an estate which belongs to the convent of the religious of this order in the city of Santiago, and another called Bucalemu, where the Jesuits had a good college, and the rich and abundant gold-mine which was discovered 50 years since.

Pedro, S. another, with the addition of Nolasco, of the missions which were held by the Carmelite fathers of Portugal, in the territory and country of Las Amazonas; on the shore of this river.

Pedro, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo, and at the mouth where this is entered by the Aguarico.

Pedro, S. another, which is a *real* of silver mines, of the province and government of Sonora.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Cañas, near the coast, in the country of the Taironas Indians.

Pedro, S. another, of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Pedro, S. another, of the island of Guadalupe, one of the Antilles; situate at the *n.* head, with a good fort for its defence.

PEDRO, S. another, of the island Martinique, where the French have a fort.

PEDRO, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the Marañon, and distinct from the other of the same name, of which we have already spoken. It is near the settlement of San Pablo de los Omaguas.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos in the same kingdom as the former. It was the military rendezvous of the expedition unsuccessfully undertaken by brigadier Don Francisco Pestaña in 1768.

PEDRO, S. another, of the island of Curazao; situate on the coast of a bay in the *n.* part.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and government of Maracaibo; on the shore of the lake of this name, and the river Cuervo to the *s.*

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the same kingdom.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatopeques in the same kingdom.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Vera Paz in the same kingdom.

PEDRO, S. another, with the addition of Nuevo, in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos and kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Paraguaca, near the bay.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

PEDRO, S. a large city in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; at the mouth of the great lake of Los Patos.

PEDRO, S. a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile.

PEDRO, S. a large river of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America. It rises in lat. 28°, runs nearly from *e.* to *w.* and enters the Grande del Norte on the confines of the province of Coaguila, where this province is divided from the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico. It is very pleasant, since its shores are covered with poplar trees, and as it has in one part an extensive pasture where neat cattle are bred.

PEDRO, S. another river, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the part of the *s.* coast by the mountain of Tabaraba, and following its course to that rhumb, enters the Martin Grande just before this runs into the sea.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and kingdom of Quito, which rises near the settlement of St. Domingo, and runs *n.*

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in a mountain near the city of Nirua, runs nearly from *n.* to *s.* and unites itself with another to enter the Coxede.

PEDRO, S. another, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Brazil, formed from several which rise in the mountains of the country and territory of the Guaranis Indians in various directions. It follows its course along the coast, and very close to it, resembling a large lake, until it enters the sea, close to the fort of San Pedro; but detaching another arm to form the lake Imeri.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España.

PEDRO, S. another, of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America.

PEDRO, S. another, of the name of San Pablo, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco, which at its source is called Lodazal.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *sierra*, runs *n.* and enters the lake Maracaibo.

PEDRO, S. another, of the province and government of Florida, which runs *w.* and enters the sea between the fall of Anclote and those of St. Martin.

PEDRO, S. another, called also De San Pablo, in the province and government of Vera Cruz, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco. It enters the sea close to the settlement of Almeria.

PEDRO, S. a bay in the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, close to the cape of La Perdicion. It is called also by some, De la Navidad.

PEDRO, S. another, on the *e.* coast of Florida, without the channel of Bahama.

PEDRO, S. a port on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba; between the Capilla de Santiago and the river De Sevilla.

PEDRO, S. another bay, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

PEDRO, S. a bay on the coast, which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. It is in lat. 51° 20′ *s.* between the river of Los Gallegos and the bay Grande.

PEDRO, S. a small island of the S. Sea, in the bay of Panamá, of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; opposite the gulf of San Miguel.

PEDRO, S. another island, also small, of the

gulf of California; situate in the interior of the same, and close to the coast of Nueva España.

Pedro, S. a fort of the kingdom of Chile; situate on the opposite side of the river Biobio, as a frontier to the Araucanos Indians, who burnt and destroyed it in 1599.

Pedro, S. a lake in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, formed from the river Las Nasas.

[Pedro Point, Great, is on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica. From Portland point to this point, the course is *w.* by *n.* about 11 leagues. About *s.* three-quarters *e.* distance 14 leagues from point Pedro, lies the easternmost Pedro key.]

[Pedro Point, Little, on the *s.* coast of the same island, lies *e.* of great Pedro point, within a shoal partly dry; but has five fathoms within, and 10 on the outer edge of it.]

[Pedro. See Peter.]

PEDROSA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; situate between the settlements of Cubar and Escamel.

PEE, Port, a settlement of the French, in the part they possess in the island St. Domingo. Fourteen leagues from Guarico.

[PEEK'S Kill, a small post-town in W. Chester county, New York; on the *e.* side of Hudson's river, and *n.* side of the creek of its name, four miles from its mouth. It is 14 miles *s.* of Fish Kill, and 40 *n.* of New York. In the winter of 1780, General Washington encamped on the strong grounds in this vicinity.]

PEGEBSCUL, a fall of the river Amariscoggin in the province of Continent, near its mouth.

PEGUAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, who dwell between the rivers Chamangui to the *e.* and Puninú to the *w.* It was anciently very numerous, and occupied nearly the whole of the province. The principal settlement had the name of the former of the two rivers aforesaid, as being situate on its *s.* shore. This nation is at present reduced to a few Indians, who wander about the woods in the vicinity of the river Napo, maintaining themselves by fishing and the chase.

[PEGUNNOCK, a *n. w.* branch of Passaik river in New Jersey, which rises in Sussex county. The town of its name lies between it and Rockaway, another branch *s.* of this river, *n. w.* of Morristown.]

[PEHUENCHES, a valley of the Andes, inhabited by Indians of this name in lat. 34° 40′ *s.* in the kingdom of Chile. In it are 11 springs of very clear and limpid water, which overflow the surface, and become crystalized into a salt as white as snow. This valley is about 15 miles in circumference, and is entirely covered, for the depth of six feet, with a crust of salt, which is collected by the inhabitants in large pieces, and used for all domestic purposes.

For a description of the Indians inhabiting these parts, see Index to additional matter concerning Chile. Chap. IV.]

PEINE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

PEJENA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It runs *w.* and enters the Orinoco close to the settlement and torrent of the Carichana.

PEJENDINO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito; belonging to the district of the town of Pasto.

[PEJEPSCOT, or Pejipskaeg Falls, in Androscoggin river. See Kennebeck River, &c.]

PELADO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate *w.* of the settlement of Porcos.

Pelado, a very lofty mountain, destitute of tree or plant, in the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the coast of the S. Sea, on the side of the point of Garachiné; which may be discovered at a great distance at sea.

Pelado, a river, called Caño Pelado, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the great lake of Los Patos.

PELAGATOS, Cerro de, a lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru.

PELAN, a small river of the island St. Christopher, one of the Antilles. It enters the sea on the *s. w.* coast, between the great road and the point of Palmites.

PELAYO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of the district of the town of Tolù; founded in 1776 by the governor D. Francisco Pimienta.

[PELDEHUES, a mine of the kingdom of Chile, near Santiago. It produced daily upwards of 1500 pounds weight of gold, but being suddenly inundated the workmen were compelled to abandon it.]

PELECAHUIN, a settlement of the govern-

ment of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Valdivia.

PELE, PELER or PELADA, a remarkable point of the *n.* coast of lake Erie in Canada.

PELE, also an island near the same point in the above lake.

PELECHUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

PELEHUE, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile; near the sea coast, and on the shore of the river Tolten.

PELEHUE, another settlement, of the same kingdom, in the island of Laxa; on the shore of the river of Los Sauces.

PELEPELQUA, a creek on the coast of the straits of Magellan, on the side of the river of the Pasage.

PELES, a settlement of the province of Pensylvania in N. America, where the English have built a fort for the defence of the establishment which they founded there; *e.* of the fort of Quene of the French, and not far from the river Ohio.

[PELESON, a name sometimes applied to Clinch River; which see.]

[PELHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 11 miles *n. e.* of Northampton, and 78 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1742, and contains 1040 inhabitants.]

[PELHAM, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, situate on the *s.* state line, which separates it from Dracut in Massachusetts. It lies on the *e.* side of Beaver river, 25 miles *s. w.* of Exeter, and 27 *n.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1746, and contains 791 inhabitants.]

[PELHAM, a township of New York, situate in W. Chester county, bounded *s.* and *e.* by the Sound, *n.* by the *n.* bounds of the manor of Pelham, including New City, Hart, and Applesby's islands. It contains 199 inhabitants; of whom 27 are electors, and 38 slaves.]

[PELICAN, GREAT, an island a mile long and very narrow, *e.* of the bay of Mobile in the gulf of Mexico. Its concave side is towards the *e.* end of Dauphin island. Hawk's bay lies between these two islands. Little Pelican island is a small sand key, *s. e.* of great Pelican. Its *e.* curve meets a large shoal extending from Mobile Point.]

[PELICAN, ISLANDS, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica, are situate off the point so called, *w.* of Port Royal harbour.]

[PELICAN, a small island at the *s. w.* point of the island of Antigua.]

[PELICAN ROCKS, lie in Runaway bay, on the *w.* side of the island of Antigua, towards the *n. w.* they lie under water, and are very dangerous.]

[PELICAN SHOALS, small patches of sand banks about half a mile from the shore of the *s. w.* coast of the island of Barbadoes.]

PELILEO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, in the district and jurisdiction of Ambato of the kingdom of Quito; celebrated for the ability and ingenuity of the natives in carpenters' work; articles being made by them which vie in elegance with those of European manufacture. The climate here is benign and healthy. Its parish church is one of the best in the kingdom; 10 miles *s. e* of Ambato, and three *w.* of Palate, in lat. 1° 21′ *s.*

PELINGARA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru. It runs *w.* and passes opposite the settlement to which it gives its name, and which is situate on its shore, and enters the Catamayu, opposite the settlement of Quirocotillo by the *s.* part, in lat. 4° 44′ *s.*

PELISIPE, a river of N. Carolina, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Cherakees.

PELOTAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, near the coast, and at the source of the river Uruguay.

PELOTAS, a river of the above province and kingdom; which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the great lake of Los Patos.

[PEMAGON, a settlement of the district of Maine, seven miles from Denney's river, and 14 from Moose island.]

[PEMAQUID, a bay on the sea-coast of Lincoln county, district of Maine. It lies *e.* of Sheepscot river, and contains a number of islands, many of which are under cultivation.]

[PEMAQUID POINT, on the *w.* side of the above bay, lies two miles *e.* of Booth bay, and about four leagues *n. w.* of Menhegan island. Lat. 43° 48′ *n.* Long. 69° 27′ *w.*]

[PEMBROKE, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, 31 miles *s.* by *e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1712, and contains 1954 inhabitants. It lies 18 miles from the mouth of the North river, and vessels of 300 tons have been built here. See NORTH RIVER.]

[PEMBROKE, the Suncook of the Indians, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on the *e.* side of Merrimack river, four miles *s. e.* of Concord. It lies upon two small rivers, Bowcook and Suncook, which run a *s.* by *w.* course into Merrimack river. In 1728, it was settled, and called Lovewell's town. It was incorporated in 1759, and contains 956 inhabitants.]

[PEMIGEWASSET, a river of New Hamp-

shire, which springs from the *e.* part of the ridge called the Height of Land. Moose-hillock Mountain gives it one branch; another comes from the *s. w.* extremity of the White Mountains, and a third comes from the township of Franconia. Its length is about 50 miles; its course generally *s.* and it receives from both sides a number of streams. Winnipiseogee river, comes from the lake of that name, and unites its waters with the Pemigewasset at the lower end of Sanbórn town. From this junction, the confluent stream bears the name of Merrimack, to the sea. See MERRIMACK.]

PEMBERRY, a river of the province of Pennsylvania, in N. America.

PEMAPECKA, a river of the same province as the former.

PEMNAQUID, a river of the province of New England in N. America.

PENA, La, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of La Palma, in the *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a country rough and mountainous, and full of swamps. It produces cotton, tobacco, maize, sugar cane, plañtains and *yucas*, and breeds much swine cattle: this being its principal commerce. It contains 300 housekeepers and a few Indians.

PENA, BLANCA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile.

PENA, another, with the surname of Oradada, in the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru, opposite the island of Fronton.

PENA, another, called Rancho de la Peña, in the missions which are held by the religious of San Francisco of Nuevo Mexico.

PENA, a cape or point of land on the *n.* coast of the island St. Domingo, between the bay of Balsamo and cape Frances the old.

PENA, another point, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, between the coast of Porcelados and the bay of Iguape.

PENACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in the kingdom of Quito.

PENAGARA, a very lofty mountain of the province and country of Guayana, towards the *w.* It is celebrated for the brilliant appearance of its sides, which gave rise to the fable of its being entirely of gold and precious stones. The fact is, that it abounds in the metal called *marcasite*, and that from this arises the glitter which is so universal on every part of it.

PENALOLEN, a settlement of the kingdom of Chile; situate in the *llano*, or plain of Tango.

PENAS, CABO DE, a point of land on the coast of the island of Fuego, between the points of Arenas and Santa Ines.

PENAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; *e.* of the capital.

PENAS, NUESTRA SENORA DE LAS, a celebrated sanctuary of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; annexed, as a chapel of ease, to the curacy of Huariña.

PENAS, a very lofty mountain of the province and country of Chaco in Peru; on the shore of the channel of Galbán.

PENASCO, SAN MATEO DEL, a settlement and head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula, in Nueva España. It contains 600 families of Indians, with those of the wards of its district, who are employed in cultivating wheat and cochineal; five leagues *s.* of its capital.

PENASCO, a small river of the district of Repocura in the kingdom of Chile.

PENCO. See CONCEPCION DE CHILE.

PENDELEC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, in the district of which are the estates of Lluglúl and Quinaloma.

[PENDLETON, a country of Virginia, bounded *n. w.* by Randolph, and *s.* by Rockingham countries; watered by the *s.* branch of the Patowmack. It contains 2452 inhabitants, including 73 slaves. Chief town, Frankford.]

[PENDLETON, a country of Washington district, S. Carolina, on Keowee and Savannah rivers. It contained, in 1795, 9568 inhabitants, of whom 834 are slaves; and sends three representatives and one senator to the state legislature. The court-house in this county is 22 miles *n. n. e.* of Franklin court-house in Georgia, and 45 *w.* of Cambridge. A post-office is kept at this court-house.]

PENE, a cape on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland; one of those which form the bay of Trespassés.

PENEDO, a large settlement of the province and *captainship* of Perambuco in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Grande S. Francisco, 19 miles from its entrance into the sea; and here the Portuguese have the fort of S. Mauricio to defend the pass of the river.

PENEHUE, or PENHUE, a settlement of Indians of the district of Boroa in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Tolten.

PENENIO, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; it enters the Putumayo just after its source.

[PENGUIN, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles *n. e.* of the coast of Newfoundland. It has this name from the multitude of birds of that name which frequent it. Lat. 50° 5′. *n.* Long. 50° 30′ *w.* There is also an island of the same name, on the coast of Patagonia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, three leagues *s .e.* of Port Desire. It is an uninhabited rock, high at the ends and low in the middle, and is the largest and outermost of a number of small isles or rocks, and is about a musket shot from the main land. It abounds in an extraordinary manner with penguins and seals. It is three-fourths of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth from *e.* to *w.*]

PENGUIN, some islands near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, close to point Hune.

PENIPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, near the river Achambo, which it has to the *w.* and to the *n.* the river of its name. It is of a small population, but delightful and healthy climate; five leagues *n. e.* of Riobamba, and in lat. 1° 35′ *s.*

PENITENCIA, an island of the N. Sea, at the mouth of the river of Las Amazonas, between the coast of Guayana and the great island of Joanes or Marajo.

PENJAMO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of the town of Leon in Nueva Espana, and province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 58 families of Indians.

PENJAMILLO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Tlazasalca in Nueva España. It contains 10 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 63 of Indians, in some *ranchos* (temporary habitations for labourers) in its district; also 133 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulatoes, who trade in maize, French beans, and other seeds, which, together with some horse-cattle, are produced here in abundance, five leagues *n.* of its capital.

PENNSYLVANIA, a province of N. America, one of those which compose the United States; situate between New York to the *n.* New Jersey to the *e.* Virginia and Ohio to the *w.* and Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware to the *s.* It is about 265 miles long, and 158 wide; between lat. 39° 43′ and 42 20′ *n.* and long. 74° 47′ and 80° 37′ *w.* This province is watered by several rivers, amongst the most considerable of which are the Delaware, Susquehannah, and Schuilkill. The first of these rises to the *n.* in the country of the Iroquees Indians, and of Bristol. The other two rivers have their origin in the same country, and are navigable to a greater extent, facilitating the internal commerce. This province is divided into the following counties:

Philadelphia,	Bucks,
Northampton,	York,
Chester,	Berks,
Lancaster,	Cumberland;

and the other part of the river Delaware into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. It was granted to the celebrated William Penn, son of the great admiral of the same name, in the time of the protector Cromwell and of king Charles II. of England, in 1680. It was first ceded to the admiral in reward for his services, but he dying, the son did not solicit the title, until the persecution of the Quakers in England had become general; and he then set out for America, and bought this territory of the Indians at a very low rate. He afterwards entered into commercial dealings to a small extent with these natives, and impressed them with very favourable ideas of him; and under such auspicious beginnings, he proceeded in peopling the country thus newly acquired; the disgust which the Quakers began to feel to their native home, and their consequent emigration, greatly conducing to this end. The territory was, to be sure, uncultivated, and the climate strange and unknown to them, but Penn did not cease to animate and increase his new colonists. He spent large sums of money in transporting and providing them with every necessary; and, not aspiring to enrich himself suddenly, he sold at a fair price a piece of territory to each; with the which, and by the letter of privilege which he gave them, he transformed the country from a forest into a garden. Thus it has been, and is, one of the most flourishing colonies of the New World, and where the name of Penn is held in grateful remembrance.

The climate of Pennsylvania is very delightful, and the air soft and mild. The autumn begins here on the 20th of October, and lasts till the beginning of December, when the winter commences. The cold and frosts are considerable, so that the river Delaware, although very wide, is frequently frozen, but the air is dry and healthy. The spring lasts from March till June, and then the weather is more fickle than at other times. The heat in the months of July, August, and September, is very great, but it is much mitigated by the cool refreshing breezes. The *s. w.* wind lasts the greater part of the summer, and the *n.* and *n. w.* blow in the winter and spring; and

these, passing over the lakes which are frozen, and through the snowy mountains of Canada, are the cause of the coldness in those seasons.

The soil is, in some parts, of a yellow or black sand, and in some of a kind of light earth, and in others of a clay, similar to that of the valleys in England; and which is found here more particularly near the sources of the shores of the rivers which irrigate the country. The land is fertile, rich, and easily cultivated, and the roots of the trees shoot down to a very small depth.

Pennsylvania is watered by many rivers, and produces in the greatest abundance whatever contributes to the convenience or luxury of life. In a word there is not a part of N. America so flourishing, nor where, in a few years, the population has experienced so rapid an increase. In 1729 no less than 6208 persons, four or five hundred of whom were Irish, came to establish themselves here; and it is not wonderful that since the time of Penn, the value of lands has greatly risen. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, including the county of Delaware. There is no established religion; and with the mixture of Germans, Swiss, Dutch and English, we find here, besides Catholics, Quakers, Calvinists, Lutherans, Methodists, Menists, Moravians, Independents, Anabaptists, and Shakers; this being a sect of German origin, who live in religious society, and wear the habit of friars. Nor is it unworthy of our admiration to see how, in such a diversity of nations, tongues, and faiths, so great and universal harmony prevails; and notwithstanding that each is aware, in his own mind, of the other's error, and even some times endeavours to convince him of it, yet does not this even endanger, if not that christian unity of faith, that religious fraternity which is observed to prevail. Again, the Quakers, the founders of this colony, have never been seen to exercise any conspicuous authority, save in the case of one William Keith, whom they seized and banished from the province as a disturber of the peace: but he, who was before a minister of the protestant church, turned Quaker, and then returned to his former ministry, making such innovations with regard to the Quakers'-creed as to have given rise to great domestic troubles.

The fertility of this province is such as to afford naturally, and with very little cultivation, an infinite variety of trees, flowers, plants, and fruits. It also abounds greatly in cattle, and the rivers are stocked with fish. Before the disturbances with England, and the war which gave rise to its independence, 25 vessels were built here annually for the export of its productions, namely, skins, iron, fruits, &c. to the amount of £750,000; and there were goods imported from England to the amount of £611,000. The capital is Philadelphia.

[The revolution which affected the whole of the United States, seems to have been felt by none of them more strongly than Pennsylvania. The above information we believe to be a correct view of its situation at the time described by our author, but its whole political and physical energies have been within the last 30 years so completely enlarged, that we shall not fear entering into some degree of repetition by endeavouring to afford a true picture of its present state.

Pennsylvania (except the purchase mentioned below) lies in the form of a parallelogram. The *n. w.* corner of this state, containing about 202,000 acres, was lately purchased of Congress by this state. Pennsylvania at present contains 44,900 square miles, and is divided into 23 counties, viz.

Philadelphia,	Northumberland,
Chester,	Franklin,
Delaware,	Bedford,
Bucks,	Huntingdon,
Montgomery,	Mifflin,
Berks,	Westmoreland,
Lancaster,	Somerset,
Dauphin,	Fayette,
Northampton,	Washington,
Luzerne,	Alleghany,
York,	Lycoming.
Cumberland,	

These are subdivided into townships, not by any special law of the legislature, but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of Common Pleas and general quarter sessions of the county. In each township the citizens have the privilege of assembling once a year, to choose two overseers of the poor, two assessors, a collector of taxes, two supervisors of the roads, and a constable. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, was 434,373, including 3737 slaves, and by that of 1810, the total population amounted to 810,163 souls. But the emigration of foreigners has ever been, and continues to be, so considerable, that the number will always be far greater than could be expected from the natural increase of population.

There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state, viz. The Delaware, Schuilkill, Susquehannah, Youghiogany, Monongahela, and Alleg-

[hany. The bay and river Delaware are navigable up to the Great or Lower Falls at Trenton, 155 miles from the sea, and a ship of the line can ascend to Philadelphia, the metropolis, 120 miles from the sea, by the ship channel of the Delaware.

A considerable part of the state may be called mountainous; particularly the countries of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Bucks and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs which collectively form the great range of Alleghany mountains. The principal ridges here are the Kittatinny, or Blue mountains, which pass *n.* of Nazareth in Northampton county, and pursue a *s. w.* course across the Lehigh, through Dauphin county, just above Harisburg, thence on the *w.* side of the Susquehannah, through Cumberland and Franklin counties. Back of these, and nearly parallel with them, are Peter's, Tuscarora, and Nescopek mountains, on the *e.* side of the Susquehannah; and on the *w.*, Shareman's hills, Sideling hills, Ragged, Great Warriors, Evits and Wills mountains; then the great Alleghany ridge; *w.* of this are the Chesnut ridges. Between the Juniatta and the *w.* branch of the Susquehannah are Jack's, Tussy's, Nitting, and Bald-Eagle mountains. The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and valleys.

The soil of Pennsylvania is of various kinds; in some parts it is barren, but a great proportion of the state is good land; and no inconsiderable part of it is very good. The richest track that is settled, is Lancaster county, and the valley through Cumberland, York, and Franklin. The richest that is unsettled, is between Alleghany river and lake Erie, in the *n. w.* part of the state, and in the country on the heads of the *e.* branches of the Alleghany. Pennsylvania includes the greater part of the kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grow within the United States. Oaks, of several species, form the bulk of the wood. Hickory and walnut make a greater proportion than in the *s.* tates. Sassafras, mulberry, tulip-tree, and cedar, are common, and grow to perfection. The *magnolia glauca*, or swamp-sassafras, are found in low grounds; the twigs and roots are used both in bath and decoction for removing the rheumatism. The *magnolia acuminata*, or cucumber-tree, grows very tall about the *w.* mountains. The *magnolia tripetala*, or umbrella-tree, is found in some parts 16 or 20 feet high. The bark is smooth, and the leaves sometimes exceed 12 or 15 inches in length, and five or six in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity. The leaves are placed at the ends of the branches, in a circular form, resembling an umbrella; hence the name. The bark of the tulip-tree is esteemed a tolerable substitute for the Peruvian bark; but the *cornus florida*, or dog-wood, which is frequent in the state, is preferred. Besides many other valuable trees and shrubs, are the several species of maple; of these the scarlet-flowered and sugar maple are the most useful; they are common in the *n.* and *w.* parts of the state, and are larger than the other species, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, and yield abundance of sap for the making of sugar. The ash-leaved tooth-ach tree, is found here and in Maryland. The bark and capsules have an acid taste, and are used in relieving the tooth-ach, whence it has got its name. The shrubby bithwort grows near Fort Pitt. It thrives in the shade, in a rich soil; grows about 30 feet high, and sends off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aromatic taste, and are thought to have equal medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snake-root. The *sambucus canadensis*, or red-berried elder, is found here. Among the Indians it is called fever-bush; and a decoction of its wood and buds is highly esteemed by them. It would be endless to describe the beautiful flowering shrubs, and useful as also ornamental plants in this state. Grapes of several sorts are common: the late kind, when mellowed by frost, make, with the addition of sugar, good wine. At present, the cultivation of the vine is much in vogue in Pennsylvania, and good wine has been already made.

Iron ore abounds in this state: copper, lead, and alum appear in some places. Lime-stone is common, as also several kinds of marble. In the middle and *w.* country is abundance of coal. At the head of the *w.* branch of Susquehannah is an extensive bed, which stretches over the country *s. w.* so as to be found in the greatest plenty about Pittsburg. There are also considerable bodies on the head waters of the Schuilkill and Lehigh; and at Wyoming there is a bed open, which gives very intense heat.

Useful quadrupeds, in the new districts, are deer, in great numbers, beavers, otters, racoons, and martins. Buffaloes rarely cross the Ohio, and elks seldom advance from the *n.* Panthers,

[wild cats, bears, foxes, and wolves are not rare; the last do most mischief, especially in the winter; but the fur and skins of all are valuable. In the thick settlements, rabbits and squirrels are frequent; also minks and musk-rats in marshes: partridges are yet numerous, though the late hard winters have destroyed many, and wild turkeys in the new settlements; pheasants and grouse are become scarce; pigeons, ducks, and wild geese are generally found in plenty in their proper seasons. Here are a great number of singing birds, as many migrate to the state from *n.* and *s.* in certain seasons.

Trout are common in the rivulets, in length seldom above a foot. In the *e.* rivers, the principal fish are rock and sheep's-head, with shad and herring, which in the spring come up from the sea in great shoals. These are not found in the *w.* waters, which are said to have their own valuable kinds, especially a species of cat-fish, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds; yellow perch and pike are also in them much larger and more numerous.

The *s.* side of Pennsylvania is the best settled throughout, owing entirely to the circumstance of the *w.* road having been run by the armies, prior to 1762, through the towns of Lancaster, Carlisle and Bedford, and thence to Pittsburg. For the purpose of turning the tide of settlers from this old channel into the unsettled parts of the state, the government and landed interest of Pennsylvania have been, and are still, busy in cutting convenient roads. During the summer of 1788, they laid out a road *n.* from the former roads beyond Bethlehem, to the *n.* portage between Delaware and Susquehannah; and thence *n.* 80° *w.* to the mouth of the Tioga, the former 70 miles, and the latter above 60. It has been in contemplation to cut a road from Sunbury, at the forks of the *e.* and *w.* branches of Susquehannah, *w.* 150 miles, to the mouth of Toby's Creek, which empties into the Alleghany from the *e.* but we are not enabled to say whether the plan may have taken effect. A road is also cut from the mouth of the Tioga, *s.* to the mouth of Loyal, which empties into the *w.* branch of Susquehannah. Another road is cut from Huntingdon town, on Frank's town branch of the Juniatta, *w.* 30 miles to Conemagh, a navigable branch of the Alleghany. A turnpike road has been lately completed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which shortens the distance between these places eight miles; and others are in contemplation. From Swetara to the Tulpehoken branch of the Schuilkill, a canal and lock navigation is undertaken, and the works commenced, by an incorporated company, whose capital is 400,000 dollars. This leads through the Schuilkill to Philadelphia. By this means, it was proposed to open a passage to Philadelphia from the Juniatta, the Tioga, and the *e.* and *w.* branches of the Susquehannah, which water at least 15,000,000 of acres. From this junction, the general course of the Susquehannah is about *s. e.* until it falls into the head of Chesapeak Bay at Havre de Grace. See TIOGA RIVER. On the completion of the present plans, the state will be as conveniently intersected by roads as any other of its size in the Union, which will greatly facilitate the settlement of its new lands. A slight view of the map of Pennsylvania will best show how finely this state is situated for inland navigation. Nature has done so much for inland land-carriage, that although Philadelphia and lake Erie are distant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the state may be so improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine-tenths. In the same way the navigation to Pittsburg, after due improvement, may be used instead of land-carriage for the whole distance, except 23 miles. By these routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles used on the *w.* waters must be transported, and their furs, skins, ginseng, hemp, flax, pot-ash, and other commodities brought to Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania has the various kinds of grain, &c. common to the neighbouring states, but wheat is the principal grain of very general cultivation. In the year 1786, the exports of flour were 150,000 barrels; in 1789—369,618 barrels; and much greater quantities in years since.

The manufactures of this state are of numerous kinds. Iron works are of long standing, and their products increase in quantity, and improve in quality. The furnaces are 16, and the forges 37. There are 18 rolling and slitting mills, which are said to cut and roll 150 tons a year. The forges will, it is thought, if properly conducted, manufacture each 170 tons of bar iron a year—total 6290 tons. Beside pigs cast at the furnaces, there are pots, kettles, pans, ovens, ladles, tongs, shovels, and irons, plough-irons, spades, hoes, sheet-iron, hoops; iron and steel-work for pleasure and working carriages, nails, bolts, spikes; various iron-work for ships, mills and buildings, cannon-balls, and some muskets; scythes, sickles, axes, drawing-knives, some saws]

[and planes, and other tools. The other extensive manufactures are numerous, viz. those of leather, skins and fur, wood, paper, gunpowder, bricks, earthen-ware, copper, lead, tin-wares, pewter, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, &c. &c. There are 52 paper-mills in the state; and their annual product is computed at 25,000 dollars. Since the year 1770, 25 gunpowder mills have been erected. There are about 300,000 wool and fur hats manufactured annually in the state; nearly one half of which are of fur. In the manufacture of iron, paper, pleasure carriages, and cabinet work, Pennsylvania exceeds not only New York, but all her sister states. Much cotton is worked up in families; and imported linen is now printed, in an increasing degree. The manufactures of Pennsylvania have greatly increased within a few years, as well by master workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the skill and industry of the natives. Some persons have begun to press oil from hickory nuts. The Messrs. Marshalls of Philadelphia have commenced the making of Glauber's salt, sal ammoniac, and volatile salts; they already supply the whole Union with the first article, and export a part of the others. A mill of Rumsay's (the improvement of Barker's) near that city, grinds, by water, flour, chocolate, snuff, hair-powder, and mustard; shells chocolate nuts; presses tobacco for chewing and smoaking; and bolts meal. The water-works near the falls of Trenton, which grind grain, roll and slit iron, and pound plaster of Paris, exhibit great mechanism. Card manufactories are lately set up. The hand machines for carding and spinning cotton have been introduced and improved. Sir Richard Arkwright's famous water-mill for spinning cotton yarn has been obtained; also the machinery to sliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp into thread, fit for linen of 30 cuts to the pound; which will also serve for the roving and spinning combed wool into worsted yarn. Screws for paper-mills are now cut from solid cast iron. Lanterns for light-houses are made by Mr. Wheeler of Philadelphia; who also executes work for sugar-mills in the W. Indies: during the war he made cannon from wrought iron.

The commerce of Pennsylvania with the *c.* and *s.* states is, in great part, an exchange of staple commodities. Wheat flour and bar-iron are exported to New England for whale oil and bone, spermaceti, seal-skins, mackerel, cod fish, and salmon; to Rhode Island and Connecticut, cheese; to S. Carolina and Georgia for live-oak, cedar, cotton, rice, and indigo; to N. Carolina for tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. Much of the trade with the S. states arises from the superiority of Pennsylvania in manufactures and commerce. Great quantities of deer-skins, with those of otters, racoons, foxes, musk-rats, and beavers, are imported from the back country. Virginia sends a great deal of wheat and unmanufactured tobacco. In return, she receives many articles of clothing, furniture, farming utensils, equipage; some E. India and European goods; and even W. India produce; of all these, more or less, according to the local improvement and situation. Hats, saddlery, shoes, Windsor chairs, carriages, hewn stones, iron castings for domestic use, wheel tire, spades, hoes, axes, paper, books, tin-ware, and brushes, constitute a great proportion of the exports to the *s.* Numerous droves of lean cattle come from the *w.* parts of these states, where they have a wide range, but want meadow. Virginia sends of late a considerable deal of coal, some lead, and peach brandy. This liquor also comes from Maryland; but from both in quantity very small, considering the profit, and the facility of raising the fruit. The *e.* shore of Maryland sends to Philadelphia considerable quantities of wheat and Indian corn: from the *w.* comes the kite-foot tobacco. This state has also some trade with the *s.* of Pennsylvania, by the way of Chesapeak Bay; some parts of it receive the same commodities as Virginia, especially pleasure carriages. The trade with New York depends chiefly on the fluctuation of the market; American and foreign goods, of the same kinds, are carried between the two capital cities, as their prices fall and rise. Albany peas and craw-fish are, however, articles in regular demand from New York. Great part of New Jersey and Delaware state have, as neighbours, much intercourse with Pennsylvania. The first supports in a great measure the market of Philadelphia, furnishes rye-meal, much Indian corn and lumber, and some iron bloomery: the other sends great quantities of excellent flour from the mills of Brandywine, lumber from the district on the bay, and fat cattle from the pastures adjoining Delaware. Many of these, and of those fattened in the vicinity of Philadelphia, are brought from the *s.*; and also from the countries on the *n.* and Connecticut Rivers, as far as Vermont and Massachusetts.

The commerce of Pennsylvania, in the *w.* is by the Ohio with the Spanish, and by the lakes with the British, dominions; and both ways with the]

[Indian tribes. This trade will probably be considerable, since commercial stipulations are formed with those powers, and peace is concluded with the Indians. At present nearly the whole foreign commerce is carried on by the port of Philadelphia. Its distance from the sea, and its closing by ice in the winter, are disadvantageous; but the first is lessened by improved pilotage; the other by the construction of the piers below, and by the occasional thaws which permit vessels to clear their way during the winter. In common seasons the navigation is obstructed six weeks; a shorter period is as probable as a longer; though, in the late hard winters, loads of wood have passed the river, near the city, in the first days of March.

The population of this state has been already mentioned; it is nearly 20 for every square mile. The number of militia is estimated at upwards of 90,000, between 18 and 53 years of age. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of English, Irish, and Germans, with some Scotch, Welsh, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are also many of the Irish and Germans who emigrated when young or middle aged. The Friends and Episcopalians are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one-third of the inhabitants. They live chiefly in the metropolis, and in the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians, but some are Roman Catholics: their ancestors came from the *n.* of Ireland, which was latterly settled from Scotland; hence they have been sometimes called Scotch Irish, to denote their double descent. They inhabit the *w.* and frontier countries, and are numerous. The Germans composed about one quarter of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They are most numerous in the *n.* parts of the metropolis, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, and Northampton; mostly in the four last, and are spreading in other parts. They consist of Lutherans (who are the most numerous sect), Calvinists, or Reformed Church, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Mennonists, Tunkers, and Zwingfelters, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy. The Baptists, except the Mennonists and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans, are chiefly descended of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, customs, religions, and political sentiments of all these, will form the Pennsylvanian character.

The number of congregations in the state is as follows: Presbyterians, 86; German Calvinists, 84; nearly 84 of German Lutherans; Friends or Quakers, 54; Episcopalians, 26; Baptists, 15; Roman Catholics, 11; Scotch Presbyterians, 8; Moravians, 8; Free Quakers, 1; Universalists, 1; Covenanters, 1; Methodists, 3 or 4; and a Jewish Synagogue; the whole amounting to 384. The literary, humane, and other useful societies, are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania than in any of the 16 states. The seminaries of learning are respectable. There is an university at Philadelphia, and colleges at Carlisle and Lancaster. The Episcopalians have an academy at Yorktown in York county. There are also academies at Germantown, at Pittsburg, at Washington, at Allen's-Town, and other places; these are endowed by donations from the legislature, and by liberal contributions of individuals. The legislature have also reserved 60,000 acres of the public lands for the public schools. The United Brethren, or Moravians, have academies at Bethlehem and Nazareth, on the best establishment of any schools perhaps in America. Besides Philadelphia, the metropolis, the chief towns are Lancaster, the largest inland town of the United States, Carlisle, Pittsburg, Sunbury, Bethlehem, Reading, Yorktown, Harrisburg, Washington, &c.

The first frame of government for Pennsylvania is dated in 1682. By this form, all legislative powers were vested in the governor and freemen of the province, in the provincial council, and a general assembly. The council was to consist of 72 members, chosen by the freemen; of which the governor, or his deputy, was perpetual president, with a treble vote. One third of this council went out of office every year, and their seats were supplied by new elections.

The general assembly was at first to consist of all the freemen, afterwards of 200, and never to exceed 500.

In 1683 Mr. Penn offered another frame of government, in which the number of representatives was reduced, and the governor vested with a *negative* upon all bills passed in assembly. By several specious arguments the people were persuaded to accept this frame of government.

Not long after, a dispute between Mr. Penn and Lord Baltimore required the former to go to England, and he committed the administration of government to five commissioners taken from the council. In 1686 Mr. Penn required the commissioners to dissolve the frame of government; but not being able to effect his purpose, he, in]

[1688, appointed Captain John Blackwell his deputy. From this period the proprietors usually resided in England, and administered the government by deputies, who were devoted to their interest. Jealousies arose between the people and their governors, which never ceased till the late revolution. The primary cause of these jealousies was an attempt of the proprietary to extend his own power, and abridge that of the assembly; and the consequence was, incessant disputes and dissensions in the legislature.

In 1689, Governor Blackwell, finding himself opposed in his views, had recourse to artifice, and prevailed on certain members of the council to withdraw themselves from the house; thus defeating the measures of the legislature. Two instances of a secession of members from the assembly, with similar views, have taken place since the revolution, and seem to have been copied from the example in 1689.

In 1693, the king and queen assumed the government into their own hands. Colonel Fletcher was appointed governor of New York and Pennsylvania by one and the same commission, with equal powers in both provinces. By this commission, the number of counsellors in Pennsylvania was reduced.

Under the administration of Governor Markham in 1696, a new form of government was established in Pennsylvania. The election of the council and assembly now became annual, and the legislature, with their powers and forms of proceeding, was new modelled.

In 1699, the proprietary arrived from England, and assumed the reins of government. While he remained in Pennsylvania, the last charter of privileges, or frame of government, which continued till the revolution, was agreed upon and established. This was completed and delivered to the people by the proprietary, October 28, 1701, just on his embarking for England. The inhabitants of the Territory, as it was then called, or the lower counties, refused to accept this charter, and thus separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania used to preside.

In September 1700, the Susquehannah Indians granted to Mr. Penn all their lands on both sides the river. The Susquehannah, Shawanese, and Patomak Indians, however, entered into articles of agreement with Mr. Penn, by which, on certain conditions of peaceable and friendly behaviour, they were permitted to settle about the head of Patomak, in the province of Pennsylvania. The Conostoga chiefs also in 1701 ratified the grant of the Susquehannah Indians made the preceding year.

In 1708, Mr. Penn obtained from the Sachems of the country, a confirmation of the grants made by former Indians, of all the lands from Duck Creek to the mountains, and from the Delaware to the Susquehannah. In this deed, the Sachems declared that "they had seen and heard read divers prior deeds, which had been given to Mr. Penn by former chiefs."

While Mr. Penn was in America, he erected Philadelphia into a corporation. The charter was dated October 25, 1701, by which the police of the city was vested in a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, with power to inquire into treasons, murders, and other felonies; and to inquire into and punish smaller crimes. The corporation had also extensive civil jurisdiction; but it was dissolved at the late revolution, and Philadelphia was governed like other counties in the state, till 1789, when it was again incorporated.

By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to settlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the province was extremely rapid. Notwithstanding the attempts of the proprietary or his governors to extend his own power, and accumulate property by procuring grants from the people, and exempting his lands from taxation, the government was generally mild, and the burdens of the people by no means oppressive. The selfish designs of the proprietaries were vigorously and constantly opposed by the assembly, whose firmness preserved the charter rights of the province.

At the revolution, the government was abolished. The proprietaries were absent, and the people, by their representatives, formed a new constitution on republican principles. The proprietaries were excluded from all share in the government, and the legislature offered them £130,000 in lieu of all quit-rents, which was finally accepted. The proprietaries, however, still possess in Pennsylvania many large tracts of excellent land.

It is to be regretted, that among all the able writers in this important state, none has yet gratified the public with its interesting history.

The present constitution of this state was ratified June 12th, 1792. A convention, to amend the constitution, may be called where the ma-

[jority of the people shall signify their wish for it. The expense of the government of this state amounts to £22,280 annually. For an account of Exports and Imports of the state, see PHILADELPHIA.]

A List of the several PROPRIETORS, GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, and PRESIDENTS of the PROVINCE, with the times of their respective Administration.

Proprietors.

The Honourable William Penn, born 1644, died 1718.
Thomas Penn, and
Richard Penn, died 1771.
John Penn, sen. and
John Penn, jun.

Governors, &c.

Lieutenant Governor,	William Penn, Proprietor,	from October 1682, to August 1684
President,	Thomas Lloyd,	from August 1684, to December 1688
Deputy Lieutenant Gov.	John Blackwell,	from December 1688, to February 1689-90
President and Gouncil,	governed,	from February 1689-90, to April 26, 1693
Deputy Governor,	Benjamin Fletcher,	from 26 April 1693, to 3 June 1693
Lieutenant Governor,	William Markham,	from 3 June 1693, to December 1699
Lieutenant Governor,	William Penn, Proprietor,	from 3 December 1699, to 1 November 1701
Deputy Lieutenant Gov.	Andrew Hamilton,	from 1 November 1701, to February 1702-3
President and Council,	governed,	from February 1702-3, to February 1703-4
Deputy Lieutenant Gov.	John Evans,	from February 1703-4, to February 1708-9
	Charles Gookin,	from March 1708-9, to February 1717
	Sir William Keith, Bart.	from March 1717, to June 1726
	Patrick Gordon,	from June 1726, to June 1736
	George Thomas,	from June 1738, to June 1747
President,	Anthony Palmer,	from June 1747, to June 1748
Deputy Lieutenant Gov.	James Hamilton,	from June 1748, to October 1754
	Robert Hunter Morris,	from October 1754, to 19 August 1756
	William Denny,	from 19 August 1756, to 17 November 1759
	James Hamilton,	from 17 November 1759, to 21 October 1763
	John Penn,	from 31 October 1763, to 6 May 1771
President,	James Hamilton,	from 6 May 1771, to 16 October 1771
Lieutenant Gov.	Richard Penn,	from 16 October 1771
President of the Supreme Executive Council of the state of Pennsylvania,	Thomas Wharton,	from March 1777, to April 1778
	Joseph Reed,	from October 1778, to October 1781
	William Moore,	from November 1781, to November 1782
	John Dickinson,	from November 1782, to October 1785
	Benjamin Franklin,	from October 1785, to October 1788
	Thomas Mifflin,	from October 1788 to October 1790
Governor,	Thomas Mifflin,	from October 1790.]

[PENN Fort, stands at the mouth of a small creek, on the *w.* side of Delaware river, in Northampton county, about 20 miles *n.* of the town of Easton, and near 65 *n.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 59′. *n.* long. 75° 12′ *w.* The road from Philadelphia to Tioga Point passes through the opening in the Blue Mountains, called Wind Gap, about nine miles *s. w.* of this fort.]

[PENN, Port, in Newcastle county, Delaware, is situated on the *w.* bank of Delaware river, opposite to Reedy Island.]

[PENN's, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah river. See Northumberland.]

[PENN's Neck, in Salem county, New Jersey, lies on Old Man's Creek, which is part of the boundary between Salem and Gloucester counties. It is 12 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of Salem, 3½ miles from the Delaware, and five below Swedesborough.]

[PENN's Neck, the name of a range of farms of excellent soil, situated about 1½ miles *s. e.* of Princeton in New Jersey, on a point of land formed by Millstone river and stony brook. It derived its name from the celebrated legislator, William Penn, who formerly owned this tract.]

[PENN's Rocks, three clusters of islands in the broadest and *s. w.* part of Hudson's Bay, N. America; distinguished by the names of E. W. and Middle Penns.]

[PENNINGTON, or PENNYTOWN, a pleasant and flourishing village in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, six miles *w.* of Princeton, and 27 *n. e.* by *n.* of Philadelphia. It contains a church for public worship, and about 40 houses.]

[PENNSBOROUGH, E. and W. two townships in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. There is also a township of this name in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[PENNSBURY, a small town of Pennsylvania, in Buck's county, on a small creek of Delaware river. It was a manor which the celebrated Mr. Penn reserved for himself. Here he built a house, and planted gardens and orchards; which, with many additional buildings and improvements, still continue.]

PENNYCOOK, a river of the province of Hampshire, one of the four of New England. It rises in the White Mountain, runs *s.* then turns *e.* and enters the sea opposite the bank of Jeffrey.

[PENNYTOWN. See PENNINGTON.]

PENOBSCOT, or PENTAGUET, a river of the province of Sagadahock in N. America; it rises from various lakes, runs *s. w.* and enters the sea in the bay of its name.

[The noble river which empties its waters into that bay, is the most considerable in the district of Maine, and rises by two branches in the high lands. The *e.* branch passes through several smaller lakes. From the Forks, as they are called, the Penobscot Indians pass to Canada, up either branch, principally the *w.* the source of which, they say, is not more than 20 miles from the waters which empty into the St. Lawrence. At the Forks is a remarkable high mountain: from thence down to Indian Old Town, situated on an island in this river, is about 60 miles (that is to say, by water), 40 of which the water flows in a still smooth stream, and in the whole distance there are no falls to interrupt the passage of boats: in this distance the river widens, and embraces a great number of islands. About 60 rods below Indian Old Town are the Great Falls, where is a carrying-place of about 20 rods; thence 12 miles to the head of the tide there are no falls to obstruct boats. Vessels of 30 tons come within a mile of the head of the tide. Thence 35 miles to the head of the bay, to the scite of Old Fort Pownal, the river flows in a pretty straight course, and is easily navigated. Passing by Majabagaduse on the *e.* 7 miles, and Owl's Head 20 miles further, on the *w.* you enter the ocean. It is high water here, at full and change, 43 minutes past 10. At the entrance of the river is 10 fathoms water. The Indians have a communication from this river to Scoodick river by a portage of three miles. This river was the *w.* limits of Nova Scotia or Acadia, by the treaty of Utrecht.]

PENOBSCOT. This bay is large, handsome, and convenient, and full of islands. [It lies on the coast of Hancock county, district of Maine, and was called Norombega by the first discoverer; is about 16 leagues wide from Naskeag Point and Burnt Coal Island, on the *e.* to the point near Musket's Island, on the *w.* side of the bay. The chief islands it encloses are Fox, Haut, Long, and Deer Islands, besides a number of small isles, rocks, and ledges. Through this bay to the mouth of the river of its name, the *w.* channel goes up by a head-land on the *w.* called Owl's Head, and between Long Island on the *w.* and Cape Rosier on the *e.* to Bagaduce Point. The *e.* channel is between Haut Island on the *w.* and Burnt Coal Island on the *e.* and through a reach, called Long Reach, formed by the shores of Naskeag, or Sedwick, on the *e.* or *n. e.* and Deer Islands on the *w.* or *s. w.* till it unites with the other channel, between Point Rosier and Long Island. On a fine peninsula on the *e.* side of the bay the British built a fort, and made a settlement, which is now the shire-town of the county of Hancock, and is a commodious place for the lumber trade. Haut Island, or Isle of Holt, lies in lat. 41° *n.* and long. 68° 28′ *w.* and is the southernmost of the large isles.]

[PENOBSCOT, a post-town of the district of

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Maine, on the *e.* side of the bay of its name, situated in lat. 44° 27′ *n.* eight miles *n.* by *w.* of Blue Hill, 88 *n. e.* of Portland, 169 *n.* by *e.* of Boston, and 402 from Philadelphia. It is a port of entry, and carries on a small trade in fish and lumber. The exports in 1794, ending September 30, amounted to 5825 dollars. This township contained, in 1790, 1048 inhabitants. In February, 1796, it was divided into two towns; the one retaining the name Penobscot; the other, named Castine, was made the shire-town, is a port of entry, and contains the post-office.]

[Penobscot, a small tribe of Indians who live in Indian Old Town, on an island in Penobscot River. They aver, that they have possessed the island, on which their town stands, 500 years. It stands just above the Great Falls, and consists of about 200 acres of land. See Indian Old Town. In a former war this tribe lost their lands; but at the commencement of the last war, the Provincial Congress forbad any person settling on the lands from the head of the tide on Penobscot river, included in lines drawn six miles from the river on each side; that is, a tract 12 miles wide, intersected by the middle of the river. They, however, consider that they have a right to hunt and fish as far as the mouth of the Bay of Penobscot extends. This was their original right, in opposition to any other tribe, and they now occupy it.]

PENOL, a city of Nuevo Mexico in N. America; founded by the Indians in a situation so strong and singular, as to be without its equal. It formerly had 2000 houses so strong and large, that they were said to be inhabited by upwards of 7000 inhabitants. It stands in the middle of some extensive *llanuras*, which extend upwards of 15 leagues in length, on the top of a rock, from whence it takes its name, and which is of such an extraordinary height as to be reckoned at a thousand fathoms, and is a league in length, entirely of rock, and with no other ascent than what is artificial, and where one person only can pass at a time, with some niches that one may retire should two happen to meet. At the top are several cisterns for catching water, and below, in the plain, are the crops of corn and seeds.

Penol del Marques, an island of the lake of Mexico, situate in the middle of the lake, and *s.* of the capital. Here is a mountain, on which Herman Cortés, Marquis del Valle, ordered some baths to be constructed.

PENOLES, an *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca, in the Nueva España. The whole of its territory is rough, cold, mountainous, and barren; so much so, that the natives have no other commerce, save that of which arises from a little maize, and the cutting of timber in its *serranias*, which are covered with large firs and other trees, by which the neighbouring provinces are supplied. This consists, besides the capital, which is Ixquintepec, of the following settlements:

S. Juan Elotepec,	S. Pedro Chilapa,
Santa Maria Huitepec,	S. Mateo Tepautepec,
Santiago Gajolotipac,	S. Pedro Totomachapa.
Sta. Catarina Estella,	
Santiago Ilazoyaltepec,	

Penoles, an unpeopled track of the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, in the direct road to the garrisons. At the distance of eight leagues to the *n. w.* is an estate called Sarca, very abundant in fowl and cattle; 23 leagues from the garrison and settlement of Mapimi.

PENON, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena, opposite the mouth of the river Cesaré.

Penon, another settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the same kingdom as the former; on the coast near the port of Cabello.

PENONES Siete, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena.

PENONOME, a settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Natá in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; thus called from the name of a *cacique*, the master of that district. It is situate in a pleasant valley surrounded by mountains, and on the shore of the river Sarati, which renders it fertile and delightful, abounding in maize, plantains, pulse, pigs, and tame fowl; with all of which it supplies the city of Panama, the capital of the kingdom; from whence it lies 62 miles to the *w. s. w.* in lat. 8° 42′ *n.*

Penonome, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises in the mountains of the *s.* part, and, running *n.* enters the Cocle. Here there is nearly a communication between the N. and S. Seas, an isthmus of five leagues only intervening; and it was by this part that the contraband traders passed with their effects that they had bought of some foreigners in the N. Sea, and at the mouth of the Cocle.

PENSBURY. See PENNSBURY.

[PENSACOLA, Harbour and Town. The harbour is on the *n.* shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 11 leagues *e.* of Port Lewis and Mobile. It is large, safe from all winds, and has four fathoms water at its entrance, deepening gradually to seven or eight. The bar lies in lat. 30° 15′ *n.* and long. 87° 14 *w.* The town of Pensacola, the capital of W. Florida, lies along the beach of the bay, is of an oblong form, about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It contains several hundred habitations, and many of the public buildings and houses are spacious and elegant. The governor's palace is a large stone building, ornamented with a tower, built by the Spaniards. It is defended by a small fort, called St. Mary de Galve. The exports from this town, consisting of skins, logwood, dying-stuff, and silver dollars, amounted, while in the possession of the British, to £63,000 annually. The average value of imports, for three years, from Great Britain, was £97,000. The town and fort of Pensacola surrendered to the arms of Spain in the year 1781, and with them the whole province. Escambria river, or Shambe, is the large stream which falls into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallops some miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.]

PENTAGUET. See PENOBSCOT.

[PENTECOST, an island in the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, which see. It was discovered by Bougainville, May 22, 1768, and named from the day, being the day of Pentecost. It is two leagues distant from Aurora Island, which is in lat. 15° 8′ *s.* and long. 165° 58′ *e.* from Paris.]

PENTECOSTE, a river of the island St. Christopher, one of the Antilles; it runs from *n.* to *s.* and served as the limits on the coast of this rhumb, when the island was divided between the English and the French. It enters the sea between the point of Palmistes and the bay of Marigot.

PENTUSOK, a city of the county of Hampshire, in the province of Massachusetts of N. America, in the most *w.* part of the province; on the arm of the river Housotouk, which enters the strait of Long Island.

[PENUCO, a province of Mexico; separated from that of Angelos, or Tlascala, on the *n.* by Tuspa river.]

PEOMO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua, in the kingdom of Chile.

[PEPCHIDIACHICH, a point or head-land, on the *s.* shore of the Great Bay of Chaleurs' near the *n. e.* extremity of the province of New Brunswick. It is also called Pepchidichi, and lies *w. s. w.* of Port David.]

PEPETA, ESTERO DE, a lake in the same province and kingdom as the former settlement, near the town of Alhuc.

PEPIN, a lake of the province and government of Louisiana, formed from the river Santa Cruz, before this enters the Mississippi.

[PEPIN, a lake, or rather a dilatation of the river Mississippi, near where it receives the river Chippeway from the *n. e.* in lat. 43° 43′ *n.* and long. 91° 48′ *w.* below the Falls of St. Anthony.]

PEPIRI-GUAZU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s.* and enters the Uruguay.

PEPIRI-MINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters also the Uruguay.

[PEPPERELL, a township of Massachusetts, on the *e.* branch of Nashaway river, and on the *n.* line of Middlesex county. It joins Groton on the *s. e.* and is 40 miles *n.* by *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1132 inhabitants.]

[PEPPERELBOROUGH, a township in York county, district of Maine, on the *n. e.* side of Saco river, near the mouth, and which separates it from Biddeford to the *s.* It is about 12 miles *s. w.* of Portland, and 80 *n.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 1352 inhabitants.]

[PEPSIGUIACH Point, on the *n.* side of Chaleur Bay, now called Paspibiac Point, is about three leagues *w. n. w.* of East Nouville. It is a barren plain that is nearly a league in length. A very extensive fishery is carried on here, for such a small place.]

[PEPSIGUIACHE, now called New Carlisle, is about three leagues from Paspibiac, on the *n.* side of Chaleur Bay.]

[PEPY'S Islands, the same with Falkland Islands. Pepy's Island, described in Commodore Anson's voyage, lies in lat. 47° *s.* eight leagues *e.* of Cape Blanco, on the coast of Patagonia, and was discovered by Captain Cowley in 1680, who represents it to be commodious for taking in wood and water, and provided with a harbour capable of holding 1000 sail of ships; abounding with fowls, and promising great plenty of fish.]

[PEQUANACK, a township of Morris county, New Jersey; perhaps the same as in some maps is called Pegunnock, which is separated from Bergen county northward by Pegunnock river.]

[PEQUANNOCK Point and River. The river is a small stream which runs *s.* through the towns of Huntington and Stratford, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and empties into a bay in the Sound where vessels may anchor. The point forms the *w.* extremity of the bay, near which are some rocks; from thence the outer bar extends *n.* by *n. e.* The point is five miles *s. w.* of Stratford River.]

PEQUE, a small river of the province of Pennsylvania in N. America, which runs *s. w.* and enters the Susquehannah.

PEQUENA, a bay on the *e.* coast of the island Jamaica, between those of Manchancel and Larga.

PEQUENCHES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, who dwell in the mountains of the Andes to the *e.* of the city of La Concepcion: it is very numerous, robust, and warlike, but cruel and treacherous. It has been at various times attempted to reduce some of these Indians to the Catholic faith, and to a civilized life, but always in vain.

PEQUENI, an abundant river of the province and government of Tierra Firme in the kingdom of this name. It rises in the mountains of Mandinga, near the point of S. Blas, and runs *w.* for many leagues till it enters the Chagre, increasing its stream by several smaller rivers.

PEQUENI, a small settlement of this province and kingdom, on the shore of the former river.

PEQUENO, a river of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French; it enters the sea on the *n.* coast, near the town of Leogan, between this town and the river Grande; this name being given to the river to distinguish it from that of which we are treating.

PEQUENO, another river, in the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil; it runs *s. s. w.* and enters the sea in the channel formed by the island of Nuestra Señora.

PEQUENO, another river, of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilhers in the same kingdom; it runs *s.* and enters the Tucombira.

PEQUENO, a port of the French in the island St. Domingo, in the part which they possess on the *s.* coast, between the Bay of Peur aud the Trou Salado.

PEQUERI, or ITAZU, a river of the province of Gairá, in the government of Paraguay; which runs *w.* for many leagues, and enters the Paraná, in the part where it gives the great fall.

PEQUI, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PEQUICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell *e.* of the nation of the Chiquitos, and *w.* of the river Paraguay: it is very numerous, and began to be reduced to the faith in 1701.

PEQUIMA, a district and jurisdiction of the province and colony of Virginia, on the shore of the strait of Albemarle.

PEQUIN, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay; which rises in some mountains bounding the kingdom of Brazil, between the rivers Curituba and Uruguay, runs *s.* and enters the latter.

PERALILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule, in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Mataquino.

[PERAMUS, or PERAMES, in Bergen county, New Jersey, lies on the point of land formed by the branches of Saddle river, a north water of Passaik; about 18 miles *n.* of Bergen, 10 *w.* of Tappan, and 21 *n. w.* by *n.* of New York city.]

PERAS, SAN MARTIN DE LAS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 72 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, seeds, fruits, and coal, and in cutting of wood: a little more than seven leagues *s. w.* of its head settlement.

PERAS, SAN PABLO DE, another settlement of this *alcaldia mayor* and kingdom; inhabited by 22 families of Indians, employed in the same manner as the above; and this is at a somewhat shorter distance from its head settlement.

PERAY, an abundant river of Canada; which rises from lake Nepigon, runs *e.* and, turning *n.* enters Hudson's Bay, being very wide at its mouth.

PERCA-IIUMO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the coast, between this and the river Caita-pera.

[PERCEE, L'ISLE, a small but remarkable island on the *w.* side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, being a perpendicular rock, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows. One of these arches is sufficiently high to admit a large boat to pass freely through it. It is 15 miles *s.* of Cape Gaspee. It is asserted, that it was formerly joined to mount Joli, which lies opposite to it on the continent.

PERCEE, a point on the *n.* coast of the island St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the bay of Petit Goave and the isle of Miraguana; opposite the *s.* coast of the island Goanava.

PERCIA, a large settlement of the province and government of San Juan de Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the river Sinaruco. It was of the Indians of the Saliva nation, and in 1684 was taken and burnt by the Caribes.

[PERCIPANY, a village in Morris county, New Jersey, situated on a branch of Passaik river, and six miles *n.* of Morristown.]

[PERCY, an extensive township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, watered by the several branches of Upper Amonoosuck river, bounded *w.* by Northumberland, on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains only 48 inhabitants.]

PERDAMO, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca, in the kingdom of Quito; which rises *w.* of the capital, runs to that rhumb, and enters the S. Sea in the gulf of Guayaquil.

PERDICION, a cape on the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan: one of those of the island of Luis el Grande, which looks to the *w.*

PERDICES, Creek of the, on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba.

PERDIDO, a river of the province and government of Florida, which runs *s.* and enters the sea between Pensacola and Mobile.

[There is a bay on the coast of W. Florida, of the same name as the river. The mouth of the river is about 10 leagues *e.* of Mobile Point, and four *w.* of the bar of Pensacola. The entrance is narrow, with a bar of six feet, but afterwards it widens considerably. This was formerly the boundary between Florida and Louisiana, dividing the French and Spanish dominions. The river stretches in one place *n. e.* where it goes within a mile of the great lagoon *w.* of the entrance of Pensacola harbour.]

PERDOMO, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil, in the kingdom of Quito and district of Machala; it runs *w.* and enters the sea in the Gulf of Guayaquil in lat. 3° *s.*

PERDOMO, some banks of sand which have been formed at its entrance by the wind, and which often, in some degree, shift their situation.

PERE, LE, a small island near the coast of the province and government of Guayana.

PEREBERA, a large river of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and laves on the *n.* the settlement of Ramada; and then runs into the N. Sea, forming a great bay, but which is exposed and shallow: its mouth is in lat. 11° 16′ *n.*

PERECIPE, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil: it rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Querurupa and Paruipa.

PEREDO, a point on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

PEREGRINA, a settlement and *asiento* of silver mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán and kingdom of Nueva España.

PEREIRA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil, on the shore of the river Aracai, near the coast.

PEREIRAS, a bar of the coast of the province and *captainship* of Marañan and kingdom of Brazil. It is close to the island Santa Ana, one of those at the mouth of the river Maranon.

PEREJA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil; which rises in the mountains near the coast, runs *n.* between the rivers Tapicuru and Canchug, and enters the sea in the bay of Marañon.

PEREQUETE, a river of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Peronomé, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; it rises in the mountains of the settlement of Capira, and enters the S. Sea in the Bay and Gulf of Panamá, opposite the island Taboga.

PERES, River of the, in the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles; it rises at the foot of the great mountain of La Calebasse, runs from *n. e.* to *s. w.* and enters the sea between the river Blanches and fort S. Pierre.

[PERES Island, or CONSTANTINE PERES, on the coast of Chile, S. America. It is opposite to Port Coral. On this island is a fort called Mansera, and on the back of the island there is an entrance for boats into the harbour of Baldivia.]

PEREZ, or CAYOS DE DIEGO, some shoals near the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, opposite the bay of Cochinos.

[PERGAMINO, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the road from Buenos Ayres to Cordova, and about 100 miles from the former. Lat. 33° 53′ 28″, long. 60° 43′ 5″.]

PERGAMINO, a fortress of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It is small and of wood, but having a good ditch and drawbridge, with four pieces of cannon, and a sufficient number of arms to withstand the Pampas Indians of the frontier. Here resides an officer with four detachments from the capital, from whence the fortress is 44 leagues distant; in the road which leads to Lima.

PERGUICOS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil; it rises near the coast, runs *n*: between the rivers Caimindey and Maripe, and enters the sea.

PERIBAN, a settlement and capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xiquilpa in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán and kingdom of Nueva España; it is of an hot temperature, and contains a convent of the religious of San Francisco, with one of the best temples in that kingdom. The population is composed of 100 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 66 of Tarascos Indians, who make many cups of pumpkins, in which the place abounds; and these they paint in a very beautiful manner, so that they are greatly esteemed, and form the principal branch of the commerce of the place: 80 leagues *w*. of Mexico, in long. 270° 30′, lat. 21° 15′.

PERIBOACK, a small river of Canada in N. America, which rises from a small lake, runs *s*. and enters the lake San Juan.

PERICO, a settlement of the province and government of *Jaen de Bracamoros* in the kingdom of *Quito*.

PERICO, another settlement, in the province and government of Tucumán, of the district of the city of Jujui, on the shore of the river of the same name.

PERICO, some islands of the S. Sea in the Gulf of Panamá, which forms a capacious port fit for smaller vessels, and well sheltered from the winds; but these vessels cannot ride up to the road of the city, since the port is dry at low water. These islands are two leagues *s*. of the city, in lat. 8° 56′ *n*.

PERICO, the aforesaid river, of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Jujui; from whence it is three leagues distant; in the road which leads to Lima. At this river many accidents have occurred in crossing it when much swollen.

PERICO, another, a small river of the province of Gairá in the government of Paraguay. It runs *n*. and enters the Ibay.

PERIJA, a city of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded on the *n*. shore of the river of its name, 25 miles from the lake of Maracaibo, at the entrance, in the *n*. coast.

PERIJA, the aforesaid river, rises in the *sierra* of the Pintados Indians of the province of Santa Marta, runs *e*. irrigating a large valley to which it gives its name, and empties itself in the lake of Maracaibo by the *w*. side.

PERITIBA, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w*. and enters the great river Curitiva.

PERITIBI, a lake of Canada, in the limits dividing this territory from the land of Labrador.

PERITO, or PIRITU, [in Morse called PERITAS ISLANDS,] some small isles near the coast of the province and government of Cumana, between Unare and Cumanagoto.

PERITOES, a warlike nation of Indians of Nueva Andalucía to the *w*. bounded *e*. by the nation of the Palenques and by the territory of the jurisdiction of Cumaná.

PERKINS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the parish and district of Santiago, situate near the *w*. coast.

[PERKINS, Port, lies on the *s*. *w*. of Washington's Isle, on the *n*. *w*. coast of N. America. See MAGEE'S SOUND.]

[PERKIOMY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county.]

PERLA, LA, a small isle of the N. Sea, situate near the coast of the island Martinique, in the *n*. part, between the islands of Predicador and La Capilla de Santa Cruz.

PERLA, a river of the island of Guadaloupe, which rises in the mountains, runs *n*. *w*. and enters the sea in the Grand Ance at the back of the Gros Morne.

PERLAS, some islands of the N. Sea, and in the Bay and Gulf of Panamá, of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme. They are many, and in them are established a certain portion of Negro slaves belonging to the inhabitants of that capital, employed in the fisheries for pearl, which are found in great abundance, and are of a great size and fine quality. In these islands are found much maize, plantains, *yucas*, fish, and game; on all of which the Negroes feed. They are about 45 miles from the city of Panamá.

PERLAS, some other islands, near the coast of the province and government of Honduras, in N. America. They are many, but all small, and situate near those of the Indians and Zambos, the Mosquitoes, and those of the Manglares, situate in about lat. 12° 44′ *n*. long. 82° 30′ *w*.

PERLAS, a bay, situate about 35 miles *w*. from the above islands.

PERLAS, a point of land, or cape of the coast, in the province and government of Nicaragua and kingdom of Guatemala. It has this name, since anciently in that pearls were found, though this be not the case at the present day.

PERLAS, a bay on the coast of the *w*. head

and extremity of Hispaniola, in that part possessed by the French, between the Cape of Los Locos and the Plata Forma.

PERLAS, a river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America, which runs *s. s. w.* then turns *s.* and enters the Lake Pontchartrain.

[PERLICAN, OLD, an indifferent ship-road, with rocky ground on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland Island, two leagues *s. w.* by *s.* of Breakheart Point. Sherwick is the name of its *n.* point.].

[PERLICAN, NEW, a noted harbour on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland Island, eight leagues *w. s. w.* of Old Perlican, and five leagues from Random Head. It has a wide and safe entrance, and ships may ride in it landlocked from all winds in from 10 to 5 fathoms water.]

PERNAMBUCO, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil; bounded *n.* and *e.* by the sea, *s.* by the *captainship* of Bahia, and *w.* by the province and government of Piauh. This captainship-general of Pernambuco is about 470 miles in extent from *n.* to *s.* and about 370 from *e.* to *w.* and is irrigated by the rivers Tapados, Bibiribe, Camuri, Cenebi, Periperi, S. Miguel, Cururui, Vazabazas, S. Francisco, Inaya, Galiole, Parachuy, Parapinzingua, Poyuca, and many others.

It abounds greatly in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil-wood, in the which its chief commerce consists; as also in sugar, which it manufactures in great quantities, and sends to Portugal. The climate of this province is for the most part hot, and in the interior of the country moist, on account of the waters which become stagnant, as unable to pass through the thickness of the woods.

The king, Don Juan III. of Portugal, gave this territory as a property to Don Duarte Coello Pereyra, third son of Gonzalo Pirez Coello, Lord of Filgueiras, for the great services he had performed in India. He arrived here accompanied with many noble families, with a great store of arms, provisions, and necessaries; but finding an extraordinary resistance on the part of the barbarian Cahetes Indians, who had the dominion of that whole country as far as the river of S. Francisco, being aided by some French, he was forced to dispute that ground inch by inch which had been granted to him by leagues; and in one of the encounters he was badly wounded: but he, nevertheless, kept on acquiring greater portions of territory by degrees, and founded different settlements; whither, allured by his generosity and the fertility of the country, many Portugueze of noble and opulent families came to establish themselves: and who have left descendants who shed a lustre on their forefathers.

The Dutch invaded and took possession of this province in 1630, keeping it till 1632, when it was recovered by the Portugueze. The male line of its first possessor having been extinct, this province was added to the crown. The capital is the city of Olinda, which has also the name of Pernambuco; and the other settlements of which it is composed are the towns of

S. Cosme and S. Damian, or Igarazú,	Alagoas del Norte,
Serinhaem, or Villahermosa,	S. Antonio,
Puerto Calvo,	S. Miguel,
	Alagoas del Sur,
	Penedo.

[Pernambuco (says Mr. Grant) formerly contained above a hundred sugar plantations, extensive forests, well-cultivated fields, and a great profusion of the most delicious fruits. It formerly produced, at every return, more than 15,000 chests of sugar, but at present it scarcely furnishes 4000.

The population of this province was, several years ago, including Negroes, people of colour, and Indians, estimated at about 90,000; but since this period many families have emigrated to Paraguay, Peru, and Chile. This emigration has principally arisen from the embarrassments occasioned by the debts with which this province is loaded. The settlement of Penedo, situate on the *n.* shore of the river St. Francis, terminates this province to the *s.* as the island of Tamaraca terminates it on the *n.* The entrance into the sea by the said river St. Francis, is well defended by the fort of S. Mauricius, which the Portuguese have had the precaution to build in the vicinity.

The island of Fernando de Noronha, which lies at the distance of 50 leagues from the coast of Pernambuco, is nevertheless included under the jurisdiction of this *captainship*. The Portugueze, after having for many years deserted this island, returned to it in 1738; and, under the persuasion that the French East India Company intended to take possession of it, erected seven strong forts for its defence. These forts are provided with artillery, and garrisoned with regular troops, which are relieved every six months.

A few exiles, a small number of indigent *Mustees*, and the Indians employed on the public works, compose the whole of the inhabitants of this island. No kind of plantations have ever succeeded, though the soil is good, on account

of the dryness of the climate; whole years frequently elapsing without any rain.

From December till April turtles constitute the only food of the inhabitants; after this period they disappear, and leave them solely dependent on the provisions sent from the continent.

There are two very good harbours in the island, where ships of any size may ride in safety, except during the prevalence of *n.* and *w.* winds. See Index to additional matter respecting the history of Brazil, cap. i.]

PERNAMBUCO, the capital of the above *captainship*.

[PERNAMBUCO, another *captainship*, included in that above described.]

PERO, a small river of the province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in N. America. It runs *e.* and enters the Bassin des Mines of the bay of Fundy. In its vicinity a silver mine has been discovered.

PEROCHICO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcadía mayor* of Guimeo in Nueva España; it contains 110 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, and is *w.* of its capital.

PEROHIBE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil, on the shore of the river Itamán, near the sea-coast.

PEROQUET, a small island near the coast of the river St. Lawrence, in the country and land of Labrador, opposite the island of Anticosti.

PEROTE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcadía mayor* of Xicayán in Nueva España. It is of a cold and dry temperature, from the soil being sandy, but enjoys a pleasant and salutary air: although this is hindered from blowing from the *s. e.* by the great mountain, called Cofre de Perote, one of the loftiest in that kingdom, and which is discovered more than 20 leagues at sea, being nearly of the same height with the volcano of Orizaba, and both of them serving as a landmark to make the port of Vera Cruz. The expansion of its skirts are equal to its height; since it extends from *n.* to *s.* for upwards of six leagues, all of which are of *serranías*, and from which flow down many streams, forming at some of the tops various lakes, which remain the whole year round.

This mountain is covered with firs and other trees of immense size, and principally with sabins, from which they cut very large and thick planks. But the greatest advantage made of this tree is when they distil it over a fire and extract a great quantity of tar; which is carried to Vera Cruz for careening vessels. On the skirts of this mountain graze infinite numbers of large and small cattle; since it is, in every part, fertile, pleasant, and abounding in pasture.

The population of the settlement is composed of 86 families of Spaniards, 46 of *Mustees*, 30 of Mulattoes, and 27 of Indians, who speak the Castillian idiom with the same perfection as the Spaniards. It has a convent of the religious of the order of La Caridad, with the dedicatory title of San Hipolito. These are dedicated to give hospitality to poor Europeans who arrive in the fleets which pass by here; curing such as are sick, and exercising themselves in works of piety. The expense of this laudable establishment is defrayed by five cultivated estates, and 11 *ranchos* in its district. Ten leagues *n.* of its capital.

[PEROTE, (the ancient Pinahuizapan). The small fortress of San Carlos de Perote is situate in the intendancy of Vera Cruz, and to the *n.* of the town of Perote. It is rather an armed station than a fortress. The surrounding plains are very barren, and covered with pumice-stone. There are no trees, with the exception of a few solitary trunks of cypress and molina. Height of Perote 2353 metres, or 7719 feet.]

[PERPETUA, Cape, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America. Lat. 44° 26′ *n.* Long. 124° 8′ *w.* Variation of the compass in the year 1779, 17° 50′ *e.*]

PERPURA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which enters the sea between the rivers Yaguaribe and Guarahú.

PERQUILABQUEN, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and unites itself with that of Castillo to enter the Longomilla.

[PERQUIMONS, a county of Edenton district, N. Carolina, bounded *w.* by Chowan county, and *e.* by Pasquotank, from which last it is separated by the river Pasquotank, a water of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5440 inhabitants, of whom 1878 are slaves.]

PERQUIMONS, a maritime county of the district of Edenton in N. Carolina.

PERQUIMONS, a river which enters the sea in the strait of Albemarle.

PERRO-PUNTA, or DOG-POINT, is on the coast of the province and government of Florida.

PERRO, CABEZA DEL, a point of land of the island of Tortuga, on the side of that called Del Leste.

PERRO, BOCA DEL, a settlement of the island of Cuba; on the *n.* coast.

PERRO, a river of the province and govern-

ment of Mérida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *e.* and enters the Apure.

PERROQUETS, Islands of the, in the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French, at the entrance of the river Oyapoco.

PERROS, or Dog Islands, on the coast of the province and government of Florida; opposite the river Apalachicola. Between them and the coast is a narrow channel called Of Barks, fit only for the navigation of small vessels.

PERSI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Brazil, which enters the sea between the Manetuba and the point of Vul.

[PERSON, a new county in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 19 miles *n.* of Hillsborough, and 15. *e.* of Caswell new court-house.]

PERTH-AMBOY, a city, the capital of the county of Middlesex in the province of New Jersey of N. America, thus called by Jacob Drumond, Count of Perth, and one of the ancient proprietors. It is in a most beautiful situation, namely, at the mouth of the river Raritan, which here forms at its entrance into the sea a large and handsome bay, capable of containing 500 vessels. But with all these advantages the town has flourished but moderately, since it consists of only 40 small houses besides the governor's. The plan which was formed by the Scotch was very grand, and they laid out 1070 acres of ground, divided into equal parts for purchasers to build on, reserving four acres for a public market, and three for store-houses, which, if they had been finished, according to the projection, would have vied with any of the finest cities in N. America.

[This city lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. Vessels from sea may enter it on one side, in almost any weather. It is a port of entry and post-town; but although it is admirably situated for trade, and the legislature has given every encouragement to induce merchants to settle here, it is far from being in a flourishing state. It now contains about 60 houses, and carries on a small trade to the W. Indies. Its exports for a year, ending September 30, 1794, were to the value of 58,159 dollars. It is 20 miles *s. w.* of New York, and 53 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 31′ *n.* Long. 74° 20′ 30″ *w.*]

PERTIGALETE, a river of the province and government of Cumaná in Nueva Andalucia.

PERTUIS, a [illegible] bay on the *s.* coast of the island Jamaica.

PERU, an extensive kingdom or empire of S. America, anciently governed by its own sovereigns, and now subject to the king of Spain, who sends thither a viceroy. It was discovered by Francisco Pizarro, Marquis of Los Charcas and Atavillos, in 1526, in the reign of the emperor Atahuallpa, whom some improperly called Atabaliba. This same discoverer began its conquest in 1531. It was formerly called Biru, from the name of a *cacique*, or prince, of one of its states on the coast of the Pacific. Some assert that the word Peru comes from Beru, a river which enters itself into that sea, and which was the first passed by the same Pizarro. Others give its origin from a promontory of the same coast, which at that time was called Pelu.

The limits of this kingdom have been various, according to the difference of the governments. At present its jurisdiction extends to the three audiences of Lima, Charcas, and Chile; separating that of Quito, which is dependent upon the government of the viceroyalty of Santa Fé de Bogota, both in ecclesiastical and temporal concerns. The government of Peru begins from the Gulf of Guayaquil to the *s.*, that is, at Cape Blanco, and from the *corregimiento* of Truxillo, which extends as far as Tumbez, in lat. 3° 25′ *s.* as far as the Desert of Atacama, the *n.* boundary of the kingdom of Chile. It is thus 432 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and comprehending the kingdom of Chile as far as the lands of Magellan, that is, as far as lat. 57° *s.* Its measure from pole to pole is upwards of 1069 leagues. It has for limits on the *e.* the mountains which divide it from the kingdom of Brazil, on the celebrated line called Of Demarcation, or Alexandrian, drawn by Pope Alexander VI., determining the extent of the empire between the Spaniards and Portuguese of the new world. It is bounded *w.* by the Pacific or S. Sea, and its greatest extent here is 558 leagues.

The ancient Indians called this country Tavantin-suyu, which signifies, the four parts.—That of the *e.* in which is the imperial city of Cuzco, they called Colla-suyu, or eastern part of the empire; that of the *w.* Chinchay-suyu; that of the *n.* Anti-suyu; and that of the *s.* Conti-suyu. This great country is divided into 96 provinces, in the district of the three aforefaid audiences; and as to its spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns into an archbishopric and 11 bishoprics. The proper language of the natives is the Que-

chuan or Quichuan; but this is divided into many dialects, and is commonly known by the name of the Inca tongue, and is spoken by all the Indians, and many of the Spaniards. The greater part also of the places, rivers, and mountains, keep the old names given them by the natives, and retain the same signification; as will be observed in the following Catalogue, to which the corresponding Spanish titles are annexed:

Angas-mayu,	Rio Verde.
Ango-yacu,	Aqua Glutinosa.
Cachi-mayu,	Rio de Sal.
Cara,	Piel.
Chaqui,	Lugar de Piedra.
Chaqui-yacu,	Agua de Pié.
Chingacuchuscas,	Los que tienen la Nariz partida.
Chita,	Cabra.
Chumbe,	Frente.
Chupas,	Cola.
Chuqui-mayu,	Rio Triste.
Cocha-Pampa,	Llanura de Lago.
Cuy-cocha,	Lago de Conejos.
Guairá,	Viento.
Guano,	Estiercol.
Guarco,	Peso.
Guascar,	Cuerda.
Hambato,	Bota.
Hambi,	Remedio.
Hatun-colla,	Altura Grande.
Hatun-rucana,	Vejez Grande, Dedo Grande.
Huaca,	Sepulcro.
Huallahuangahuaicu,	Profundidad de Cuervos.
Huambra,	Niño.
Huarmi-cocha,	Lago de Mugeres.
Laxa,	Piedra.
Llatacunga,	Cuello Desnudo.
Llulla,	Mentira.
Loro-cocha,	Lago del Papagayo.
Manta,	Cobertura.
Mayu,	Rio.
Muyumuyu,	Alrededor.
Muyu-pampa,	Llanura Sembrada.
Papallacta,	Tierra de Papas.
Parihuana-cocha,	Lago de Paros.
Paya,	Vieja.
Pisco,	Aves.
Pisco-pampa,	Llanura de Páxaros.
Piti,	Pedazo.
Pucuna,	Loco.
Puma-cocha,	Lago de Leones.
Puma-llacta,	Tierra de Leones.
Puma-tampu,	Mansion de Leones.
Puyuc-yacu,	Agua de Nieves.
Quero,	Leño.
Quilca,	Carta.
Quillasinga,	Nariz de la Luna.
Quispíquanchi,	Fuga.
Rucana,	Vejez, Dedo.
Rumiñavi,	Ojo de Piedra.
Rumi-pampa,	Llanura de Piedras.
Runa-huanac,	Cauto del Peligro.
Sara-yacu,	Agua de Maiz.
Simi-jaca,	Piedra con Boca Abierta.
Sinarucu,	Como Viejo.
Sullana,	Aborto.
Sungu,	Corazon.
Tapu,	Preguntador.
Taucas,	Monton.
Tihuanacu,	Sentados Juntos.
Titi-caca,	Monte de Plomo.
Tungurahua,	Cuello Alto.
Turu-pampa,	Llanura de Lodo.
Tuta-pisco,	Ave Matutina.
Ucuntaya,	Pais Interior.
Ucu-pampa,	Campo Profundo.
Uramarca,	Pais Inferior.
Urcu-pampa,	Campo de Montes.
Utspa-llacta,	Tierra de Cenizas.
Villca-pampa,	Llanura Cavernosa.
Yaguar-cocha,	Lago de Sangre.
Yaguar-singu,	Corazon de Sangre.
Yanacunas,	Criados.
Yapuis,	Arador.
Yura,	Arbol.

The ancient religion of Peru was the idolatrous worship of the sun, from which they thought that their emperors, the Incas, were descended. They acknowledged and adored an invisible and supreme being, whom they called Pachacamac, that is, creator and preserver of the universe. The founder of the monarchy of Peru was Manco Capac, in company with Mama Ocllo his sister; and this empire remained for a series of 17 Incas monarchs, until the reign of Sayri-Tupac, who was the last; and renounced the throne to the king of Spain, embracing the Catholic religion, and taking the name of Diego Sayri-Tupac-Inca.

This empire is peopled with many barbarous nations, who live in the woods and on the mountains like wild beasts. Many of them have embraced the Catholic faith, and have become reduced to a civilized state of life in the cities and

settlements which have been founded by the Spaniards. They are robust, pacific, and kind: their predominant vice is drunkenness; but they are ingenious and easily imitate whatever they see. Since the conquest, the Spaniards have been established amongst them, and the descendants of these they call Creoles and Peruleros, a race at once clever, valorous, and docile, of fine temper, excellent understanding, and greatly attached to strangers: but they have been without instruction or reward; or they would otherwise have made the greatest progress in literature, and carried the arts in this country to the highest pitch; since, under all their disadvantages, there have not been wanting amongst them, men who have excelled in arms and letters.

The European Spaniards are called Chapetones, and are nearly all devoted to commercial pursuits. Some established themselves here, and formed new families; whilst others, after having made their fortunes, with great fatigues and perils by land and sea, returned to Europe. The English, French, and Dutch, have attempted several times to establish themselves in Peru; but their views have always been defeated by the Spanish government, who were aware of the immense treasures they derived from it in gold, silver, jewels, quicksilver, copper, dyes, woods, balsams, spices, *zarzaparilla*, *baynilla*, bark, *cacao*, and a thousand other drugs and productions, not to mention animals, fruits, birds, and fish, in which a regular account will be given in each of the articles of the 98 provinces and *corregimientos* or governments into which this kingdom is divided, and which are as follows:

Provinces of Peru in the district of the audience of Lima.

Cercado,	Huailas,
Chancay,	Caxatambo,
Santa,	Huanuco,
Truxillo,	Tarma,
Saña,	Canta,
Piura,	Guarochiri,
Caxamarca,	Yauyos,
Luya and Chillaos,	Xauxa,
Guamachuco,	Cañete,
Chachapoyas,	Ica,
Patáz,	Castro Virreyna,
Huamalies,	Angaraes,
Conchucos,	Guancavelica,
Parinacochas,	Quispicanche,
Abancay,	Canes and Canches,
Cuzco,	Aimaraez,
Paucartambo,	Urubamba,
Huanta,	Guamanga,
Lucanas,	Andahuailas,
Camaná,	Vilcashuaman,
Arequipa,	Cotabamba,
Moquehua,	Calca and Lares,
Arica,	Chilques and Masques,
Collahuas, or Cailloma,	Chumbivilcas.
Condesuyos de Arequipa,	

The above amount to 50, reckoning as a province the jurisdiction of Cercado of Lima and the city of Cuzco, which have *corregidors*.

In the district of the audience of Charcas,

Lampa,	Chayanta, or Charcas,
Carabaya,	Pilaya, or Paspaya,
Asangaro,	Cochabamba,
Chucuito,	Pumabamba,
Paucar-colla,	Tomina,
Pacajes, or Verenguela,	Atacama,
	Lipes,
Omasuyos,	Yamparaes,
Larecaja,	Paraguay,
La Paz,	Tucumán,
Sicasica,	Buenos Ayres,
Oruro,	Apolabamba,
Paria,	Mizque,
Carangas,	Santa Cruz de la Sierra,
Porco,	
Potosi,	Tarija.

These amount to 30.

In the district of the audience of Santiago of Chile.

Cuyo,	Itata,
Copiapó,	Chillán,
Serena, or Coquimbo,	Rede, or Estancia del Rey,
Quillota,	
Aconcagua,	Puchacay,
Santiago,	La Concepcion,
Melipilla,	Valdivia,
Rancagua,	Chiloe, or Castro,
Colcagua,	Las Islas de Juan Fernandez.
Maule,	

Besides the above, this kingdom includes the immense countries and provinces of Chaco, the Moxos, Chiquitos, Baures, Chunchos, Lamas, and Araucanos Indians, amongst whom the Jesuits had established and held very flourishing missions.

The first bishops in Peru were Fernando de Luque and Olivera, native of Andalucia, with title of bishop of Tumbez in 1531, and *Fr.* Vicente de Valverde, a Dominican, native of Oro-

pesa, with title of bishop of Cuzco, in 1538; and who was put to death by the Indians of La Puná. The archbishopric of Lima has for suffragan the bishops of Cuzco, Santiago de Chile, Concepcion de Chile, Guamanca, Arequipa, Truxillo, Quito, and Panamá; and the archbishopric of La Plata those of La Paz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Buenos Ayres, Tucumán, and Paraguay. This vast empire is governed by a viceroy, who resides at Lima, this being the capital and metropolis. He has the title of governor and captain-general of all the kingdoms and provinces of Peru, and is president of the royal audience and chancery of Lima; this being the authority on which depend the other magistracies and tribunals, civil and criminal. The provinces are governed, some by governors, and others by *corregidors* nominated by the king, and in some settlements there remain the old *caciques*, or Indian governors, though under subordination to the former powers. The Indians pay an annual tribute to the king, the which is more moderate with regard to such as voluntarily acknowledged their obedience, and proportionably larger to those who were subjected by force of arms: and, again, there are some entirely free from this exaction, namely, those who are descendants of the first allies of the Spaniards, and who assisted them in their conquests.

Catalogue of the barbarous nations and principal places of Peru.

Cities.

Almagro,
Arequipa,
Arica,
Bella Vista,
Carrion,
Castro-Virreyna,
Caxamarca,
Chachapoyas,
Chuquisaca, or La Plata, or Charcas,
Cuzco,
Guamanga,
Guancabelica,
Guanuco,
Ica,
Lamas,
Lima,
Mizque,
Moquehua,
Moyobamba,
Nasca,
Oropesa,
Paz,
Pisco,
Piura,
Poto,
Potosí,
Puno,
Saña,
S. Juan del Oro,
Santa,
Tarija,
Tarma,
Trùxillo,
Victoria.

Barbarous Nations.

Abiticas,
Acos,
Achives,
Amamazos,
Ancas, or Angas,
Angaraes,
Aruporecas,
Asapupenas,
Atavillos,
Aullagas.
Autis,
Ayahuacas,
Ayaviris,
Aimaraes,
Borillos,
Boros,
Calca and Lares,
Callisecas,
Calluas,
Canisienes,
Cavinas,
Cabos,
Cenomonas,
Charcas,
Chinataguas,
Chiquiguanitas,
Chiriguanos,
Chiucas,
Choromoros,
Chucunas,
Chunanas,
Chunchos,
Chupachos,
Chuscos,
Ciriones,
Cocmonomas,
Coniguas,
Coscaocoas,
Coseremonianos,
Fimayos,
Guatahuahuas,
Guatinguapas,
Guailas,
Hancohualluas,
Huancas,
Huaras,
Hubinas,
Ibitas,
Ipillos,
Lamas,
Matupeyapes,
Masques,
Masteles,
Mailonas,
Mogolves,
Motilones,
Moxos,
Mures,
Nindasos,
Pacajes,
Panataguas,
Payansos,
Purasicas,
Quechuas,
Raches,
Taucas,
Xamoros,
Zepatos.

Rivers.

Amarumayu,
Apere,
Apiochana,
Apurimac,
Boca de Pan,
Cabirecú,
Cachi-mayú,
Calla-huaya,
Caravaillo,
Castela,
Caica-mayu,
Chila,
Chuqui-mayu,
Coroico,
Corurula,
De la Sal,
Desaquadero,
Enin,
Guazumiri,
Guaura,
Huambra,
Iraibi,
Itenes,
Lircay,
Mages,
Mala,
Manica,
Pacas-mayu,
Paravari,
Paria,
Pilco-mayu,
Pocona,
Rimác,
Sama,
Tambo,
Ucupampa,
Xauxa,
Yetau.

Lakes.

Aullaga,
Cayubabas,
Chihuata,
Chinchaicocha,
Cullué,
Huaichao,
Huaillarun,
Jacabamba,

Lauri-cocha,
Loro-cocha,
Paria,
Parina-cocha,
Patan-cocha,
Punrun,
Puna-cocha,
Tiella-cocha,
Titicaca,
Vilafro.

Mountains.

Abitanis,
Acacuña,
Acochala,
Ananca,
Andes,
Aporoma,
Arauro,
Arcota,
Arirahua,
Aupillan,
Cara-huagra,
Carangas,
Chocaya,
Chumbilla,
Condonoma,
Huantajaya,
Huatiapa,
Huayana-putina,
Julcamarca,
Laicacota,
Omate,
Oruro,
Popo,
Porco,
Poto,
Potosí,
Sahuancuca,
Santa Juana,
Sunchull,
Tampaya,
Ucuntaya.

Ports.

Acari,
Arantác,
Atacama
Callao,
Casma,
Chancay,
Chancall
Cherrepe,
Chule,
Guacho,
Guanchoco,
Guarco,
Hilo,
Huanape,
Ilai,
Iqueique,
Malabrigo,
Paita,
Pisagua,
Quemado,
Tarapaya,
Tongora,
Tumbez.

Promontories.

Acari,
Acaquini,
Atico,
Blanco,
Chao,
Corrientes,
Del Ago,
Ferol,
Hilo,
Moreno,
Negrillos,
Paita,
Piedra,
Quemado,
S. Antonio,
S. Jorge,
S. Nicolas,
Tarapaca.

Islands.

Asia,
Cocos,
Dogs Island,
Guano,
Guara,
Huanape,
Iqueique,
Lobos,
Mancera,
Nonura,
S. Lorenzo,
S. Martin.

Bays.

S. Fernando,
Guarochiri.

[For the chronological series of the Inca Emperors of Peru, given by Alçedo; see the end of the following additional matter.

Additional Information respecting thi kingdom of Peru.

1. *Climate, Soil, and Productions.* — 2. *Mines, Exports, and Imports.* — 3. *Population.* — 4. *Revolutions.* — 5. *Traits of the Religion of the Aborigines.* — 6. *Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*

1. *Climate, Soil, and Productions.*—From the situation of this country, which is within the torrid zone, it is natural to suppose that it would be almost uninhabitable; but the Andes Mountains being on the one side, and the S. Sea on the other, it is not so hot as tropical countries in general are; and in some parts it is disagreeably cold. In one part are mountains of a stupendous height and magnitude, having their summits covered with snow; on the other, volcanoes flaming within, while their summits, chasms, and apertures, are involved in ice. The plains are temperate, the beaches and vallies hot; and lastly, according to the diposition of the country, its high or low situation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable that in some places it never rains, which defect is supplied by a dew that falls every night and sufficiently refreshes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the rivers, the soil is usually very fertile; but along the sea-coast it is a barren sand. Vast numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took possession of that country; these are now so increased that they run wild, and are hunted like game. This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate, and most of those in Europe. The culture of maize, of *pimento*, and of cotton, which was found established there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, *cassava*, potatoes, sugar, and of the olive and vine is attended to. The goat has thriven very well; but the sheep have degenerated, and their wool is become extremely coarse.

There are certain waters in this country which in their course turn into stone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *coppey*, resembling pitch and tar, and used by seamen for the same purpose. On the coast of Guayaquil and Guate-

mala are found a certain species of snails, which yield the purple dye so celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have supposed to have been lost. The shell that contains them is fixed to rocks watered by the sea. It is of the size of a large nut. Various methods are used to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in lustre or permanence.

Here is also found a new substance, called the platina, and which may be considered as an eighth metal. In its native state it is mixed with gold and iron, and this at first gave rise to a suspicion that it was nothing more than a combination of these two metals; but late experiments of chemists fully prove, that it is a pure and simple metal, with properties peculiar to itself. It cannot be affected by any simple acid, or by any known solvent, except the *aqua regia;* it will not tarnish in the air, neither will it rust; it unites to the fixedness of gold, and to the property it has of not being susceptible of destruction, a hardness almost equal to that of iron, and a much greater difficulty of fusion. It is of an intermediate colour between that of iron and silver; it can be forged and extended into thin plates; and when dissolved in *aqua regia*, it may be made to assume, by precipitation, an infinite diversity of colours; and Count Milby has succeeded in varying these precipitates so much, that he has a picture painted, in the colouring of which there is scarce any thing but platina made use of. Upon the whole, from considering the advantages of the platina, we cannot but conclude that this metal deserves, at least, from its superiority to all others, to share the title of *king of metals*, of which gold has so long been in possession.

The Peruvian bark, so famous at present for curing intermittent fevers, is likewise found here. The tree from which it is taken grows upon the slope of mountains, and is about the size of a common cherry tree. It is distinguished into three kinds; the red, yellow, and the white; but the red is found to be the best and most efficacious. The Jesuits carried this bark to Rome as early as 1639; but the natives are supposed to have been acquainted with its medicinal qualities many ages before.

2. *Mines, Exports and Imports*—In the *n.* parts of Peru are several gold mines; but those of silver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potosi. Nature never afforded to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, such rich mines as those of Potosi. These famous mines were accidentally discovered in the year 1545, in this manner. An Indian, named Hualpa, one day following some deer, which made directly up the hill of Potosi, came to a steep craggy part of the hill, and the better to enable him to climb up, laid hold of a shrub which came up by the roots, and laid open a mass of silver ore. He for some time kept it a secret, but afterwards revealed it to his friend Guanca, who, because he would not discover to him the method of refining it, acquainted the Spaniard his master, named Valaroel, with the discovery. Valaroel registered the mine in 1545; and from that time till 1638 these mines of Potosi had yielded 95,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a year.

But the annual sum derived from these mines according to the latest accounts, and as calculated from the produce of the royal duties, and therefore considerably under the truth, amounts to 3,400 Spanish marks of pure gold, and 513,000 ditto of pure silver. The value in dollars of both is 5,317,988; the gold being estimated at 145 $\frac{8}{17}$ dollars, and the silver at 9 $\frac{4}{16}$ dollars the Spanish mark. Besides this, we must add for contraband 922,012 dollars; and the total produce will then be 6,240,000.

The following comparison of the value of the exports of that kingdom to Europe, at different periods of the last century, will show the growth and improvement of its commerce.

	DOLLARS.
Annual exports of Peru to Europe for 1714 to 1739, while the system of the Galleons continued - - - -	2,125,00
——— from 1748 to 1778, while the trade was carried on by register ships - - - - - - - -	4,260,47
——— from 1785 to 1794, since the establishment of the system of free trade. - - - - -	6,686,8

According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Peru and Chile in 1803, amounted to 11,500,000, and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 4,000,000 dollars, besides 8,000,000 dollars in specie.

3. *Population.*—The population of Peru, 1796, appears from the Viagero Universal and Alvear y Ponce, to amount in 1796, to 1,445,00 souls, and that of Chile to 720,000, in 1806. But Mr. Walton greatly exceeds this estimate, for he states the number of inhabitants in this vicero alty, in the year 1812, as follows:

Indians, men, women and children -	2,846,351
Mulattoes, Mestizos, Sambos, Quadroons, Negroes, men women, and children - - - - - - - - -	1,227,040
Creoles born in Peru, descendants of Spaniards - - - - - - - -	476,593
Spaniards born in Old Spain, residents in Peru - - - - - - - - -	294,412
Inhabitants in Peru - - - - -	4,844,396
Inhabitants in Mexico - - - -	4,798,479
In Mexico and Peru, subjects to Spain	9,642,875

Among all the inhabitants of Peru, pride and laziness are said to be the most predominant passions. Avarice may likewise be attributed to some of them with a great deal of propriety. There is very little commerce in this fine country, except in the cities and large towns, which are described under their respective names. The chief manufactures are carried on by the Indians; these consist chiefly of leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and earthen ware; in the fabrication of which they are said to be peculiarly ingenious. The Indians and Negroes are forbidden, under the severest penalties, to intermarry; for division between these two classes, is the greatest instrument, in which the Spaniards trust for the preservation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a viceroy, who is absolute; but it being impossible for him to superintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the several audiences and courts, established at different places throughout his territories. At Lima there is a treasury court for receiving a fifth of the mines, and certain taxes paid by the Indians, which belong to the king of Spain.

4. *Revolutions.*—About the year 1781, and the same period in which happened the revolution in Santa Fé; an insurrection took place in this kingdom, under the direction of Tupac-Amaru, but which failed from the circumstance of this chief being so enraged against the Spaniards, and desirous of revenging his ancestors, as to have promulgated his resolution of extirpating every other race but the original one of the country; when the *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Creoles being more numerous and better informed than the Indians, united against them, and rendered the attempt abortive.

But the seeds of revolution that have germinated in Mexico, Venezula and La Plata, have struck their roots deep in this kingdom, and although we have not as yet seen the spirit of rebellion which has spread as it were by an electric impulse through the former dominions, manifest itself so frequently and with such violence in Peru, we are, nevertheless, not without sufficient documents to prove that the old government has need of all its energies, and even of submitting to some sacrifices to secure its power.

On this subject the Buenos Ayres Gazette, of the 8th of May 1812, contains the following paragraph:—"It appears that the capital of the kingdom of Peru, alive to the glorious example of the other American provinces, now exhibits some symptoms of rousing itself from the lethargy to which the influence of the despots and their satellites had reduced it. In spite of the attempts to conceal from the Peruvians the desperate situation of the Peninsula, the truth begins to penetrate even into those remote countries; and the day is not far distant when the people, undeceived, and no longer the subjects of delusion, will concur in supporting the great cause of the independence of the new world. On the 4th of March, Abascal, tired of striving against the current of our new system, offered at Lima to instal a junta, provided the presidency was secured to himself, and the expiring government of Cadiz recognized. This concession resulted from a commotion excited among the Mulatto militia, when they were ordered to march to the assistance of Goyoneche. From the above Gazette, it appeared also, that Goyoneche was at the head of 4000 men, and the province of Potosi, with the greater part of the country, still remained faithful in their adherence to the mother country. But the province of Cochabamba continued its connections with the Junta of Buenos Ayres, and was said to have a military force of 4000 men. What was called the auxiliary army of the Junta in that country is commanded by one Pueyredon, but its amount is not stated. See La Plata.

5. *Traits of the Religion of the Aborigines.*—The chief god of the Peruvians was Wiracocha, by whom they understood the maker of all things; next to him they worshipped the Sun, and after him, Thunder. The images of these three they never touched with their bare hands: they worshipped also the Stars, Earth, Sea, Rainbow, Rivers, Fountains, and Trees. They adored also wild beasts, that these might not hurt them; and as marks of devotion, when they travelled, they left in the cross-ways, and dangerous places, old shoes and feathers, and if they had nothing else, stones. They worshipped the Sun, by pulling off the hair from their eye-brows:

when they were in fear, they would touch the Earth and look up to the Sun. They worshipped also the dead bodies of their Emperors, and indeed there was nothing so trifling, but it in some degree excited their fear and veneration. They have some glimmering knowledge of the beginning of the world and of Noah's flood, and they believe in the end of the world, which they are accustomed to dread, whenever the sun is eclipsed; and this luminary they take to be the moon's husband. Their Priests they held in such esteem, that no great matter was undertaken, either by prince or people, without their advice.

None, except themselves, had access to the Idols, and then only when they were clothed in white, and then they would prostrate themselves on the ground. In sacrificing they abstained from women; and some out of zeal would put out their own eyes. They used to consult with the devil, to whom they sacrificed men, and dedicated boys in their temples for sodomy. They had also their temples richly adorned with gold and silver, and their monasteries for priests and sorcerers. Their nuns were so strictly kept, that it was death to be defloured. After 14 years of age they were taken out of the monastery, either to serve their idols (and such must be virgins still) or else to serve as wives and concubines to the Inca, or Emperor. They are very frequent and strict in their confessions, and cheerfully undertake what penance is enjoined them; but the Inca used to confess only to the Sun; after confession they all wash in baths, leaving their sins in the water. They used to sacrifice vegetables, animals, and men, chiefly children, for the health or prosperity of their Inca, and for victory in war. In some places they eat their men-sacrifices, in others they only dried and preserved them in silver coffins. They anointed with blood the faces of their idols, and doors of their temples, or rather slaughter-houses. See Acosta, Cieza, Gomara, &c.

Peruvians, their festival days.—They had feasts and sacrifices every month of the year, in which were offered multitudes of sheep of different colours, which they burned. The Inca's children were dedicated in these feasts; their ears were pierced, then they were wiped, and their faces anointed with blood, in sign that they should be true in their allegiance to their Inca. During the month of this latter festival, no stranger might remain in Cuzco, but at the end thereof they were admitted, and had a morsel of bread presented to each man, that they should by eating thereof testify their fidelity to the Inca. In the second month, which is our January, (for December, in which the sun returns from capricorn, was their first month) they flung the ashes of their sacrifices into the river, following the same six leagues, and praying the river to carry that present to Viracocha. In the three following months, they offered 100 sheep; in the 6th they offered 100 sheep more, and celebrated a feast for their maize-harvest; in the 7th they sacrificed to the sun; in the 8th and 9th month, 200 sheep were offered; in the 10th 100 more; and to the honour of the moon they burned torches, washed themselves, and then were drunk four days together; in the 11th month they offered 100 sheep more, and upon a black sheep poured much *chica* or wine of maize to procure rain; in the 12th month they sacrificed 100 sheep and kept a feast. They had indeed many fasts, when they would continue in mourning and sad procession two days, and the two days after would be spent in feasting, dancing, and drinking. See Jos. Acosta.

Peruvians, their belief of the departed souls.—They believed that the departed souls wandered up and down, and suffered hunger, thirst, and cold; therefore they carried them meat, drink, and clothes. They used also to put gold and silver in their mouths, hands, and bosoms, and indeed much treasure has at times been dug out of their graves. They believed that the souls of good men were at rest in glory. The bodies were honoured after death; sacrifices and garments were offered to them; the best-beloved wife was slain, and attendants of all sorts. To the Inca's ghost young children were sacrificed, and if the father was sick, they would commonly slay the son, thinking this murder should satisfy death for the father. Concerning these and other their impious ceremonies, see Acosta.

6. *Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.*—For this Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the most important places in this kingdom, see the end of the General Preface.]

Chronological Series of the Inca-Emperors who have presided in Peru.

1. *Manco-Inca* was the first who reduced the barbarous Indians to a civilized life in 1100, according to Garcilaso de la Vega, and taught them arts and agriculture. He feigned himself to be son of the Sun, and sent from his father for the good of mankind; in the establishing of which ideas, and also in the foundation of the monarchy itself, he was not a little aided by his sister and wife Mama Ocllo Huaco. The Indians received him as a deity, and gave him the name of Capac

which signifies, Rich in virtue: and they established the insignias of prince in his successors, giving him to wear a turban, which was folded three times round the head with a red arrow pending in front. He made many humane and wise laws; condemning as capital crimes homicide, adultery, and theft; and he commanded that each should select his wife out of his own family, but never till he was 20 years of age. He proposed the adoration of the Sun as the first Divinity, and built to it a temple at Cuzco, and close to it a house for the virgins consecrated to that deity; and these, it appears, should be of the royal blood, or descended of the Incas. His reign is thought to have lasted 40 years, and he left as his successor,

2. *Sinchi-Roca*, first-born of Manco-Capac: he succeeded to the empire of those barbarians, who had been civilized by his father, (the appellation Sinchi signifying Strong,) and he extended his dominion to the *s.* of Cuzco for more than 60 miles, as far as the settlement called Chuncará, and *e.* as far as the shore of the river Cullahuaya, reducing all those nations to his obedience by mild and conciliatory measures. His wife's name was Mama-Cora; by her he had many children, and left the government, at his death, to his first-born, after a 29 years' reign.

3. *Lloque-Yupanqui*, which first name signifies Left-handed; as he was accustomed to this fault, and the second signifying prognosticator, alluding to the victories he foretold. He was the first who embodied an army. He subjected the Canes Indians, then the Ayaviris, and built a fortress called Pucará. He afterwards subjected the provinces of Paucar-Colla and Hatun-Colla, together with other settlements, and extended the empire as far as the channel or waste-water of the lake Titicaca to the *s.* and as far as the *cordillera* of the mountains of the Andes to the *w.* His wife was Mama-Cava, who bare him no other male children than one, who succeeded him. He died at Cuzco, of age 93 years, of which he had reigned 34 years and seven months.

4. *Maita-Capac*, who took the reins of the monarchy, through the death of his father, at the age of 51. He subjected the province of Tia-Huanaca, where he caused fine edifices to be constructed, and obliged, through his fame and reputation in conquests, the settlements of the province of Coc-yaviri to acknowledge their allegiance; as also, to follow their example, the Indians of the provinces of Cauquicura, Mallama, Huarina, Cuchuna, Laricaja, Sancavan, and Collas, though not till he had routed them in a battle fought at the place called Huaichu. He thus extended his empire as far as Caracolla, and as the lake Paria to the *s.* and *e.* as far as the beautiful *llanuras* of Chuqui-apu. He also included in his conquests to the *w.* the provinces of Chumbivillca, Allca, Taurisma, Cota-huahu, Pumatampu, and Parina-cocha, and to the *e.* those of Aruni and Collahua. He had by his wife Mama-Cuca many sons, and died at 91 years of age, leaving his empire to his first-born.

5. *Capac-Yupangui*, who passed with his army the river Auprimac, subjected the nation of the Pitis, and afterwards that of the Aimaraes, in whose territory he caused the fortress of Patirca to be built. He was the first who entered Cuzco, the capital, in triumph. In another expedition he subjected the settlements called Quechuas in the province of Cotapampa and Catanera, and afterwards those of Amampallpa, Hacari, Ubiña, Camaná, Caravilli, Pieta, and Quelca. He then undertook other conquests, namely, those of the provinces of Tapac-ric and Cochapampa, Chayanta and Charcas, and, lastly, those of Curahuaci, Amancay, Surá, Apucará, Rucana and Hatun-Rucana; and, towards the coast of the Pacific Sea, those of Nanasca, Mama and Curiyllpay. He reigned 41 years, and the crown, at his death, descended to his son.

6. *Inca-Roca*, (this name signifying Prudent Prince). His first plans of conquest were against Chinchasuya; when he succeeded in rendering subject to him the nations of Tacmaras and Quinuallas, with the country of Cochacasa and Curampa. He was equally victorious over the Chancas and the nations of Hancohuallo, Utunsulla, Uramarca, and Villca. His second expedition, under the direction of his son Yahuar-huacac, brought under his dominion the settlements of Challa-pampa, Pillcupata, Havisca, and Tuna. The third, which consisted of an army of 30,000 men, made him master of the provinces of Cauquicuri, Pucuna, Muyumuyu, Misqui, Sacaca, Machaca, and Characará. This prince was the first who founded schools for the princes of the blood royal, where they were instructed in the Quipus, which was a certain number of cords of various colours, full of different kinds of knots, and which served as writing. The annalist, or historian of the empire, who preserved them in the temple of the Sun, was called Quipucana, or Keeper of the Quipus. He reigned 51 years, was married to Mama-micay, and succeeded by his son,

7. *Yahuar-Huacac*, (meaning one that weeps blood). He succeeded to Inca Roca, and he had

this name from its being said of him, that he wept blood from his nose. He entrusted to his brother Inca-mota the command of the armies, and conquered Colla-suyu. Jealous of the ferocious and unquiet disposition of his eldest son, Inca-Rapac, he destined him to the employment of watching the cattle of the Temple of the Sun near Cuyco: where it was that Viracocha-Inca, brother of Manco-Capac, had the famous vision, which revealed to him the rebellion which was engendered in the provinces of Chincha-suyu. One should think, that it was some diabolical phantom which had thus appeared to the prince, and he immediately gave all the information to his father, although the latter was backward in crediting what was told him. Be this as it may, it is certain, that three months afterwards an account was received of the insurrection; when Yaguar-Huacac, being greatly terrified, abandoned the court, and fled with his sons and many chieftains into the woods. The son, Inca-Rapac, assembled some people, and, having formed a small but resolute army of 8000 men, went out to meet the rebels; receiving in his march a numerous succour from Rimares and Quechuas; and he thus attacked the enemy, and, after a battle of eight hours, entirely defeated them. He afterwards re-established the peace of the country, and, returning home, he was received with great joy by his father; who honoured him with the *llauto*, or imperial crown, and ceded to him the kingdom; retiring himself into a private life at Muina, where he lived seven years with his wife Mama Chic-ya, and died 85 years of age.

8. *Inca-Rapac*, who, as soon as he began to reign, acquired the name of Vtracocha-Inca, through the vision of the brother of Manco Capac. He caused to be built to him a temple at Caccha, 16 leagues distant from Cuzco to the *s.* He conquered, with an army of 30,000 men, the provinces of Caranca, Ullaca, Llipi, Chicha, Huaytata, Poc-ra, Asancaru, Parcu, Picuy, and Acos: also the Lord of Tucma, or Tucuman, came to Cuzco to render him obedience. The Indians have a tradition from their ancestors, that this prince foretold the entrance of the Spaniards into that kingdom, and that they would destroy the empire of the Incas. He had by his wife Mama-Runtu a son named Inca-Urco, his first-born, and who succeeded him; also another son, named Titu Manco-Capac, afterwards called Pachacutéc. He lived 73 years, and reigned 36.

9. *Inca-Urco*, who had scarcely come to the inheritance of his father's crown, when he was, in eleven days' time, deposed by the grandees and princes of the blood, who could not endure his stupidity. He thus retired into private life, leaving the kingdom in the hands of his brother Titu Manco-Capac.

10. *Pachacutéc*, thus called in memory of his having been established in the empire the first year after the government of his father; and his name signifies literally, He that gives a new existence to the world. This prince extended the empire with the conquest of the provinces of Sausa or Xauxa, Tarma, Pumpu or Bombon, Ancará, Chucurpu, and Huailas. He afterwards subjected Pincu, Huaras, Pisco-Pampa, Chunchucu, Huamachucu, Caxamarca, Yauyu, Ica, Pisco, Chiacha, Runahuanac, Huarcu, Malla, Chillca, Pachacamac, Rimac, Chancay, Huaman, Parmunca, Huallmi, Santa, Huanape, and El Chimu. He was constantly occupied in the war in which he made these conquests, and acquired the glorious name of conqueror, and built great temples, baths, aqueducts, &c. By his wife Mama-Huarcu he had a son named Inca-Yupanqui and several others; and it is said that his concubines amounted to 300. He died at 103 years of age.

11. *Yupanqui*, who followed the example of his father; for he subjected the Moxos at Copiaco and at Coquimbo, and stretched his route as far as the river Maule of Chile. He built the great fortress of Cuzco, and merited by his clemency the surname of Pious. He had by his wife Mama Chimpu-Ocllo, a son called Tupac-Yupanqui, who succeeded him to the throne. He died at the age of 79.

12. *Tupac-Yupanqui*. The enterprizes of this prince attached to the conquests of the provinces of Huarachucu, Chachapuya, Muyu-pampa, Casa, Hayahuaca, Callua, Huanucu, now Guanuco, Tumi-Pampa, Alausi, Cañaris, and Purwaes, as far as Mocha. He projected the conquest of the kingdom of Quito, but could not put it into execution; and therefore sent his son, who succeeded in extending the empire towards the *n.* as far as the country of Pastu. He died, leaving as heir to the kingdom his first-born, borne to him with five other sons by his wife Mama-Ocllo.

13. *Huayna-Capac*, who prosecuted the conquests of his father, adding to the crown the countries of Chacma, Pacas-mayu, Saña, Collque, Tucmi, Sayanca, Mutupi, now Amotape, Pichiu, Sullana, and Tumpiz, now called Tumbez: he also subjected the nations Chunana, Collonque, Cintuy, Yaquall, and the island of La Puña; and afterwards reduced to his obedience the provinces of Manta, Apichiqui, Pichunsi, Sava,

Pecllansi-miqui, Pompahuachi, Saramissu, Passao; showing exemplary punishment against the rebellious Carangues; and commanding many soldiers to be beheaded on the lake which is now called Yaguar-cocha, or lake of blood. To this prince a son of the name of Inti-Gusi-Huallpa, or Huascar-Inca, was borne by his wife, the empress Rava-Ocllo; and by his third wife, Mama-Ranta, a daughter of Augui-Amaru-Tupac-Inca, another son, named Manco-Inca, afterwards emperor. He had also by Sciri-paccha, the daughter of the king of Quito, and his concubine, Atahuallpa, whom some call Atalpa, others Atabalipa and Atalipa, but improperly: and this son he was so fond of, that he made him king of Quito, but tributary to his brother Huascar-Inca. Whilst at his palace of Tumi-pampa, he received intelligence of the first Spaniards who had arrived on the coast of his empire. He died at Quito, leaving this kingdom, as we have observed, to Atahuallpa, and the monarchy to his first-born.

14. *Inti-Cusi-Huallpa*, or *Huascar-Inca*. He entered into possession of the empire in the most lamentable times; for Atahuallpa was aspiring to the crown, and was, at it were, openly attacking the empire. The two brothers fought a desperate battle near Cuzco, in which the armies of the emperor suffered defeat; and he was taken prisoner by the rebel, who treated him most barbarously, shutting him up in a very confined prison, and who, lastly, fearing that the Spaniards might restore him to the throne, caused him to be put to death at the age of 51.

15. *Atahuallpa*, an usurper of the empire, who put to death all those of the blood royal that fell into his hands. In his time Francisco Pizarro, with the Spaniards in his company, disembarked on the coast of Tumbez; and this person, after having proposed many treaties, whereby the reigning emperor should give up the reins in favour of his brother, at last made direct war against him; and, conquering him in a battle near to Caxamarca, took him prisoner, and caused him to be put to death privately in a prison, he having been first converted to the faith, and received the baptism under the name of Juan. Thus he met with the same end that he caused to his brother, and he was, when he died, 48 years old.

16. *Manco-Capac*. There being no sons of Huascar-Inca, he was succeeded by his second brother of this name, whom Don Francisco Pizarro, who passed with Diego de Almagro to Cuzco, permitted to be crowned. But this Inca soon found that he had but the shadow of a monarchy, and, after different treaties and negociations, finding that Pizarro was bent upon the sovereignty, he resolved to shake himself off from his hospitality, and, accordingly, collecting an army of 300,000 men, he attacked Cuzco, where he found Fernando Pizarro, brother of Francisco, with 260 Spaniards; and these, perceiving that the enemy was already master of the city, retired to a fortress; from whence they sallied out by night, and made a terrible slaughter of the Indians; obliging Manco-Capac to retire to the mountains of the province of Villcapampa. Nothing further is heard of the family of this prince; but he is supposed to have died in 1553, leaving the crown to his eldest son by his wife Mama-Cusi.

17. *Sayri-Tupac*, called Don Diego-Inca; the last of the emperors of Peru. He was acknowledged as sovereign of the provinces of Villcapampa, Tarma, Muyu-pampa, and Chunchos. The viceroy of Peru, Don Andres Hurtardo de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete, through the medium of the mother of that prince, her name being Beatrix, and who was a convert, succeeded in persuading him to enter into a treaty of peace. Sairi-Tupac, of Villca-pampa, issued forth in great pomp and entered Lima, where he made a solemn renunciation into the hands of the viceroy of his imperial dignities and rights to the throne of Peru to Philip II. king of Spain, preserving, however, his royal honours and insignias, and, during his life, the absolute dominion of the province of Yucay. He afterwards passed to Cuzco, and from thence to Yucay, where, after a short time, he was baptized, and named Don Diego Sayri-Tupac-Inca; his mother also taking the name of Leonor Cusi-Huarcay. He lived but a short time after, and died at the age of 47, leaving an only daughter, who was married to Don Martin Garcia Oñez de Loyola, knight of the order of Santiago, from whom descends the family of the Marquises of Oropesa and Alcañices.

Chronological Series of the Viceroys and Captains-General of Peru.

1. Don Francisco Pizarro, marquis of Los Charcos and Atavillos, native of Truxillo in Estremadura. He passed over to America with Alonso de Ojeda; served in the conquest of Darien with much valour, and, finding himself at Panamá, entered into company with Diego de Almagro and Hernando de Luque, lord of the island of Taboga and Maestre-Escuela of the

church of that city, to the discovery and conquest of Peru. He left Panama in 1525, and arrived at Tumbez and Cape Blanco, of which he took possession in the name of the king of Spain, and the emperor granted him the title of *adelantado mayor*, and governor and captain-general of all the places he might conquer. He returned to these parts in 1529, founded the cities of Lima, S. Miguel de Piura, Truxillo, Guayaquil, and many others; but certain dissensions having arisen between him and Almagro, since the rewards had not been equally divided between them, with respect to their shares of labours and expenses, they formed two parties, which caused great disturbances and tumults; and thus it was that 13 persons of Almagro's party put to death Pizarro at 12 o'clock in the open day, in the year 1541.

2. The licentiate Christóval Vaca de Castro, of the royal council of Castilla. He was sent by the emperor Charles V. in the same year that his predecessor died, and to avenge the injury done to him; and as he took out faculties empowering him to take the seat of government, in case it might be vacant, he did so; and having commanded Diego de Almagro, the principal culprit, to appear, he not only did not obey the order, but, forming an army, went out in search of the governor, and finding him in the valley of Chupas, near Guamanga, with his army, a battle was fought, in which all the rebels were routed; all those that were caught being made to undergo condign punishment, and among the rest his captive Almagro, who was decapitated in 1542. Thus all was rendered pacific, and the best establishment set on foot in those provinces; and, notwithstanding the rectitude and good qualities of this governor, he did not want for calumniators; and he was thus, when he had returned to Spain, made prisoner, though honourably acquitted and restored to his office.

3. Blasco Nuñez Vela, knight of the order of Santiago, native of Avila, captain of the guards of the emperor Charles V. He was nominated for the viceroy of Peru, and was the first who enjoyed this title. He was charged with the establishment of new laws in the Indies, relative to the government of those countries, and the good treatment of the Indians. The royal audience entered Lima in 1544, but the inflexibility and haughtiness of the viceroy's disposition turned into gall all the sweets of its wise institutions; and some of the provinces having represented the difficulties they laboured under, and requesting that they might be made known to the king, instituting as prosecutor for that service Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the marquis Francisco Pizarro; he not only did not comply with their wishes, but began to use against them the most rigorous and absolute authority. In this state of things the audience seized the viceroy, and sent him to Spain; but he, having obtained leave from the person who carried him over, to disembark at Tumbez, united some people in arms to go in search of Gonzalo Pizarro with his army; when, being himself pursued by the latter as far as the valley of Añaquito, the battle of this name was fought, and the viceroy lost his life in 1546.

4. The Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca, native of Valladolid, of the supreme council of Inquisition. Such was his literary and military reputation, and the prudence and intelligence that he had manifested in the pacification of the tumults of the Moors in the kingdom of Valencia, that no doubt was entertained of the fitness of his appointment to the viceroyalty of Peru; nor did he in this capacity fail to show great skill and management from the year that he took possession. Although he endeavoured, by all the mild measures possible, to bring round Gonzalo Pizarro to obedience, he found himself, at last, under the necessity of taking up arms against this litigious person, and pursuing him with his army in 1548. In the plains of Sacxahuana a battle was fought, in which the greater part of the rebels deserted to the king's army; the most obstinate of them taken prisoners, and, amongst the rest, Gonzalo Pizarro and his lieutenant-colonel Francisco de Carvajal; who were afterwards beheaded in the *plaza* of Cuzco. Thus was the kingdom rendered pacific. This viceroy founded the city of La Paz, and returned to Spain, where, in 1551, as a reward for his services, the emperor made him bishop of Palencia.

5. Don Antonio de Mendoza, fourth son of the marquis of Mondejar, who had served many years as viceroy in Nueva España. He was ordered to pass to Peru, to put in practice that integrity and experience for which he was accredited, and entered Lima in the same year, 1557; but his government lasted only a short time, for he died in the following year; and, notwithstanding that, in that short time, he caused the visitation and description of those provinces to be made, the first description that the council ever was possessed of; he also took opportunity of founding the royal university of San Marcos, and the Guarda de Albarderos. At his decease the government fell to the charge of the audience.

6. Don Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, second Marquis of Cañete, general of the city of Cuenca, and equerry to the king. After having served the emperor in the expedition in Germany and Flanders, he was nominated viceroy of Peru, and entered Lima in 1555; succeeded in completely quelling the disturbances, of which some were still remaining relative to Francisco Hernandez Girón; established the company of lancemen of the viceroy's guard; brought from the mountains the Inca Sayri-Tupac, who embraced the catholic faith, and renounced his rights to the empire; and governed with great address till 1561, when he received intelligence of his successor having landed at Paita. This had such an effect upon him, and so great was his mortification, that he fell melancholy, and died even before he had resigned the government.

7. Don Diego Lopez de Zuñiga y Velasco, Count of Nieva. He made his entrance in the aforesaid year, 1561, and governed but a very short time, being found, in the following year, dead in his palace, with every circumstance warranting a suspicion that he came to a violent end; but the circumstance was, under the existing state of affairs, hushed up by the audience, as they dreaded the mischief which might occur from a different conduct.

8. The Licentiate Lope Garcia de Castro, of the council of the Indies: elected president of the audience of Lima, governor, and captain-general of Peru. But he was immediately superseded by the Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca, who was encharged to undertake the investigation of the affair of the death of the Count Nieva, and to bring the guilty to punishment. He entered Lima in 1564, and beginning to put into execution the object of his mission, he received secret intelligence of the exact state of the case, which made it requisite for him to suspend all further proceedings, a circumstance which gave a deep stab to the honour of many noble individuals of that city. He continued to govern with a zeal and prudence which might have been expected from his learning and experience. In his time was established, in 1565, the audience of Quito, and Enrique Garcés discovered the valuable quicksilver mine in Guancabelica in 1566. The president founded also the mint at Lima, and in the following year the Jesuits were introduced into that capital. Events, all of which shed a lustre upon his government, and which terminated with the arrival of his successor.

9. Don Francisco de Toledo, son of the Count of Oropesa, nominated viceroy of Peru. He made his entry in 1569, and was during the first two years of his government employed with great ardour in the regulation of all public affairs, and especially of the establishments of the mines; where he laid down the law so explicitly and clearly as that there have never since been any question or litigations on the subject. He was resolved upon bringing down from the mountains of Villca-pampa the Inca Tupac Amarú, brother of Sayri Tupác; but, seeing that bribes and promises had no avail, he dispatched a troop under Martin Garcia de Loyola, to whom the Indian chief immediately surrendered; and, being brought to Cuzco, where the viceroy then was, he was put to trial, and beheaded, an event which caused an universal sentiment of sorrow from the known great qualities of this unfortunate man. He met his death with firmness, and was first called Philip, being so baptized. In him terminated the legitimate line of the Incas. This was a stroke which tarnished all the glory this viceroy had acquired; and it cast a shade over talents such as to place him amongst the most celebrated that ever governed. He returned, however, to Spain in 1581, where he met a just reward for his barbarity, and a few days after his arrival put to death by command of Philip II.

10. Don Martin Henriquez, son of the Marquis of Alcañias. He was exercising the viceroyalty of Nueva España when he received a commission to pass to that of Peru. Here he arrived in the aforesaid year, 1581, and gave signs of great talent, benignity, and skill, during the short time of his reign: for he died in 1583, when the authority devolved upon the royal audience.

11. Don Fernando de Torres y Portugal, Count of Villar Don Pardo. He was elected viceroy in 1584, but did not arrive at Lima till 1586: he governed a little more than three years, leaving the government to his successor.

12. Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, fourth Marquis of Cañete, who had been governor of Chile in the viceroyship of his father. He made his entrance in 1590; made arrangements for the discovery of the island of Salomon through Alvaro de Mendaña, and formed an armament at the charge of his brother-in-law, Don Beltran de la Cueva, and Castro, against the pirate Richard Hawkins, who was taken prisoner, but defended from capital punishment by the said viceroy, in spite of the sentence of the audience of Lima, as he had surrendered upon conditions that his life should be spared; and the king readily assented

to the viceroy's discretion. He established the *alcavalas* in Peru, made various regulations for better government, and finished his reign in 1596, when he returned to Peru.

13. Don Luis de Velasco, Marquis of Salinas. He was at the time viceroy of Nueva España, and was commissioned to pass to Peru to the same office. Here he arrived in *1596*; was made *fiscal* and protector of the Indians in the audience of the abuses which had obtained against those miserable objects. In his time there was a new insurrection of the Araucanians in the kingdom of Chile; when they destroyed six cities, taking prisoners the inhabitants, and putting to death the governor, Don Garcia Oñes de Loyola. This viceroy was ordered to return to the government of Nueva España, for which he embarked on the arrival of his successor,

14. Don Gaspar de Zuñiga y Acevedo, Count of Monterrey. He passed from Nueva España, where he was viceroy, to Peru in *1604*. In his time was established the tribunal mayor of accounts, and the Southern lands were discovered by Pedro Fernandez de Quirós. He only governed two years, as he died in 1606, leaving the government in the hands of the royal audience until the arrival of his successor.

15. Don Juan de Mendoza y Luna, third Marquis of Montes Claros, who also passed from the viceroyalty of Nueva España to that of Peru. He arrived in 1607; established the tribunal of the consulate of commerce; recommended to the king the freeing the Indians from personal service, and this was put into effect; commanded the grand bridge to be built, which communicates the city with the suburb of San Lázaro, and reigned prudently for eight years, until the arrival in 1615 of

16. Don Francisco de Borja y Aragon, Prince of Esquilache; in whose time the strait was discovered by Jacob le Maire, and which bears his name. This strait was also reconnoitred by the brothers, the Nodales. Immediately that he had fulfilled the term of six years, he, without waiting for a successor, embarked for Spain in 1621.

17. Don Diego Fernandez de Córdoba, first Marquis of Guadalcasar. He also left the viceroyalty of Mexico for that of Peru, entered Lima in 1622, and immediately applied himself to the defence of the kingdom; for about this time its safety was threatened by James Hermit Clerk, a pirate, who had entered the S. Sea by Cape Horn with a strong armament, and besieged Callao, sending into it a fire-ship. The active precautions, however, of this viceroy annulled all his efforts. The pirate died of vexation, and his admiral abandoned the enterprise, leaving the character of the viceroy's prowess highly exalted. In this reign were published the new laws concerning the collecting of the Indians; and, having given full satisfaction, he returned to Spain, delivering up his office to his successor,

18. Don Gerónimo Fernandez de Cabrera Bobadilla y Mendoza, Count of Chinchon, of the councils of state and war. He entered Lima in *1629*, and governed near 10 years. In his time, in 1630, happened that terrible earthquake, which ruined the greater part of the city. He resigned his office to his successor, and returned to Europe.

19. Don Pedro de Toledo y Leiba, Marquis of Mancera; of the council of war. He made his entry into Lima in 1639, numbered the whole of the Indians of the kingdom, reformed the rates of tribute, fortified the port of Callao, furnishing it with very good artillery, for which he established there a great foundery, and instituted and arranged the posts, with other useful dispensations, which perpetuate the remembrance of his government. This he resigned to

20. Don Garcia Sarmiento de Sotomayor, Count of Salva Tierra, who, like many others, passed from the viceroyalty of Nueva España, where he was reigning, to Peru. He arrived in 1648, erected the celebrated bronze fountain in the chief square, which has perpetuated his memory, facilitated the establishment and conversion of the Indians of the province of Mainas by the Jesuits, which has rendered such very great fruits to the church, and delivered the command to his successor in 1655. He was, however, detained at Lima by the war, for more than three years and an half after; and here he died in 1659.

21. Don Luis Henriquez de Guzmán, Count of Alva de Liste, grandee of Spain, and the first of this noble title. He passed over to Peru in the aforesaid year, 1655, from Nueva España, where he served as viceroy. His government was just and pacific, though not marked by any remarkable event, till his resigning it into the hands of his successor, when he returned to Spain.

22. Don Diego de Benavides y de la Cueva, eighth Count of Santistevan, of the council of war, who had been viceroy of the kingdom of Navarra. He came to this of Peru in 1661, when there was an insurrection in the province of Chuquiavo, the principal instigators having

been some *Mustees*: but these were made to suffer condign punishment, and the insurrection was quelled by the *corregidor* Don Francisco Herquiñigo. Also in 1665 there was another insurrection in the province of Paucarcolla, between the Vàscongados and Montañeses on one side, and the Andaluces and Creolles on the other; the event of which was a bloody battle on the plain of Laycacota. Overcome by these calamities the viceroy died in the following year, 1666, leaving the government to the royal audience till the arrival of the successor.

23. Don Pedro Fernandez de Castro y Andrade, Count of Lemos, grandee of Spain, nominated viceroy of Peru; where he arrived in 1667, at the time that the tumults of Puno were at their highest pitch: and not having been able to quell them by the provisions he had made, and having now many prisoners in his hands, he caused them to be brought to trial, and sent Don Joseph de Salcedo captive to Lima, where he was sentenced to death without having been further concerned in those dissentions than because he was a man of great wealth. But heaven had directed that no advantage should be derived from the mine which had belonged to him, for at his death it filled with water, so that it never since could be worked. This viceroy settled the building of the Bethlemite hospitals in the several cities of Peru, established a head-quarters between Lima and Panamá, in order to assist the garrison of the latter, which was pillaged and burnt in 1670 by the English pirate John Morgan, and died in 1672; the royal audience taking the government during the *interregnum*.

24. Don Baltasar de la Cueva Henriquez y Saavedra, Count of Castellar, Marquis of Malagon, of the council of the Indies. He made his entry into Lima in 1674, and his government was of shorter duration than it should have been: for having been charged with an illicit introduction of China manufactures, he was ordered to resign his office to the archbishop of Lima, which he did in 1678; but his integrity being made evident, he was restored to his honours, and readmitted to the council.

25. Don Melchor de Liñan y Cisneros, archbishop of the holy church of Los Reyes, provisional viceroy. He governed from the aforesaid year, 1681, and without any thing extraordinary happening, save that the S. Sea was again infested with pirates, who, commanded by Juan Guarlen, Edward Bohnen, and Bartolomé Charps, had proceeded through the narrow pass of the Isthmus of Panamá, and having in its port taken possession of two frigates, infested the coasts of Peru: but they were driven away by the active precautions of the archbishop, and two of their captains were taken and put to death, the rest of the crews escaping to Europe by Cape Horn. Shortly after which event the successor arrived.

26. Don Melchon de Navarra y Rocafall, Duke of Palata, Prince of Masa, and of the councils of state and war, a man of the most brilliant talent that ever visited America. He commanded the brick wall to be built which surrounds the city of Lima, and having finished it, he had the mortification of seeing the city destroyed by those terrible earthquakes which happened in 1687. He had great litigations with the archbishop Liñan, respecting the correction of the proceedings of the doctrinal curacies of which the Indians were continually complaining. About this time too the English pirate, Edward David, had entered the S. Sea with a squadron of 10 vessels, which were attacked and conquered near to Panamá by Don Beltran de la Cueva, brother-in-law to this viceroy, whose appointment had just now ended, and who, delivering his office to his successor, returned to Spain, and died in the city of Portobello.

27. Don Melchor Portocarrero Laso de la Vega, Count of Monclova, *commendador* of Zarza in the order of Alcántara, of the council of war, and viceroy of Nueva España; from whence, after two years government, he was ordered to proceed to Peru, where he entered in 1689, and where for the space of 15 years and four months he was constantly and busily employed in the war of succession, arising through the death of Charles II. and the question of right of the Sr. Duke of Anjou, with the name of Philip V. to the crown of Spain, so that the allied nations were in a state of insurrection. Thus he was engaged till his death, which occurred in 1706, leaving the government in charge of the royal audience, until the arrival of a successor nominated by the king.

28. Don Manuel Oms de Santa Pau Olim de Semanat y de Lanuza, Marquis of Castel dos Rius, grandee of Spain, ambassador at the court of France when Philip V. inherited the crown; and formerly ambassador at the court of Lisbon; nominated by the viceroy of Peru before that the death of the predecessor was known. He did not enter Lima till 1707, and he governed till 1710, when he died.

29. Don Diego Ladron de Guevara, bishop of Quito, and formerly bishop of Panamá. He

entered Lima, and took possession in 1710; and in 1713 he established the depôt of Negroes with the English company for labour in America: but the king being informed of the frankness with which the bishop had permitted the commerce of French ships which had passed to the S. Sea, and of the little exertions which he manifested for the good of the government, gave him a permission to return to Spain, rather than allow him the disgrace of filling a lower office at Quito. The bishop, in consequence, set sail for Acapulco, and from thence to Mexico; and in this city he died in 1718.

30. Don *Fr.* Diego Morcillo Rubio de Auñon, archbishop of the holy metropolitan church of La Plata, and who had formerly been bishop of those of Nicaragua and La Paz. Agreeably to advices from the audience, he put himself on the journey, and arrived at Lima in 1716. His government lasted but 50 days, for at that period the proper successor arrived, appointed by the king.

31. Don Carmine Nicholas Caracciolo, *prince* of Santo Bono, grandee of Spain, and formerly ambassador to the republic of Venice. He entered Lima in 1716, and devoted his three years of government to the wisest dispensations, and succeeded in abolishing the trade of the French in the S. Sea. At this period he was permitted by his majesty to return to Europe, delivering the government to the archbishop of La Plata in 1720: and embarking for Acapulco, and by way of Mexico, he reached Spain the following year.

32. Don *Fr.* Diego Morcillo Rubio de Auñon, archbishop of La Plata, who had already been provisional viceroy between Don Diego Ladron de Guevara and his predecessor. He returned to the same functions for three years, giving his utmost attention to the defence of the coasts, against the mischief constantly threatened by the pirate John Cliperton: him he succeeded in overcoming; and, whilst engaged in the lamentable war against the Araucanos Indians, he was succeeded in 1724 by,

33. Don Joseph de Armendariz, Marquis of Castel-fuerte, *comendador* of Montezon and Chiclana in the order of Santiago, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of the royal Spanish guards, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, who was exercising the commandancy-general of the province of Guipuzcoa. Immediately that he received the nomination of viceroy he embarked and arrived at Lima in the aforesaid year, 1724. At his entrance he pacificated Chile. He applied himself to the abolition of illicit commerce, and to some new arrangements in behalf of the province of Paraguay, causing to be put to death Don Joseph de Antequera, of the order of Alcántara, *fiscal*, protector of the Indians of the audience of Charcas, and nominated by that tribunal to make the visitation of the settlements of the missions of the Jesuits which were held there; those missions which caused such great disturbances in the kingdom. He hindered the Portuguese from establishing themselves at the mouth of the river Aguarico; and, having governed with integrity and rectitude till 1736, he delivered the command to the successor and embarked for Acapulco, and arrived by Mexico and Vera Cruz at Valladolid. He then proceeded to court, where the king, in reward of his merits, promoted him to the rank of captain-general of the army, and to the golden collar.

34. Don Antonio Joseph de Mendoza Camaño y Sotomayor, Marquis of Villagarcia, Count of Barrantes, Lord of the towns of Rubianes, Lamas, and Villa Nueva, mayor-domo of Semana, and chamberlain to his Majesty. He entered Lima in 1736, and, notwithstanding his pacific nature, found himself engaged in the wars with the English, whose object it was to make themselves masters of the Isthmus of Panamá, and to which end their admiral, Vernon, had already made himself master of Portobello, he being assisted by George Anson, who had entered the S. Sea. But this did not take effect, from an opportunity which was seized by the viceroy of sending a squadron with succour of men, arms, money, and ammunition, to Panamá. Besides all this he had to attend to the war of the Chunchos Indians, who had rose against him. He caused an equestrian statue of Philip V. to be made, and to be placed over an arch on the bridge at Lima; increased the fortifications of the garrison and port of Callao; and, having resigned his government to the successor, embarked by Cape Hornos in the ship Hector, and died in his voyage.

35. Don Joseph Manso de Velasco, first Count of Superunda, knight of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-colonel of the royal armies, being at the time president of Chile, governor and captain-general; he received orders to come to Peru, notwithstanding that the king had nominated the viceroy of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, Don Sebastian de Eslava, to this office, to undertake it, as he did in 1745, under the critical circumstances of the English war and the insurrection of the Chunchos Indians, to quell which

he had sent the field-marshal Don Joseph de Llamas, Marquis of Menahermosa, general of Callao. On the 28th of October 1746, happened that terrible earthquake which entirely devastated the city, at the same time that the sea retreating from the shore, returned back with such an immense force as to destroy Callao, during all which afflicting circumstances the viceroy exhibited that fortitude and constancy which alone could have borne him out as the faithful protector and father of that distressed kingdom. His government terminated in 1761; when he delivered it to his successor,

36. Don Manuel de Amat Junient Planella, Aimeric and Santa Pau, knight of the order of San Juan, brigadier of the royal armies, president of Chile, governor and captain-general of the kingdom, as was his predecessor, when he received orders of passing to the succession of the viceroyalty of Peru in the year aforementioned. He shortly after received notice of the declaration of war by the English; dedicating himself with the greatest zeal to fortify the kingdom against their intrigues. Nothing, however, was effected by them; and he resigned the office of viceroy in 1775 to the successor,

37. Don Manuel de Guirior, knight of the order of San Juan, lieutenant-general of the royal armada. He was serving as viceroy of the kingdom of Granada when he received orders to pass to Peru, to the utmost sorrow of those whom he had governed: for his rectitude, affability, and skill, had acquired him the love and veneration of all classes. But his arrival at Peru was equally hailed as a fortunate event; he had to encounter little less of tumult and difficulty than existed in the former reign; nor was he free from calumnies during a long career of useful services; but even these calumnies, unjust as they were, were not loaded upon him by the Americans, but by the Europeans, the enemies to reason and justice, as was verified in the general absolution of the king at the consultum of the council of the Indies.

38. Don Agustin de Jauregui, knight of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general of the royal armies. He passed to the presidency and *captainship-general* of Chile in 1782, and exercised the viceroyship till 1785, when, embarking to return to Spain, he died on his voyage.

39. Don Teodoro de Croix, knight of the order of Teutoniso in the German empire, lieutenant-general of the royal armies. He began to serve in the regiment of the royal Walloon guards, where he was lieutenant; and was from thence promoted to the royal body guard, and then to the company of the guard of the viceroy of Mexico, the Marquis of Croix, his uncle. He returned to Spain, where he was nominated commandant-general of the provinces of La Sonora, and from his extraordinary merits appointed by the king to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1785.

[PERU, a new township of New York, in Clinton County, on the *w.* side of Lake Champlain. It was taken from the towns of Plattsburg and Willsburg, and incorporated in 1792. It is an excellent tract of land, and settling fast. In 1796 there were, of the inhabitants, 120 qualified electors; 27 miles *s.* of Champlain Town, and 47 *n.* of Ticonderoga at the *n.* end of Lake George.]

PERUCHO, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital; situate to the *w.* of the same capital. It takes its name from the river Guallabamba, which is there called Perucho, the shores of which are very abundant in Guinea pepper, sugar canes, cotton, and every kind of fruit of a warm climate, this being its temperature, and one by no means healthy. In its district is a place called Tanlagua, and which was an estate of the Jesuits, where there are many hot medicinal fountains, which also have the quality of petrifying vegetable substances. At a short distance are the estates of Campanario and Casitagua. It is in lat. 8′ *n.*

[PERUVIANS, the aboriginal inhabitans of Peru, in S. America, who were the most civilized of any Indians on the continent. These people keep numerous flocks of *pacos*, whose wool they employ in the manufacture of several kinds of cloth which have the brillancy of silk, but there are none found in Chile, either in domestic or savage state.]

PESAQUID, a city of the province of Nova Scotia or Acadia in N. America: situate on the shore of the Basin des Mines in the Bay of Fundy, and at the entrance of the river of its name.

PESAQUID, a river which rises in the same province, runs *n.e.* and enters the Basin des Mines of the Bay of Fundy.

PESCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very cold temperature, abounds in wheat, maize, *papas*, &c. is situate in the *llano* of Sagamoso, and near this settlement. It has large breeds of cattle, and from their wools are fabricated some woven stuffs. It contains more than 200 housekeepers and 100 Indians, and was in the time of the Indians a great, populous, and rich city, as being the court of the third elector of the

king of Tunja, from whence it lies 62 miles to the *n. e.*

PESCA, a great lake in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeyro in Brazil; on the shore of the Parayba.

PESCA, a bay on the *w.* coast of the Straits of Magellan, between the Port Redondo and the point of Santa Ana.

PESCADERO, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora; situate on the shore of the river Petiqui.

PESCADO, CUEVA DEL, an hollow on the *e.* coast of the Straits of Magellan and channel of San Sebastian.

PESCADORES, BANCO DE, a large sand-bank in the river La Plata, near the *n.* coast and the colony of Sacramento, by which there is a channel.

PESCADORES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; on the coast, opposite the island Maracasi.

PESCADORES, some isles near the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná.

PESCADORES, another settlement, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta in Nueva España; situate on the shore of a lake, into which the river San Pedro runs, and on the shores of which is the state of Chilapa; 12 leagues of its capital.

PESINAMIN, an island of the river Marañon in the part of the province and country of Las Amazonas, possessed by the Portuguese, opposite the mouth of the river Negro.

PESMATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlán in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, contains 50 Indian families, and is two leagues *n.* of its capital.

PESQUERIA, VALLE GRANDE DE LA, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America; annexed to the curacy of its capital. It contains 20 families, and its territory is very abundant in goats, seeds, and other fruits. It has various silver mines, which render but sparingly owing to the great mixture of lead found with this metal. It lies in the road to the provinces of Mexico, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Toledo, Nuevo Mexico, and other provinces which lie to the *n.* and *s.*; 23 miles *n.* of Monterrey, and 82 *e.* by *n.* of Castanuela.

PESTEGUA, a great *llanura* of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; discovered by Captain Luis Manjarres in 1537. It is of an extremely hot climate, and consequently not populous.

PETAGUEI, a province of the kingdom of Brazil, bounded *n.* by that of Dele, *e.* by the sea, *s.* by the *captainship* of the Rio Grande, and *w.* by the country of the Tapuyos Indians. It is very fertile, and abounding in silver mines.

PETAPA, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guatemala in the kingdom and valley of this name. It is pleasant and fertile in vegetable productions; contains 830 Indians, who speak the Pocoman language; in this number being included other three settlements of its district, called Pinula, Mexico, and Chinauta, annexed to its curacy. It was a doctrinal establishment of the religious of St. Domingo, and one of the most celebrated, and it had for some years as curate Fr. Thomas Gage, an Irishman of the same order, and author of an account of the voyage made to America, full of fables. There is in Petapa a family which descends from the princes of this kingdom, and it has the title of Guzman, and many privileges granted to it by the king.

[This settlement is situate on the *n.* shore of the river Naccus, 20 miles *n. e.* of Guatemala.]

PETAQUILLAS, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlán in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 152 families of Indians.

PETARE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the coast, to the *e.* of the city of Caracas.

PETATCHOVAN, a lake of New France or Canada in N. America, in the limits which divide it from the country or land of Labrador.

PETAS, a barbarous nation of Indians descended from that of Los Chiquitos in Peru; discovered by the missionaries of the Jesuits who had been in that country in 1549. It is but little known.

PETATLAN, S. SEBASTIAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Atempa and *alcaldía mayor* of Teuzitlan in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the former. It contains 70 Indians, and is three quarters of a league from its capital.

PETATLAN, another settlement, of the head settlement of Zitlala and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in the same kingdom; inhabited by 88 families of Indians, 4 leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

[PETAWONTAKAS, an Indian nation formerly in alliance with the Hurons.]

PETEN, a castle of the province and government of Cornayagua in the kingdom of Gua-

temala, on the *n.* coast; situate behind the river Balis, for the purpose of restraining the English, who had established themselves there to carry on an illicit trade in dyeing wood, and were making their way into the province.

PETER, a fort of the province of Georgia in N. America; on the shore of the river of its name.

PETER, a river of S. Carolina, which enters the sea close to the Port Royal.

PETEROA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Lontue, between this and the river Claro.

PETEROA, a volcano of the same province and kingdom, in one of the mountains of its *cordillera*. [The eruption of this volcano, which took place in 1760, was the greatest ever known in those parts. It happened on the third of December; the volcano then formed itself a new crater, and a neighbouring mountain was rent asunder for many miles in extent. It is 105 miles *s. s. e.* of Santiago, and 192 *n. e.* of Concepcion, in lat. 34° 53′ *s.* and long. 69° 40′ *w.*]

PETERS, a small island of the N. Sea, one of the Virgin Isles; situate between those of S. Juan and Copers, to the *e.* of that of Puertorico.

[PETER'S BANK, ST. a large fishing ground off the *s.* end of Newfoundland Island, and extends from Cape Race to St. Peter's Island, opposite Placentia, St. Mary and Trepassy Bays. It is 1½ degrees of latitude in breadth on the *w.* side. From St. Peter's Island it decreases as it approaches Race Point. It lies *w.* of the Great Bank, and has on the *s.* a considerable distance, Green and Whale Banks, which are among the smallest on the coast. It has from 45 to 30 fathoms water on it.]

[PETER'S BAY, ST. on the *s.* coast of Cape Breton Island, having St. Peter's Island at its mouth.]

[PETER'S FORT, ST. on the island of Martinico, in the W. Indies. Lat. 14° 44′ *n.* Long. 61° 14′ *w.*]

[PETER'S HARBOUR, ST. on the *n.* coast of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 32 miles *w.* of E. Point. W. of it are Anguille Bay and Port Chimene.]

[PETER'S Haven, St. on the *e.* coast of Labrador, lies round the *s. e.* point of Sadel Bay. Lat. 56° 30′ *n.* Long. 60° 42′ *w.*]

[PETER'S Island, a small isle on the *w.* coast of St. John's Island, near to, and *n.* by *w.* of, Governor's Island, in the narrowest part of the strait between New Brunswick and St. John's Island.]

[PETER'S Island, ST. or ST. PIERRE'S, on the *s.* coast of Newfoundland Island, lies *s. s. w.* of the *s. e.* point of Fortune Bay, and near to, and *s. e.* of, the *s.* point of Miquelon Island. Lat. 46° 41′ *n.* Long. 55° 57′ *w.*]

[PETER'S, ST. one of the Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies, dependent on Virgin Gorda.]

[PETER'S, ST. a harbour at the *w.* end of Sydney or Cape Breton Island; is a very commodious place for carrying on the fishery.]

[PETER'S, ST. a town at the *s.* extremity of Cape Breton Island. It stands on an isthmus about half a mile broad, which separates the harbour of St. Peter from the great lake of that name, also called Lake Labrador. It is about 10 miles *n. e.* of Point Toulouse. To this harbour vessels of the greatest burden can come with safety. Before the American revolution, a great fishery was carried on here.]

[PETER'S Lake, ST. a part of St. Lawrence River, into which empty, from the *s.* and *e.*, Sorel or Richlieu River from Lake Champlain, the river St. Francis, and some smaller rivers, from the *n. w.* The Masquinonge, Omachis, &c. enter the lake. The centre of the lake is 73 miles above Quebec, and 208 *n. e.* of Kingston, at the mouth of Lake Ontario.]

[PETER'S Mountain, in Pennsylvania, lies on Susquehannah River, between Halifax and Harrisburg, in Dauphin County.]

[PETER'S ST. a river on the coast of Labrador; about four leagues from the island of Bellisle, in the straits of that name.]

[PETER'S, ST. and ST. PAUL, a river at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy. Its branches form an island, called Tabasco. The bar at the mouth of the *e.* branch admits small vessels. At flood there is 2½ to three fathoms water, and very good anchorage within the bar.]

[PETER'S, ST. a parish of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district.]

[PETER'S, ST. one of the *n. w.* branches of Mississippi River, which it joins, in lat. about 43° 58′ *n.* and long. 92° 57′ *w.* N.B. For other places named Peter or Peter's, see PIERRE.]

[PETER'S, a township of Franklin County, Pennsylvania.]

[PETERBOROUGH, a post town in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 861 inhabitants. It is 53 miles *w.* by *s.* of Portsmouth, 14 *w.* of Amherst, 15 *e.* of Keene, and 227 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42° 51′ *n.* Long. 71° 54′ *w.*]

[PETERSBURG, a township of New York, in Rensselaer County, *e.* of the village of Troy, incorporated in 1793. In 1796 there were 512 of the inhabitants qualified electors.]

[PETERSBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania,

in York County, 2 miles *n.* of the Maryland line. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and about 18 houses. It is 22 miles *s. w.* of York Town, 33 *n.* of Baltimore, and 90 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 42′ 30″ *n.* Long. 77° 6′ *w.*]

[PETERSBURG, a small town of Kentucky; situate in Woodford County, on the *e.* side of Kentucky River, 13 miles *w. s. w.* of Lexington, and 10 *s. s. e.* of Frankfort. It has a tobacco warehouse, and a few dwelling-houses.]

[PETERSBURG, a post town of Virginia, and a place of considerable trade; situate in Dinwiddie County, on the *s. e.* bank of Appamatox River, just below the falls, about 20 miles *s.* of Richmond. It contains about 300 houses, built irregularly. The Free Mason's hall is a handsome building; there are several tobacco warehouses, stores of dry goods, and some few neat and commodious dwelling-houses. This town is a corporation, and comprehends the village of Blanford in Prince George's County, and Powhatan in Chesterfield county, on the opposite side of the river. It Contains 2828 inhabitants, including 1265 slaves. The situation of the town is low and rather unhealthy. From the inspector's books it appears that on an average, for some years back, the quantity of tobacco received here has considerably exceeded 20,000 hhds. per annum; and that for some of the later years the quantity of flour made in this town, and within an hundred yards of it, has exceeded 38,000 barrels; at other mills within a few miles, 16,000 barrels per annum; to this add the flour made at the several country mills, and brought to this place for sale, the whole quantity may safely be stated to exceed 60,000 barrels per annum. The whole exports of this town, valued at the usual peace prices, amount to 1,389,300 dollars, besides the value of peach and apple brandy, whiskey, &c. not included. The Indian princess, Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly resided at this place. It is 68 miles *w.* by *n.* of Norfolk, 108 *s.* of Washington, and 205 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 37° 14′ *n.* Long. 77° 41′ 30″ *w.*]

[PETERSBURG, a very flourishing post town of Georgia, in Elbert County, in a pleasant and healthful situation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Broad with Savannah River, opposite to Vienna. Several respectable merchants are settled in this town. It is 20 miles from Elberton, 25 *n.* by *e.* of Washington, 41 above Augusta, and 62 *n. n. e.* of Louisville. Lat. 33° 54′ *n.* Long. 82° 22′ *w.*]

[PETERSHAM, a flourishing and pleasant township in Worcester County, Massachusetts, formerly called by the Indians *Nichewaug*; situate 23 miles *n. w.* of Worcester, and 54 *w.* of Boston. Swift River, a branch of Chickopee River, passes though this town. The soil is rich and fertile, and here are large and excellent orchards.]

PETIGUARES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, to the *w.* of the *captainship* of Paraiba; bounded *w.* by the Figuares. These infidels have been irreconcileable enemies to the Portuguese since the year 1584, when great hostilities prevailed between either.

PETIT, a river of the province and colony of Virginia, which runs *e.* and is one of those issuing from the Pamunkey.

[PETIT ANSE, a village on the *n.* side of the island of St. Domingo, 2½ leagues *s.* of Cape François.]

[PETIT CODIAK, a river which falls into an arm of the Bay of Fundy, called Chegnecto Channel. The Indians have a communication from the head of it with St. John's River, by a portage across to the head of Kennebecsius.]

PETITE, a river of S. Carolina, which rises in the limits of Grenville territory, runs *s. e.* for many leagues, between those of Pedi Great and Little, and unites itself with the second to enter the former.

PETITE, another river, of N. Carolina, which runs *n.* and enters the Conhaway.

PETITE, another, of Canada, which runs *n*, and enters the sea in Hudson's Bay, at the entrance of the mouth of the river Albany.

PETITE, another, of the province and country of Iroquees Indians in N. America, which runs *e.* in the territory of the Autaouacs, and enters the river of the Otaways near the island of Montreal.

[PETIT GOAFRE, or the LITTE WHIRLPOOL, in Mississippi River; is 16 miles from Fort Rosalie, and four miles from Bayouk Pierre, or Stony River.]

PETIT GUAVES, or GOAVE, a jurisdiction, town, and bay, on the *n.* coast of the *s*, peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and near the head of the bay or bite of Leogane. The jurisdiction contains five parishes, and is the unhealthiest place in the colony, the inhabitants being constantly subject to fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and are remarkable for the culture of coffee. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 27,090 lbs.; white sugar—655,187 lbs.; brown sugar—807,865 lbs.; coffee—50,053 lbs.; cotton; and 210 lbs. indigo. The value on duties on exportation of

the above, was 4127 dollars 97 cents. The town lies on the *e.* side of the bay, 7 miles *w.* of Grand Guave, and 36 *w.* by *s.* of Port au Prince. Lat. 18° 23′ *n.* Long. 72° 54′ *w.* Some writers call the great bay, which is commonly called the Bay, Bight, or Bite of Leogane, by the name of Petit Guaves.]

[Petit Port, on the *w.* side of Newfoundland Island, towards the *s.* end; is about 5½ leagues *n.* of Cape Ray, and one *s.* of Anguille Cape. Lat. 47° 51′ 30″. Long. 59° 15′ *w.*]

[Petit Port, on the coast of Peru, otherwise called Portete, or Little Port, lies a short way *n.* of the equator, and about five leagues to the *s. e.* within the bay from the Cape François to Cape Passado on the *s.* by *w.* There is anchorage in five fathoms, and plenty of fresh water near the head land, which is high. It is necessary to sound, on account of the sand banks, called the Portetes.]

[Petit Rivere, a small town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, close to the Spanish division line, 1¼ leagues *n.* by *w.* of Varettes; and separated from it by Artibonite; 10 leagues *e.* by *n.* of St. Marc, and as far *n. w.* of Mirebalais. Lat. 19° 8′ *n.* Long. 72° 15′ *w.*]

[Petit Terre Island, near the Deseada, in the W. Indies. Lat. 16° 12′ *n.* Long. 61° 10′ *w.*]

[Petit Trou, is on the *n.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, on the point of land which forms the *e.* side of the entrance into the Bay of Baradaires; 4½ leagues *w.* of Anse a Veau, and 19 *e.* of Jeremie.]

[Petit Trou, a small cove on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, *s.* by *w.* of the mouth of Neybe River, and about five leagues *n. e.* of Beate Island. Small barks come to this place from St. Domingo city, to fetch the meat, lard, and fowls derived from the chase.]

PETLACALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Olinalá and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 56 families of Indians, and is three leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

PETLALCALZINCO, a settlement of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It contains 33 families of Indians.

PETLAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Testalzinco and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature; contains 84 Indian families, and is nine leagues *n.* of the capital.

PETLASTAHUACA, San Francisco de, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepescolula in Nueva España. It contains 184 families of Indians, with those of the wards of its district, who are employed in the cultivation of maize and wheat, in which it is very fertile.

PETLAZINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 17 families of Indians, and is three leagues *w.* of that head settlement.

PETOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

PETORCA, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, and the *asiento* of the celebrated gold mines of this name. In its district are many palms growing on the slope of the mountains which are very lofty and dry; and in those alone to the *w.* are found small cocoa trees. When the stock of these trees are cut, liquor is distilled, which, being purified by the fire, comes to the consistency of honey, and is very well tasted. In the vicinity of this town breed merino sheep, from the wool of which, the same being very large and fine, are made excellent saddles for riding, which are much esteemed in Peru, being a branch of the commerce of this place.

Petorca, the mine mentioned in the above article, one of the richest and most abundant of all those discovered in this kingdom, it having produced immense riches. It is now much neglected, the metal having been discovered to be much allayed with silver, and the labour of working it being most expensive; *e.* of the city of Santiago, the capital of the kingdom.

[PETTQUOTTING, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into Lake Erie, from the *s.* near Huron River.]

PEVAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods *n.* of the river of Las Amazonas, near the river Cuchiquina. These infidels are numerous, and are divided into various tribes, bounded *e.* by the Ticunas, and *w.* by the Aisuaruna. Some of these were reduced to the faith by the Jesuits, the missionaries in the province of Mainas, and who founded the settlement of San Ignacio de Pevas, 41 miles *e.* of the mouth of the river Napo, on the *n.* shore of the Maranon, or Amazon River, in lat. 3° 28′ *s.*

PEVINGUES, a barbarous, ferocious, and untamed nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Chile, in the *s.* part, towards the mountains of the Andes, and who occupy the fertile and beautiful country of Tapatapa. It is very fertile in grain and cattle. These Indians are at continual war with the Pulches.

[PEYTONSBURG, the chief town of Halifax County, Virginia, having a court-house and five or six other houses, three of which are ordinaries or taverns.]

PEZ, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Teviquari.

PEZUAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetela and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan in Nueva España; situate on the margin of the river of Los Balzas. Near its head passes another stream, which is so abundant in the rainy season as to inundate all the circumjacent country; and it is found necessary to pass it *en taravita*. It contains 40 families of Indians and nine of *Mustees*, who trade in breeding the large cattle, and by cultivating seeds and fruits in the many gardens in its district; 12 leagues *s. e.* of its head settlement.

PEZUL, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Paraná, *s.* of the town of Curuguato.

PEZULAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

PEZULAPILLA, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former.

PHILADELPHIA, a county of the province and colony of Pennsylvania in N. America, bounded *n. e.* by the county of Bucks, *s. e.* by Jersey, *s. w.* by Chester, and *n. w.* by Berks. It takes the name of the capital of the whole province.

It contains about 89,600 acres, and is divided into 12 townships. On the banks of Schuilkill, in this county, is an excellent quarry of marble, from which the stone-cutters of Philadelphia are supplied. It contains, besides Philadelphia, its capital, upwards of 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 180 are slaves.

Pennsylvania, the capital of the above province, is situate most delightfully, stretching along a strip of land upon the conflux of the two rivers Delaware and Schuilkill; it is of an oblong figure, extending two miles from river to river, and forming eight short streets, which are intersected at right angles by about sixteen others of a mile and a half each; wide, spacious and level, and leaving sufficient space for the public buildings, churches, and market places. In the centre is a large public place in the figure of a decagon. The two principal streets, called High Street and Wide Street, are 100 feet across; the greater part of the houses, gardens, and orchards, are irrigated by small canals running from the river and supplying to the use and necessities of the town, as also to the delight and recreation of its inhabitants. The dock is beautiful and 100 feet large, and of such depth as to be capable of receiving to repair a vessel of 500 tons burden. The store-houses are numerous, capacious, and convenient, and the dock so large that 20 vessels have been built in it at once. The city, without including the store-houses and the suburbs, contains 3000 houses, the greater part of brick, and all well built and of large size, the same containing 18,000 souls. The primitive plan of its foundation is not complete; but according to that which was laid down, and which has been regularly followed up, it promises to become in time one of the finest cities in America. It is inhabited by many very rich merchants, who have become domiciliated here, through the flourishing commerce that it has, for many years, carried on with the colonies of the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch, with the islands of the Azores, Canaries, with those of Madeira, and with England, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, making immense profits. Not to mention the abundant quantity of all sorts of provisions which this province produces, and which are carried by the rivers Delaware and Schuilkill; the Dutch employ from eight to 9000 carts, each drawn by four horses, for transporting the productions of their estates to the Philadelphia market. There entered in its port, in 1749, no less than 303 vessels, and the number that left it was about 290.

Here are two churches of the reformed religion, one Catholic chapel, another of Swedes; three Quakers meetings, two of Presbyterians, one of Lutherans, another of Dutch Calvinists, another of Anabaptists, and another of Moravians. The most sumptuous building in the whole town is the house of representatives of the colony, where the members meet frequently in the course of the year; and on the side of this stands the great library which was built in 1732 by the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, the same being open to the public only on Sundays, but to the founders every day in the week. Any one may take out the books, paying something for the use of them, and being under an engagement to return them at a fixed time, with the which should any person not comply, he is forced to pay a fine which goes to the increasing the collection of books: many instruments for mathematics and physics have been lately added, as also a fine cabinet of natural history. Near this library is another of Greek and Latin classics, with their most accredited commentations; also of the best productions in the modern languages, the same having been bequeathed as a legacy by the learned citizen Logan in 1752. It has a college where all the sciences are studied, the same having been established

in the year 1749, by the said illustrious founder, as was the library, the same being also an academy of sciences. In addition to what we have said, this city has been rendered celebrated, from the congress that was established here, in 1774, of the three American colonies which formed a body to separate themselves from the dominion of England; which separation was decreed in 1776.

[Philadelphia, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, was the seat of the government of the United States, until this was removed to Washington in Maryland. It is situate in the county to which it gives name, on the *w.* bank of the river Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It lies in lat. 39° 56′ 54″ *n.* and long. 75° 10′ 30″ *w.* from Greenwich, distant about 120 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, by the course of the bay and river, and about 40 or 46 in the *s. e.* direction. A 74 gun ship can come up to this city; sloops go 35 miles farther to Trenton; and boats that carry eight or nine tons can go 100 mile farther up the Delaware. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary and founder of the province, in the year 1683, and settled by a colony from England, which arrived from that and the preceding years, and was increased by a constant and regular influx of foreigners, to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and within the lifetime of the first person born within it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6000 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The ground-plot of the city is an oblong square, about one mile *n.* and *s.* and two *e.* and *w.* lying in the narrowest part of the isthmus betwen the Delaware and Schuilkill Rivers, about five miles in a right line above their confluence. In the beginning of this settlement, it was expected that the fronts on both rivers would be first improved for the convenience of trade and navigation, and that the buildings would extend gradually in the rear of each, until they would meet and form one town, extending from *e.* to *w.* But it was soon found that the Delaware front was alone sufficient for quays and landing-places.

The buildings now occupy a space not exceeding three miles in length from *n.* to *s.* and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The city is intersected by a great number of streets, crossing each other at right angles. Of these there were originally nine, which extended from the Delaware to the Schuilkill; these were crossed by 23 running *n.* and *s.* The *e.* and *w.* streets, except High Street, are named after the trees first found by the colony on their arrival in the country, viz. Vine, Sassafras, Mulberry, Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; which last is the *s.* boundary of the city. The streets running *n.* and *s.* receive their names from their numerical order, beginning at Delaware River; Front is first, then Second, and so on to Thirteenth Street, whence the numerical order ceases from Delaware Front, and begins at Schuilkill in the same order, as First, Second, &c. to the Eighth Street, between which and Thirteenth Street, is Broad Street, so named from its being the widest in the city. The number of squares in the original plan was 184; but as several of the squares have lately been intersected by new streets, their number now amounts to 304; and several of these are again intersected by lanes and alleys. Broad Street is 113 feet wide; High Street 100; Mulberry, 60; and the other streets in the original plan 50 feet wide. Most of the city is well paved with neat foot-paths of brick, furnished with common sewers and gutters; so that the streets are, in general, kept very clean and neat. Besides the streets already mentioned, there are several others not laid down in the original plan, as Water, Dock, Cherry, Penn, Prune, &c. Water Street is only 20 feet wide, and extends from the *n.* liberties across the dock, to Pine Street, parallel to the course of the Delaware, and between it and Front Street. The space occupied by it was intended in the original plan to serve only as a cart-way to accommodate the wharfs and stores, so that the river should be open to the view from Front Street. It is now built with lofty houses (except a very few vacancies here and there) throughout the whole front, and commodious wharfs are extended into the river, at which the largest ships that use the port can lie in safety, to receive and discharge their cargoes; and are defended from the ice, in winter, by the piers, made of logs, extending into the river, sunk with stone, and filled with earth, so as to be equally firm with the main land. Dock Street was formerly a swamp, with a small stream running through the middle of it. It is from 90 to 100 feet wide, and winds *n. w.* in a serpentine track, through several streets. It is planted on each side with a row of Lombardy poplars, and promises to be one of the pleasantest streets in the city. No less than 662 lamps of two branches each, disposed at convenient distances, in all parts of the city, are lighted every night, and are estimated to consume annually nearly 9000 gallons of oil.

The houses in the city and suburbs are generally of brick, three stories high, in a plain neat]

[style, without much display of ornament. The general height of the ground on which the city stands is nearly 40 feet above the Delaware; but some of the streets are considerably lower, particularly Water Street; several stores in which have sometimes received much damage when the river happened to be raised by a high flood and a strong *s. e.* wind.

Here are now 27 places of public worship, viz. five for Friends or Quakers, six for the Presbyterians and Seceders, three for Episcopalians, three for Roman Catholics, two for German Lutherans, two for Methodists, one for German Calvinists, one for Swedish Lutherans, which is the oldest church in town, one for the Moravians, one for Baptists, one for Africans, and a Jewish synagogue. The first Presbyterian church is finished with a degree of elegance that would do honour to any city in Europe. The roof is supported in front by six pillars, finished in the Corinthian order; but as it stands in an obscure place, on the *s.* side of Market Street, it is seen to disadvantage. The German Lutheran church, which was built not many years since, was unfortunately burnt in the winter of 1795. The new building is 108 feet by 48; and was probably, when first completed, one of the handsomest and largest churches in the United States. Mr. D. Taneberger, a member of the society of the United Brethren at Letiz, a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, completed and erected a large organ for this church, but it received much injury when the roof and inside of the building were consumed, before the pipes could be disengaged. Christ Church stands on the *w.* side of Second Street, between High and Mulberry Streets. It is an old Gothic structure, and is ornamented with a handsome steeple, and furnished with a chime of bells. The second Presbyterian church, at the corner of Mulberry and Third Streets, is also ornamented with a handsome steeple. The Episcopalian churches are furnished each with an organ, as are the German, and two of the Roman Catholic churches. The African church is a large neat building. It is supplied with a Negro clergyman, who has been lately ordained by the bishop. They are of the Episcopalian order.

The other public buildings are, a state-house and offices, two city court-houses, a county court-house, an university, the Philosophical Society's hall, a public library, an hospital, dispensary, an almshouse, a gaol, three incorporated banks, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, three brick market-houses, and one which is to be erected in Front Street; in the N. Liberties, a fish market, a house of correction, and a powder magazine which contains often upwards of 50,000 quarter casks of gunpowder. The state-house stands on the *s.* side of Chesnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and was erected about the year 1753; and considering the infancy of the colony, the architecture is much admired. The state-house garden occupies a whole square; it is a small neat place, ornamented with several rows of trees and gravel walks, and inclosed by a high brick wall on three sides, and the state-house, &c. on the other. Pottersfield, formerly a public burying ground, is now converted into a public walk, and planted with rows of Lombardy poplars on each side. When the trees are grown, and the ground levelled, it will be one of the most pleasant promenades in the vicinity. The legislature of the United States used to hold their sessions in an elegant building in the *n. w.* corner of the state-house yard. In the *n. e.* corner of the yard, adjoining the left wing of the state-house, is the town-hall or new court-house; *s.* of which is the Philosophical-hall. Here Mr. Peal keeps his museum, by permission of the Philosophical Society. It is the largest collection of natural curiosities that is to be found in America. In it are 400 species of birds, some living animals, &c. Opposite the Philosophical-hall is the Philadelphia library: these add much to the beauty and grandeur of the square. The Philadelphia library originated, as Alcedo has observed, with Dr. Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742, since which time the collection of books has been greatly augmented. At present it contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, besides a museum and a valuable philosophical apparatus. This library is furnished with tables and seats; and a stranger, without any introduction, may call for any book he wants, and sit down and peruse it as long as he pleases. The proprietors amount to several hundreds, and each subscriber pays 10*s.* annually, for defraying expenses and making new additions. To the library is annexed a rare and valuable collection of books, the bequest of James Logan, Esq. to the public. The building belonging to the library company is remarkably elegant, and has a fine appearance. In front of the building, in a nich over the door, is a handsome statue of Dr. Franklin, the donation of William Bingham, Esq. to the company. It is of white marble, was executed in Italy, and is said to have cost £500.

The public gaol stands in the next square

of the state-house yard. It is a hollow square, 100 feet in front, built of stone, three stories high. All the apartments are arched with stone, as a precaution against fire; and it is the largest, strongest, and neatest building of the kind in the United States. To the gaol is annexed a work-house, with yards to keep the sexes apart, and criminals from the debtors. There are also apartments lately added for the solitary confinement of criminals. The whole is securely inclosed by stone walls.

The market-house, in High Street, is perhaps exceeded by none in the world, in the abundance, neatness, and variety of provisions, which are exposed for sale every Wednesday and Saturday. Butchers' meat and vegetables may be had any other day, except Sunday. It extends from Front to Fourth Street, and is supported by 300 pillars.

The new theatre in Chesnut Street, near the state-house, is large and convenient. It was finished in 1793. Further *w.* is a spacious building, which was intended for the accommodation of the president of the United States, but is not occupied by him. Opposite to the new theatre is the amphitheatre, wherein feats of horsemanship are, at certain seasons, performed with great dexterity, for the amusement of the citizens. It is a large commodious building.

The university stands on the *w.* side of Fourth Street, between High and Mulberry Streets. It was formed by the union of two literary institutions, which had previously existed a considerable time in Philadelphia, one designated by the above name; the other by that of the college, academy, and charitable schools of Philadelphia. They now constitute a very respectable seminary. It was incorporated in 1791. The philosophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately increased to the value of several hundred pounds. The funds of the university produce annually a revenue of about £2365. The aggregate number of students, in the several schools, is, on an average, about 510. And the number usually admitted to degrees in each year about 25. The Friends' academy, and Young Ladies' academy, are also respectable and useful establishments.

The chief literary and humane societies are the American Philosophical Society; the College of Physicians; the Society for promoting Political Inquiries; the Pennsylvania hospital; the Philadelphia dispensary; the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery; the society for alleviating the miseries of prisons; the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts: the Philadelphia society for the information and assistance of emigrants, and two other societies of the same kind, one for the relief of German, and another for the relief of Irish emigrants: and an humane, an agricultural, marine, and various charitable societies. Here is a grand lodge of free and accepted masons, and eight subordinate lodges. The insurance company of N. America, lately established here, is in high repute, and insure houses, goods, &c. against fire, on very reasonable terms.

Few cities in the world of the same population and riches as Philadelphia are better provided with useful institutions, both public and private. There are also a sufficient number of academies for the instruction of both sexes. Almost every religious society has one or more schools under its immediate direction, where children belonging to the society are taught to read and write, and are furnished with books and stationary articles.

In the city and suburbs are 10 rope-walks which manufacture about 800 tons of hemp annually; 13 breweries, which are said to consume 50,000 bushels of barley yearly; six sugar-houses; seven hair-powder manufactories in and about town; two rum distilleries, and one rectifying distillery; three card-manufactories. — The other manufactories are, 15 for earthenware; six for chocolate; four for mustard; three for cut-nails, and one for patent-nails; one for steel; one for aqua-fortis; one for sal-ammoniac and glauber-salts; one for oil colours; 11 for brushes; two for buttons; one for Morocco leather, and one for parchment; besides gun-makers, coppersmiths, hatters, tin plate-workers, coachmakers, cabinet-makers, and a variety of others. The public mint, at which the national money is coined, is in this city. The great number of paper-mills in the state enable the printers to carry on their business more extensively than is done in any other place of America. There are 31 printing-offices in this city; four of these publish each a daily gazette; two others publish gazettes twice a week, one of these is in the French language; besides two weekly papers, one of which is in the German language. The other offices are employed in printing books, pamphlets, &c. The catalogue of books for sale in this city, contains upwards of 300 sets of Philadelphia editions, besides a greater variety of

[maps and charts than is to be found any where else in America.

The pleasure carriages within the city and liberties, according to enumeration, are as follow, viz. two-wheeled carriages, 553; light waggons, 80; coaches, 137; phaetons, 22; chariots, 35; and coachees, 33; the whole amounting to 307 four-wheeled carriages. The roads are good, and becoming better; stage-coaches perform the journey from this city to Lancaster in 11 hours, on the new turnpike road: the distance is 58 miles.

This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 30 common council-men; according to its present charter, granted in the year 1789. The mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and 16 common council-men make a quorum to transact business; they have full power to constitute and ordain laws and ordinances for the governing of the city; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer. They hold a court four times a year, to take cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors committed within the city: two aldermen, appointed by the mayor and recorder, hold a court on the forenoon of Monday and Thursday of every week, to judge of all matters which are cognizable before a justice of the peace.

The trade of Pennsylvania is principally carried on from this city, and there are few commercial ports in the world, where ships from Philadelphia may not be found in some season of the year. The number of vessels which entered this port in 1786, was 910; in 1787, 870; in 1788, 851; in 1793, 1414, of which 477 were ships; in 1795, 1620, viz.; ships, 158; barks and snows, 26; brigs, 450; schooners, 506; sloops, 480. Clearances, 1789. It is not mentioned how many of these were coasting vessels. The number of vessels built in 1795 was 31, of which 23 were ships and brigs. In the year 1792, Philadelphia shipped 420,000 barrels of flour and middlings; in 1794, 300,751.

The value of the exports from the state in the year ending September 30, 1791, was 3,436,092 dollars, 58 cents; 1792, 3,820,662 dollars; 1793, 6,958,836 dollars; 1794, 6,643,092 dollars; 1795, 11,518,260 dollars. The sickness in the autumn of 1793, and the embargo in the spring following, interrupted the commerce of Philadelphia for nearly five months. The late war occasioned some extraordinary articles in the exportation of this place; coffee, &c. were carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to Hamburg, as neutral ports.

The environs of the city are very pleasant, and finely cultivated. In the *n.* are Kensington, near the suburbs on Delaware, noted for ship-building; Germantown, a populous neat village, with two German churches; and Frankfort, another pretty village, both within seven miles, besides many country-seats. In the *s.* is Derby, a small pleasant borough, about seven miles distant; and, on Schuilkill, four miles from the city, the botanical garden of Messrs. Bartrams. In the *w.* on the same river, 18 acres of ground have been lately destined for a public botanical garden.

According to a list published of the births and deaths in the several religious societies of Philadelphia, it appears that from August 1, 1792, to August 1, 1793, the births amounted to 2511, and the deaths to 1497. In the year 1793, Philadelphia was visited with a severe scourge, the yellow fever, which raged with uncommon violence for above three months, and in that short space swept off nearly 5000 inhabitants. The humane efforts of a committee of health, appointed by the citizens, were highly instrumental in diminishing the calamity. A few weeks after this disorder ceased to rage, the trade of the city was restored in a manner incredible to any but eye-witnesses. It is an honourable proof of the humane attention paid to the prisoners in this city that of 4060 debtors, and 4000 criminals, who were confined in Philadelphia goal between the 28th of September, 1780, and the 5th of September, 1790, only 12 died a natural death. In 1794, there were 9000 houses in this city, and 400 which were building; and the present number of inhabitants may be estimated at about 55,000.

Philadelphia is 728 miles *s. w.* of Passamaquoddy, which is the easternmost part of the sea-coast of the United States, 347 *s. w.* of Boston, 222 *s. w.* of Hartford, 95 *s. w.* of New York, 102 *n. e.* of Baltimore, 278 *n. e.* of Richmond, 144 *n. e.* of Washington's city, and 925 *n. e.* by *n.* of Savannah in Georgia. The above distances are English miles, and include the windings of the roads. The direct distances in geographical miles are as follows: Philadelphia is 480 miles *s. w.* of Passamaquoddy, 235 *s. w.* of Boston, 161 *s. w.* of Hartford, 70 *s. w.* of New York, 83 *n. e.* of Baltimore, 190 *n. e.* of Richmond, 110 *n. e.* of Washington, and 560 *n. e.* of Savannah. See PENNSYLVANIA, for an ac-

count of several other particulars relating to this city.]

[PHILADELPHIA, a township in Rutland County, Vermont; about 15 miles *e.* of Orwell. It contains 39 inhabitants.]

[PHILIP, a large island in Lake Superior, in the territory of the United States. It lies towards the *s.* side of the lake, and *s. e.* of Isle Royal.]

[PHILIP, ST. a fort which commands the entrance of Maranhan Harbour, on the coast of Brazil.]

[PHILIP, ST. a point within the harbour of Port Royal, S. Carolina.]

[PHILIP'S ST. a parish of S. Carolina; situate in Charlestown district.]

PHILIPOLIS, a city of the Straits of Magellan; founded by the admiral Pedro Sarmiento de Gamba in 1584; and not in 1582, as is asserted by the ex-jesuit Coleti; neither in 1584, as according to Mr. La Martiniere. Its name was given to it by its founder, in honour of King Philip II. It was situate in the narrowest part of the strait, with a good port, and on the *n.* coast: it had four bastions and some artillery, but it lasted only a short time, for in 1587, the English pirate Thomas Candish passing by, found it totally void of population, its inhabitants having died of hunger; and from this cause it has been since called Port of Hunger. In lat. 53° 17′ *s.*

[PHILIPPE, S. a city of the province and government of Venezuela, was once a miserable village, named Cocorote, but has become a city by the resort of people from Baraquisimeto and the Canaries, and is now famous for the industry and activity of its inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and is watered to the *e.* by the river Yarani, and to the *w.* by the Aroa, crossed by a vast number of rivulets. Cocoa, indigo, and coffee are cultivated, but they grow very little cotton and still less sugar. The inhabitants amount to 6800. The city is regularly built; the streets are broad, and the church is handsome and well supported. The air is cold and wet, and the town therefore unwholesome. The police and justice are administered by a *cabildo*. It lies in lat. 10° 12′ *w.* 110 miles, with a slight inclination to the *s.* of Caracas; 34 miles *w.* of Valencia, and 17 *n. w.* of Niragua.]

[PHILIPPEAU, an island on the *n.* side of Lake Superior, *n.* of Isle Royal.]

[PHILIPPEAU, a bay on the *n.* shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Straits of Bellisle, and partly formed by islands which project *s.* on its *e.* part, and extend towards the *w.* The *e.* part of the bay lies in lat. 51° 20′ *n.*]

[PHILIPPINA, a small town of the province of Guatémala in New Spain; situate on a bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, to the *s. e.* of Guatémala.]

[PHILIPSBURG, a town of New Jersey; situate in Sussex County, on the *e.* bank of Delaware River, opposite to Easton in Pennsylvania. It is 35 miles *n. w.* of Trenton.]

[PHILLIPSBURGH, or PHILIPSTOWN, a township of New York, in Dutchess County, on the *e.* side of Hudson's River, 26 miles above New York, near the *s.* end of Tappen Bay. It contains 2079 inhabitants, including 25 slaves. In 1796, there were 347 of the inhabitants electors. In this township is a silver-mine, which yields virgin silver.]

[PHILLIPS' Academy. See ANDOVER and EXETER.]

[PHILOPOLIS, a settlement in Lucerne County, Pennsylvania; 12 or 14 miles *w.* of Mount Ararat, and at the head of the *w.* branch of Tunkhanock Creek, about 45 miles *s. e.* of Athens, or Tioga Point. Lat. 41° 40′ *n.* Long. 75° 33′ *w.*]

PIACHIS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

PIACOA, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; a *reduccion* of the missions of the Indians, held there by the Capuchin Catalanian Fathers.

PIAGUI, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises between those of Acuracú and Parainala, runs *n.* and enters the second; detaching in its mid-course, an arm which joins the former river.

PIAKEMINES, a river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America. It is an arm which enters the Mississippi near the coast, runs *n. w.* and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, between N. Cape and Ascencion Bay.

PIANDAMA, a river of the province and government of Popayán, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *s.* of the city of Buga, and enters the river Grande de la Magdalena.

[PIANKASHAWS, or PYANKISHAS, VERMILLIONS, and MASCONTINS, are tribes of Indians in the N. W. Territory, who reside on the Wabash and its branches, and Illinois River. These, with the Kickapoos, Musquitons, and Ouiatanons, could together furnish about 1000 warriors, 20 years ago.]

PIANKATANK, a river of the province and

colony of Virginia in N. America. It runs *s. e.* with a large body into the sea.

PIAS, Santa Isabel de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chilia.

PIASTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Acatlan in Nueva España, in the district of which are many large saline earths, which afford a commerce to the natives.

Piastla, an abundant river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Copale, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It rises in the vicinity of Durango, the capital, and running to *e. s. e.* enters the S. Sea in lat. 23½°, under the tropic of Cancer. It abounds greatly in fish, and on its shores is collected a tolerable portion of salt of very good quality, in which consists its trade, and by which the settlements on its shores profit; three of these being of the *reduccion* of the Indians, although very small, and of the missions which were held by the Jesuits.

PIAY, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Paraná-pape.

PIBIL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

PIBINCO, a river of the district and province of Maguegua in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Ngeloi.

PIC, a small river of Canada, which runs *s. w.* and enters Lake Superior.

PICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru.

Pica, a river of this province and kingdom, which runs *n.* near the coast, then turns *w.* and enters the S. Sea.

PICACHO, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in N. America.

PICACHOS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta in Nueva España. Fifteen leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

PICAMARAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pacarán.

PICAZURU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *w.* in a very abundant stream, and enters the Paraná.

PICCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tiellas.

PICCHOS, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Huaribamba.

PICHANA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, on the skirt of a mountain, on the shore of the river of its name.

Pichana, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla.

Pichana, the aforesaid river, which runs *w.*

PICHAOMACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota and kingdom of Chile, between the port Papudo and the shoals of Mala Cara.

PICHICPICUNTA, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which rises *e.* of the volcano of Tucapel, runs *s.* with some inclination to *s. s. e.* and loses itself in the lakes of the Desaguadero.

PICHIDEGUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pocoanca.

Pichidegua, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Canes and Canches, or Tinta in Peru.

PICHILINGUES, Puerto de los, a large, sheltered, and convenient bay of the Gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes. Its entrance is closed up by the large island of Espiritu Santo, and on the side of this are two other small islands, called S. Lorenzo and La Gallina; the which form channels or entrances which are very narrow. In the innermost part of this bay, is another bay still more sheltered, called La Paz.

PICHINCHE, a very lofty mountain and volcano of the kingdom of Quito; on the skirt of which stands this capital. On the top it is divided into various points or pinnacles, the loftiest of which, called Rucu-Pichinche, or Pichinche-viejo, is raised 5605 fathoms, two inches, and eight lines, above the level of the sea, as was measured by the academicians of the sciences of Paris. It is constantly covered with snow.

This volcano has burst, vomiting fire, in the years 1535, 1577, 1660, and 1690, when it caused terrible mischief, and particularly to the province of Esmeraldas to the *w.* that being the constant scene of the greatest calamities, as the mouth of the volcano is turned this way. Nearly the whole of the mountain is dry and barren, and the street only towards Quito is cultivated. On the top, where the snow is, the mercury rises 16 inches, and the dilatation of the spirit of wine is from 995 to 1012 in Reaumur's thermometer, according to the observations made by the aforesaid academicians.

From this mountain a society of literati of the city of Quito take their name, being called the Pichinchense Academy, and employed in astro-

nomical observations and physical phenomena; an account of which we have given, that it might explain the meaning of certain letters found posted in parts of that capital, namely, A A. P P. Academicians Pichinchenses. But this society terminated in 1767, on the expulsion of the Jesuits. Some few years back many silver-mines have been discovered in this mountain, but which have not been worked through want of capital in the natives. In lat. 11′ 32″ *s.*

PICHIPIL, a settlement of Indians of the district of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, between the rivers Buren and Recalgue.

PICHIRHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Sirca.

PICHIU, a spacious *llanera* on the coast of the S. Sea, of the ancient province of Chimu in Peru, *n.* of Lima. Its territory was conquered by the Inca Huayna-Capac, thirteenth emperor.

PICHOTA, a settlement of the district of Puerto Viejo in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito: *s. e.* of the settlement of Charapoto, on the shore of the river Chico. In its territory is produced abundance of cotton of the best quality. In lat. 55′ *s.*

PICHUNSIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito: they are descendants of the ancient Mantas, who inhabited the coast of the Pacific Sea, and were extremely dissolute. They were conquered by Huayna-Capac, thirteenth emperor of the Incas, who put to the sword or burnt as many of them as he could take, as a punishment for the detestable vice of sodomy to which they were so much addicted, and at last destroyed them entirely.

PICKAVILLANI, DEL OHIO, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America; where the English have built a fort, on the shore and at the source of the river Great Miamee.

PICKERING, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes near the *n.* coast.

PICKOVAGANI, a settlement of Indians of Canada in N. America, in the country and territory of the nation of the same name; on the shore of the lake San Juan.

PICO, Alto, a lofty mountain on the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete, close to the settlement of Chilca.

PICO, another mountain, also very lofty, on the *n.* coast of the Straits of Magellan, behind the bay of the same denomination.

PICO, a port on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, within the Gulf of Venezuela, at the entrance of the lake of Maracaibo.

PICOASA, a settlement of the district and jurisdiction of Puerto Viejo, in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito; on the *w.* shore of the river of its name, but which is most commonly known by that of the district very near to it. On the *n. w.* opposite the point of Chama, which is towards that rhumb, is a hill called the Height de Picoasa, from whence may be discovered the vessels navigating that coast, and which serves as a watch-house. In lat. 1° 2′ *s.*

PICOI, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Acobamba.

PICOI, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Canchas.

PICOLATA, a fort of the province and government of Florida, on the same island as that on which stands the city of S. Augustin.

PICOLER, ROCHE DU, a point on the *n.* coast of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It is between the shoal of Coquille-vielle and Port Frances.

PICOPORO, a settlement of Indians reduced to the faith, of the missions held by the religious of St. Domingo, in the territory of the city of San Christoval of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Apure. It is of a very hot temperature, produces cacao, maize, plantains, *yucas*, and other fruits of a warm climate, and its population is composed of 100 Indians, who are given to sloth.

PICTA, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PICTA, a river of the same province; which runs *e.* and then turning its course *n.* enters the sea in the strait of Canseau.

PICTOU, a small island near the coast of Nova Scotia in N. America, and in the strait which it forms with the island St. John.

PICUN, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, which rises in the territory of the Puelches Indians, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Moyalée.

PICURIS, a river of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico in N. America.

PICURU, a small river of the district and territory of Cuyaba in Brazil, which rises in the

mountains, runs *w.* and unites itself with the Ipiagui to enter that of Los Porrudos.

PICUY, an ancient province of Peru in the empire of the Incas; to the *n.* of Cuzco. It was conquered and united to the monarchy by Viracocha-Incha, eighth emperor. It is now confounded in the division of the provinces made by the Spaniards after the conquest of the kingdom, and its limits cannot be justly defined.

PIDGEON, a mountain on the point Ana of the coast of New England and province of Massachusetts in N. America.

PIDGEON, a cape or point of land on the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence in Canada and N. America.

PIE DE PALO, CERRO DE; a very lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, and at the source of the river Heuque-Leuva.

PIEDAD, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Tlazasalca in Nueva España, which is the ordinary residence of the *alcaldes mayores* of the jurisdiction. It contains 113 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 30 of Indians, and in the four cultivated estates of its district are 162 of all classes: 10 leagues *n.* of its capital.

PIEDAD, another settlement, in the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil, on the shore of the river Paraiba on the *s.*

PIEDRA, PUNTA DE, a point on the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, between Port Sisal and El Palmar.

PIEDRA, MONTE DE, a small isle near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil, close to the bank of Los Escollos.

PIEDRA, GORDA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of the town of Leon, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; founded at the end of the sixteenth century: it contains 414 families of Spaniards, 84 of *Mustees*, and 43 of Mulattoes, all of whom are employed in agriculture and in breeding cattle: six leagues *s.* of its capital.

PIEDRA-IMAN, SIERRA DE, mountains of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, which run from *n.* to *s.* on the coast of the river La Plata, between the rivers San Joseph and Canelones.

PIEDRAMELLERA, a settlement of the province and government of Nueva Santander, or Sierra Gorda, in the Bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España: one of those founded there in 1748 by the Count of Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, colonel of militia of Queretaro, the conqueror of the country.

PIEDRAS, a settlement of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Tocaima, in the government of Mariquita of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is very scanty and poor, of an hot temperature, and producing only fruits of this climate. It takes its name from a river thus called, passing near it.

[PIEDRAS, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate about 10 miles *n. e.* of Maldonado, in lat. 34° 45′ 24″, long. 56° 12′ 4″.]

PIEDRAS, a river of the province and government of Tierra Firme, which runs *n.* between Portobello and Port Pilon.

PIEDRAS, another, in the province and government of Veragua, which runs *s.* between the city of Alanje and the settlement of Bugava.

PIEDRAS, another, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito, which, at a small distance from its source, enters the Caquetá.

PIEDRAS, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the *sierra*, runs *n.* in the country of the Taironas Indians, and enters the sea to the *e.* of the Cape St. Juan de Guia.

PIEDRAS, another, a small river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, which rises in the mountains of the valley of Calchaqui, runs *e.* and enters the Grande of Salado, between the Blanco and the Concha.

PIEDRAS, another, of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the Palmital.

PIEDRAS, another, of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in the same kingdom as the former: it rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Joana and the Ponica.

PIEDRAS, a point of land on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro, in Brazil, between the settlements of Obrandive and Soapari.

PIEDRAS, another, on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, opposite the island Fuerte: it is one of the two which form the Bay of Rada.

PIEDRAS, another, on the coast of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PIEDRAS, another settlement, called Valle de las Piedras, of the government and jurisdiction

of Merida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it is of a temperate climate, annexed to the curacy of Santo Domingo, produces much maize and *papas*, neat cattle, horses, and sheep; and its natives make large and small hampers of leather very nicely worked, and thus maintain a good commerce. It has only 50 housekeepers.

PIEDRAS, a bay, on the coast of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España and Bay of Mexico, between Point Delgada and the Tierra Blanca.

PIEDRAS, a convenient and secure port for canoes and small vessels in the river and province of Paraguay, seven leagues from the city of Asuncion.

PIEDRAS, another port, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, between Port Calbo and the settlement of Mongaguaba.

PIEDRAS, some large shoals, or rocks, called Piedras Partidas, from their figure; in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river of this name, between the rocks of Itapua-quazu and Itapua-mini.

PIERRE, S. River of the Fort of, in the island of Guadalupe. It enters the sea by the coast which looks to the *n.* between the fort of this name and the Grande Ance, thus called from a fort or castle which it has to defend the extremity of that coast.

PIERRE, another river of the same island, which rises in the mountains of the *s. e.* runs to this rhumb, and enters the sea between that of Baillie-argent and that of Des Hayes.

PIERRE, a point of land, or extremity of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the bay of its name and that of Los Goanavas.

PIERRE, a large bay in the same coast and island as the former, between this and the Morro del Diablo.

PIERRE, another river, of the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles: it runs *n. w.* from the mountains of the *w.* where it rises, and enters the sea between the settlement of its name and that of Movillage.

PIERRE, a lake of Canada, in the territory and country of the Nekubanistes Indians; formed from some waste waters of the other lakes.

PIERRE, another lake of the same province, distinct from the former. It is a pool of water formed from the river St. Lawrence, between the city of Quebec and the island Montreal.

PIERRE, a small island near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland; situate at the entrance of a channel formed by the coast of this island and that of Mickon.

PIERRE, a very large sand-bank near the coast of the same island, Newfoundland, which extends from the island of its name as far as Race Cape.

PIERRE, another sand-bank to the *s.* of Newfoundland; and one of those which serve for the whale-fisheries.

PIERRE, a port, on the *e.* coast of the island of St. John in Nova Scotia.

PIERRE, a settlement of the island Cape Britain; on the *s.* coast, at the entrance of the lake of Labrador.

PIERRE, an isle near the *e.* coast of Cape Britain, between the Bay of Coul and the island Platte.

[PIERRE, ST. the first town built in the island of Martinico in the West Indies, situated on a round bay on the *w.* coast of the island, five leagues *s.* of Fort Royal. It is a port of entry, the residence of merchants, and the centre of business. It has been four times burnt down, yet it contains at present about 2000 houses. The anchorage-ground is situate along the seaside on the strand, but is very unhealthy. Another port of the town is separated from it by a river, and the houses are built on a low hill, which is called the fort, from a small fortress which defends the road, which is commodious for loading and unloading ships, and is likewise easy of access; but in the rainy season the shipping take shelter at Fort Royal, the capital of the island.]

[PIERRE, ST. or ST. PETER'S, a river in Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi, from *w.* about 20 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. It passes through a most delightful country, abounding with many of the necessaries of life, which grow spontaneously. Wild rice is found here in great abundance, trees bending under loads of fruits, such as plums, grapes, and apples. The meadows are covered with hops, and many other vegetables; while the ground is stored with useful roots, as angelica, spikenard, and ground-nuts, as large as hens' eggs. On its *e.* side, about 20 miles from its mouth, is a coal-mine. *N. B.* For other places named PIERRE, see PETER.]

PIERRE-ROUGE, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia; which runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio. On its shores are some large meadows or *llamuras* on the confines of Pennsylvania, and where the English fought a battle in the war of 1740.

PIERS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the *s.* part, near the coast.

mountains, runs *w.* and unites itself with the Ipiagui to enter that of Los Porrudos.

PICUY, an ancient province of Peru in the empire of the Incas; to the *n.* of Cuzco. It was conquered and united to the monarchy by Viracocha-Incha, eighth emperor. It is now confounded in the division of the provinces made by the Spaniards after the conquest of the kingdom, and its limits cannot be justly defined.

PIDGEON, a mountain on the point Ana of the coast of New England and province of Massachusetts in N. America.

PIDGEON, a cape or point of land on the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence in Canada and N. America.

PIE DE PALO, CERRO DE; a very lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, and at the source of the river Heuque-Leuva.

PIEDAD, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Tlazasalca in Nueva España, which is the ordinary residence of the *alcaldes mayores* of the jurisdiction. It contains 113 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 30 of Indians, and in the four cultivated estates of its district are 162 of all classes: 10 leagues *n.* of its capital.

PIEDAD, another settlement, in the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil, on the shore of the river Paraiba on the *s.*

PIEDRA, PUNTA DE, a point on the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, between Port Sisal and El Palmar.

PIEDRA, MONTE DE, a small isle near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil, close to the bank of Los Escollos.

PIEDRA, GORDA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of the town of Leon, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; founded at the end of the sixteenth century: it contains 414 families of Spaniards, 84 of *Mustees*, and 43 of Mulattoes, all of whom are employed in agriculture and in breeding cattle: six leagues *s.* of its capital.

PIEDRA-IMAN, SIERRA DE, mountains of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, which run from *n.* to *s.* on the coast of the river La Plata, between the rivers San Joseph and Canelones.

PIEDRAMELLERA, a settlement of the province and government of Nueva Santander, or Sierra Gorda, in the Bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España: one of those founded there in 1748 by the Count of Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, colonel of militia of Queretaro, the conqueror of the country.

PIEDRAS, a settlement of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Tocaima, in the government of Mariquita of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is very scanty and poor, of an hot temperature, and producing only fruits of this climate. It takes its name from a river thus called, passing near it.

[PIEDRAS, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate about 10 miles *n. e.* of Maldonado, in lat. 34° 45′ 24″, long. 56° 12′ 4″.]

PIEDRAS, a river of the province and government of Tierra Firme, which runs *n.* between Portobello and Port Pilon.

PIEDRAS, another, in the province and government of Veragua, which runs *s.* between the city of Alanje and the settlement of Bugava.

PIEDRAS, another, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito, which, at a small distance from its source, enters the Caquetá.

PIEDRAS, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the *sierra*, runs *n.* in the country of the Taironas Indians, and enters the sea to the *e.* of the Cape St. Juan de Guia.

PIEDRAS, another, a small river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, which rises in the mountains of the valley of Calchaqui, runs *e.* and enters the Grande of Salado, between the Blanco and the Concha.

PIEDRAS, another, of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the Palmital.

PIEDRAS, another, of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in the same kingdom as the former: it rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Joana and the Ponica.

PIEDRAS, a point of land on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro, in Brazil, between the settlements of Obrandive and Soapari.

PIEDRAS, another, on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, opposite the island Fuerte: it is one of the two which form the Bay of Rada.

PIEDRAS, another, on the coast of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PIEDRAS, another settlement, called Valle de las Piedras, of the government and jurisdiction

of Merida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it is of a temperate climate, annexed to the curacy of Santo Domingo, produces much maize and *papas*, neat cattle, horses, and sheep; and its natives make large and small hampers of leather very nicely worked, and thus maintain a good commerce. It has only 50 housekeepers.

PIEDRAS, a bay, on the coast of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España and Bay of Mexico, between Point Delgada and the Tierra Blanca.

PIEDRAS, a convenient and secure port for canoes and small vessels in the river and province of Paraguay, seven leagues from the city of Asuncion.

PIEDRAS, another port, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, between Port Calbo and the settlement of Mongaguaba.

PIEDRAS, some large shoals, or rocks, called Piedras Partidas, from their figure; in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river of this name, between the rocks of Itapua-quazu and Itapua-mini.

PIERRE, S. River of the Fort of, in the island of Guadalupe. It enters the sea by the coast which looks to the *n.* between the fort of this name and the Grande Ance, thus called from a fort or castle which it has to defend the extremity of that coast.

PIERRE, another river of the same island, which rises in the mountains of the *s. e.* runs to this rhumb, and enters the sea between that of Baillie-argent and that of Des Hayes.

PIERRE, a point of land, or extremity of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the bay of its name and that of Los Goanavas.

PIERRE, a large bay in the same coast and island as the former, between this and the Morro del Diablo.

PIERRE, another river, of the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles: it runs *n. w.* from the mountains of the *w.* where it rises, and enters the sea between the settlement of its name and that of Movillage.

PIERRE, a lake of Canada, in the territory and country of the Nekubanistes Indians; formed from some waste waters of the other lakes.

PIERRE, another lake of the same province, distinct from the former. It is a pool of water formed from the river St. Lawrence, between the city of Quebec and the island Montreal.

PIERRE, a small island near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland; situate at the entrance of a channel formed by the coast of this island and that of Mickon.

PIERRE, a very large sand-bank near the coast of the same island, Newfoundland, which extends from the island of its name as far as Race Cape.

PIERRE, another sand-bank to the *s.* of Newfoundland; and one of those which serve for the whale-fisheries.

PIERRE, a port, on the *e.* coast of the island of St. John in Nova Scotia.

PIERRE, a settlement of the island Cape Britain; on the *s.* coast, at the entrance of the lake of Labrador.

PIERRE, an isle near the *e.* coast of Cape Britain, between the Bay of Coul and the island Platte.

[PIERRE, ST. the first town built in the island of Martinico in the West Indies, situated on a round bay on the *w.* coast of the island, five leagues *s.* of Fort Royal. It is a port of entry, the residence of merchants, and the centre of business. It has been four times burnt down, yet it contains at present about 2000 houses. The anchorage-ground is situate along the seaside on the strand, but is very unhealthy. Another port of the town is separated from it by a river, and the houses are built on a low hill, which is called the fort, from a small fortress which defends the road, which is commodious for loading and unloading ships, and is likewise easy of access; but in the rainy season the shipping take shelter at Fort Royal, the capital of the island.]

[PIERRE, ST. or ST. PETER'S, a river in Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi, from *w.* about 20 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. It passes through a most delightful country, abounding with many of the necessaries of life, which grow spontaneously. Wild rice is found here in great abundance, trees bending under loads of fruits, such as plums, grapes, and apples. The meadows are covered with hops, and many other vegetables; while the ground is stored with useful roots, as angelica, spikenard, and ground-nuts, as large as hens' eggs. On its *e.* side, about 20 miles from its mouth, is a coal-mine. *N. B.* For other places named PIERRE, see PETER.]

PIERRE-ROUGE, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia; which runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio. On its shores are some large meadows or *llanuras* on the confines of Pennsylvania, and where the English fought a battle in the war of 1740.

PIERS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the *s.* part, near the coast.

PIFO, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital; delightfully situate, and of an extremely agreeable climate. Its territory is very fertile and pleasant, and irrigated by several streams. It is *s.* of the settlement of Oyambaro, *s. w.* of that of Tumbaco, and *n.* of Itulcache, in lat. 13′ *s.*

[PIGEON, the name of two *s. w.* branches of French Broad River, in the State of Tennessee. The mouth of Little Pigeon is about 20 miles from the confluence of French Broad with Holston River, and about three below the mouth of Nolachucky. Big Pigeon falls into the French Broad nine miles above Little Pigeon River. They both rise in the Great Iron Mountains.]

[PIGEON, a hill on Cape Ann, Massachusetts. See AGAMENTICUS.]

[PIGEON, a small island, whose strong fortifications command and secure safe and good anchorage in Port Royal Bay, in the island of Martinico, in the West Indies.]

PIGNOCAS, PIGNOQUIS, or PINOCOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell *s.* of that of the Chiquitos: they are very numerous, and extend from the lake Maniore on the *e.* as far as the mountain of Yobibe to the *w.* The climate of this country is hot and moist, and consequently unhealthy. These Indians are not known.

PIGUENA. See TIGRE.

PIGWAKET, a river of the province of New Hampshire, one of the four of New England. It rises from a small lake, runs *s.* turns *s. e.* in the province of Continent, and enters the sea.

PIJAGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; near the source of the river Cauca, to the *w.* of the capital.

PIJAOS, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement. They are ferocious, warlike, cruel, and cannibals. United with the Manipos they gave much ado to the conquerors of that kingdom, and destroyed the cities of San Vicente and Los Angeles, the first having been situate in the *llanos* of Saldaña, the latter 22 leagues from Tocaima, and nine from Neiva. These barbarians had their cabins or dwellings on the tops of trees: they are now very few, and live retired on the mountains.

[PIKE, Lake and River, in N. America, in the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. This lake is about 27 miles long from *e.* to *w.* and about 10 broad from *n.* to *s.* From this lake flows the river of its name, bending its course *w.* and enters an arm of Play Green Lake, which communicates with Lake Winnipy. Pike Lake is about 80 miles *e.* of the nearest part of Lake Winnipy.]

[PIKELAND, a township in Chester County, Pennsylvania.]

PILAGUIN, SANTA ROSA DE, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the *asiento* of Ambato in the *corregimiento* of Riobamba and kingdom of Quito: it abounds in barley, of which it reaps great crops, and which is esteemed to be the best in the whole kingdom.

PILAHALO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the same kingdom as the former.

PILALA, a lake of the province and government of Guayana, which empties itself into the river Blanco by another river of its own name.

PILAR, NUESTRA SENORA DEL, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded in 1661 on the skirt of the Sierra Nevada by Father Nicholas Pedroche. Its natives were very dirty, and were afflicted with a leprosy which was catching: it is on the shore of the river Tame, *s.* of the city of Pamplona.

PILAR, another settlement, in the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná, *s.* of the capital.

PILAR, another, of the missions held by the religious of San Francisco in the province and government of Texas in N. America. At the distance of 15 leagues from it are some very good and abundant saline ponds.

PILAR, another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the coast stretching between the river La Plata and the Straits of Magellan. It consists of the Puelches Indians reduced to the faith. [This parish lies in lat. 34° 25′ 56″, and long. 59° 13′ 40″.]

PILAR, another, in the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. See MECAPILLO.

PILAR, another, of the province and government of Cumaná; on the shore of the river of its name between the coast and the interior bay of the Gulf of Triste.

PILAR, the aforesaid river, rises in the Serrania on the *e.* part of the city of Ciriaco, runs to this rhumb, and enters the sea in the Gulf of Triste.

PILARES, CABO DE, or Pillar Cape, the extremity or point at the *w.* end of the *s.* coast of the Straits of Magellan, and one of those which form its mouth or entrance into the S. Sea. The

Nodales call it Cabo de Sejada. [It is in lat. 52° 45′ *s.* and long. 74° 52′ *w.*]

PILAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Omos.

PILATOS, a settlement and parish of the French in the part they possess in St. Domingo; on the shore of the three rivers, near the settlement of Plasencia.

PILAYA Y PASPAYA, or CINTI, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n. e.* by the province of Tomina, and nearly by the same rhumb by the province of Pomabamba; *e. s. e.* by the territory of the infidel Chiriguanos Indians; *s.* and *s. w.* by the province of Chichas, and *n. w.* and *n.* by that of Porco. Its length from *n. w.* to *s. e.* is 30 leagues, and its width 40. It is intersected by many mountains, and amongst their ravines are situate the different settlements of its jurisdiction.

It is of a moderately hot temperature, abounding in fruits and seeds, and in some of the colder parts in the productions of the *sierra*. They gather here quantities of grapes, of which they make brandy, which is much esteemed in the neighbouring provinces. The rivers which lave this territory are the San Juan, which is very abundant, and has its origin in the province of Lipes; the Toropalca, which enters the Chichas; the Cinti, which irrigates and fertilizes the valley to which it gives name; the Supas and the Agchilla, which run *s.* and form the Paspaya, which, afterwards changing its course to *e.* incorporates itself with the Pilcomayo, serving as a boundary to this province, and dividing it from that of Pomabamba.

It has many rich settlements, since the greater part of its inhabitants, who should amount to 12,000 souls, are dispersed in different estates. The town of Playa, which was formerly the capital, was destroyed and depopulated by an irruption made by the infidel Chiriguanos Indians. As the territory is mountainous and rough, it is filled with wild beasts and noxious reptiles. The *corregidor*, since that time, resides in the valley of Cinti, which is delightfully pleasant, and extends for nearly 20 leagues. Paspaya experienced the same misfortune as that which we have just observed happened to Pilaya; both of these being equally on the frontiers of those barbarians; but a fort has been built to restrain them in future in that part. In the settlement of Pototaca are some very abundant lead mines. The *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 57 400 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 299 yearly.

PILCAYA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cozcatlán and *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco in Nueva España. It contains 92 families of Indians, and is six leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

PILCOMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Azogues.

PILCOMAYU, or PILCOMAYO, a large and abundant river of the province of Charcas in Peru. It rises from various streams which unite in this province, and then joins itself with the river Tarapaya, which runs from the province of Porco, collecting the waters of the Potosí, the which, having been employed there for the working of the silver, carries with it a portion of quicksilver, and from thence it is asserted, that in the Pilcomayo, fish will not breed for many leagues; but this is not the fact, as within this jurisdiction some fish, though certainly not large, are caught. It then incorporates itself with the Cachimayo, which is that which passes through Chuquisaca, flows down to the province of Pilaya and Paspaya, and through that of Tomina enters the Chaco, running 80 leagues, as far as the *llanos* of Manso; from whence it follows its course amongst extremely thick forests to the *s. e.* and enters the Paraguay a little to the *s.* of Cidade da Asuncion del Paraguay. The river here swarms with fish of various kinds, and particularly dories, of from 20 to 25 pounds weight. As it is so large, and has its origin in the provinces of Peru, it was attempted in 1702 to discover a communication by it between this kingdom and the province of Paraguay, but without effect.

In 1721 the Jesuits made a like attempt, and proceeded on their discovery in a bark with two boats; but they were obliged to return, not finding sufficient depth of water, after that, from the winding of the river, they had proceeded a distance of 350 leagues: they had, indeed, chosen a bad season, namely, the months of September, October, and November, when it does not rain, and when the rivers suffer from drought. They might, therefore, perhaps have succeeded at any other time; and could it be effected, the object were very great, as a round-about journey of 500 leagues through the province of Tucuman would be avoided, and the reduction of many infidel nations to the faith would be the consequence.

This river has a beautiful stone bridge in the high road leading to La Plata. The Ex-Jesuit, Coleti, says, that it enters the Guapay; but he is deceived.

PILCOMAYA, with the dedicatory title of San Christoval, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, belonging to the archbishopric of Charcas.

Pilcomaya, a large island of the province and country of Chaco in Peru, formed by the river of its name, which divides itself into two arms to enter the Paraguay, inhabited by infidel Indians.

PILCU, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Biobio, in the part called Las Cruces.

[PILDRAS, St. on the *e.* shore of the Gulf of Campechy, in the Gulf of Mexico.]

PILES, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the coast of the S. Sea, and on the shore of the river Raposo, in the bay which is also called Piles.

[Piles Grove, a township in Salem County, New Jersey.]

PILETA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate *n.* of the town of San Benito Abad.

[PILGERRUH, or Pilgrim's Rest, was a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on the scite of a forsaken town of the Ottawas; on the bank of a river, 20 miles *n. w.* of Cayahoga, in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Erie, and 102 miles *n. w.* of Pittsburg.]

[PILGRIM'S Island, on the *s. e.* shore of St. Lawrence River, and below the island de Coudres.]

PILLACHIQUIR, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* and to the *e.* of that of Chumbe. It rises in the river Paccha, which runs from *s.* to *n.* till it enters the Paute, in lat. 3° 6′ *s.*

PILLAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Santa Marta del Valle; situate on the confines of the Panataguas infidel Indians.

Pillao, another settlement, in the province and government of Tarma in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Tapu.

[PILLAR. See Pilares, Cabo de.]

PILLARO, a settlement of the district and jurisdiction of the *asiento* of Ambato and province and *corregimiento* of San Miguel de Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito. It is to the *s.* of Isamba, and in its vicinity runs by the *w.* part the river San Felipe, which fertilizes its fields. The inhabitants of this settlement have the credit of being the most dexterous robbers of any in the kingdom. The climate is very agreeable, and the territory fertile, in lat. 1° 11′ *s.*

PILMAIQUEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of La Concepcion in the kingdom of Chile, on the coast between this and the river Canchupel.

PILOES, River of the, in the kingdom of Brazil. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Preto or La Palma.

PILOENS, a river of the same kingdom as the former, which rises in the *sierra* of the country of the Araes Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Parauapasa, to the *w.* of the town of Boa.

PILON, Valle de San Mateo del, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon. It contains 50 families of Spaniards, and the district of its territory is bounded by the nation of the Nazas Indians, who are called Pilones from some streaks which they have in their face, and being distinguished from the Nazones by the variety of colours. This country is watered by a river which is always of the same height, and by the irrigation of this the territory is rendered very abundant in sugar canes, also in breeds of large and small cattle; these being its productions; 18 leagues *s. s. e.* of its capital.

PILOT, or Ararat, some mountains of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which form a *cordillera* running from *s. w.* to *n. e.* from the source of Little River. [See Surry County, N. Carolina.]

PILOTE, a settlement and parish of the French in the island of Martinique; situate on the sea shore, on the *n. w.* coast of Little Port.

[PILOTO, or Salinas del Piloto, upright craggy rocks on the *w.* coast of Mexico, *s. e.* of Cape Corientes; where there is good anchorage and shelter from *n. w.* and *s. w.* winds. There are salt-pits near this place.]

Piloto, a river of the same island as the former settlement, which runs *s. w.* and enters the bay.

[PILOT Town, in Sussex County, Delaware, lies near the mouth of Cool Spring Creek, which falls into Delaware Bay, near Lewiston, and six miles *n. w.* of Cape Henlopen.]

PILPICHACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru, called de Los Cerros, as being situate in the *cordillera.*

PILPILCO, a settlement of Indians of the territory of the Araucanos in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

PILPILCO. This river runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Lebo.

PILPINTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Accha Urinzava.

PIMACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Hachas.

PIMAMPIRO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of the town of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito; situate *e. n. e.* of the capital. It is small and poor, of an hot temperature, but of a fertile soil, particularly in sugar cane; close to it, on the *n.* passes the river Pisco, which afterwards unites itself with that of Angel, and then enters the Mira. This settlement was of Indians of the Pimampiro nation, from whence it takes its name; but these made an insurrection and fled to the mountains, in lat. 24′ *n.*

PIMAN, a spot in the province and *corregimiento* of the Villa de Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito to the *n.* It is lofty and impracticable to pass in the winter time. It is watered on the *s.* by the lake Yaguar-cocha, where are found those numbers of ancient sepulchres of the Indians, called Guacas.

[PIMENT Port, a village on the *s. w.* coast of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 4½ leagues *n. w.* of Coteaux, between which are two coves affording anchorage; that nearest Coteaux is called Anse a Damassin. Port Piment is nearly eight leagues *e.* by *s.* of Tiburon.]

PIMERIA, an extensive province of N. America which take this name from the Pimes Indians, who inhabit it, although here are found many other nations. It is bounded *n.* by the province of Sonora, and extends upwards of 100 leagues. It is divided into parts, upper and lower; and both abound with streams, which fertilize the territory, and cause it to produce great crops of wheat, and fine pastures, in which breed large herds of cattle.

In the *n. w.* part are many settlements and farms of Indians, who, although christians, act just as though they were not; preserving their perverse customs, and all the richest having their five or six wives apiece, and this in spite of the remonstrances of the missionaries of San Francisco. They are much given to agriculture, and besides the wheat, as aforesaid, they cultivate maize, lentils, French beans, and cotton.

The richest land of this province is near the sea coast to the *w.* where there are good saline earths, and especially at the Bay of Coborca, which is 130 leagues *n. w.* of San Juan, and close to the river of San Marcos; 50 leagues higher up dwell the nation of the Papagos, an extremely docile and mild people, who live among the inaccessible parts of the mountains, and who come at different seasons to the higher part of the province, bringing with them their children to be baptized; and they make the same journeys whenever the missionaries require them to come to labour. Here is also another nation more civilized, namely, that of the Sobaipuris. They are docile friends to the Spaniards, numerous, and live in *ranchierias* in the most fertile valleys, building their houses of sedges woven in form of a mat. They sow maize and wheat, and breed some sheep. In the mountains and mountain plains are many mines which are not worked. The climate in this part is of a very irregular temperature, being moist, cold, and windy. The rain and snow fall continually during the winter, and they last six or eight days.

These Sobaipuris Indians are bounded by others, called Cocomaricopas; amongst the which are some, although few, who have embraced the faith, persuaded by some of the missionaries who have made their way amongst them; but they, nevertheless, do not quit their barbarous habits. They are at continual war with the Niojoras, with whom they are bounded; the territories of the two being divided by a large river which collects many streams flowing down from the *sierra* Madre, by the *n.* and empties itself into the sea by the *w.* From the enmity and hatred existing between these two nations, the Cocomaricopas steal away all the children of the Niojoras that they can lay hands on, and sell them as slaves to the Pimes: these sell them to the Spaniards, who buy them at a very low price and baptize them, keeping them till they are instructed in the faith for menial purposes, but this is generally a very long period, owing to the natural stupidity of this race, and to the difficulty of instructing them in the Mexican tongue.

These Niojoras have the credit of being very gentle, pusillanimous, and cowardly. Their numbers are small. They are bounded by the Moquinos, who dwell in the centre of the *sierra* Madre. On the *n.* part, bordering on Nuevo Mexico, there were formerly some christians converted by the zeal of apostolical missionaries of San Francisco; but all having rebelled, and put to death the ministers of the gospel, they still remain in their idolatry and barbarism, without their reduction ever having again been able to be brought about. In this province of La Pime-

ria less progress in civilization has been made than might have been wished, owing to the repeated invasions of the Apaches Indians; and thus it is that the greater part of it is seen to be uncultivated and unpeopled. As some check to the above grievances the garrison of San Felipe de Jesus Guevavi was founded in 1745.

[PIMIENTO, Port. See PIMENT.]

PIMIENTO, another port in the same island and territory, by the side of the Bay of Las Goanavas.

PIMITIOVI, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America; on the shore of a lake of the same name, between this lake and the river Ouramani, where the French have a fort built.

The above lake is formed of an arm or waste water of the river Mississippi.

PIMOCHA, a settlement of the district of Babahoyo, in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito.

PIMPOLLO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, *s.* of the settlement of Ambargasta.

PIN, PADRE, a port of the *n.* coast of the island St. Domingo, between those of Plato and Santiago.

PINAGOA, a small river of the province and government of Quito. It enters just below its source into the Putumayo. Mr. Bellin calls it Pinaya, in his chart of the course of the Orinoco.

PINAL, PUNTA DEL, a point on the coast of the province and government of Choco in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the S. Sea, between the mountain or port Quemado and the point of Garachine.

PINAL, a small settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, poor and reduced, containing not more than 60 Indians, who cultivate some wheat, maize, and plantains.

PINANCAI, a *paramo* or snowy mountain of the district and *corregimiento* of Alausi in the kingdom of Quito.

PINARE, a city of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil.

PINARE, a very abundant river of the province of Marañan in the same kingdom, which rises in the mountains, runs in a very rapid stream from *n.* to *s.* then turns to *e. s. e.* and enters the Miari. Near its source dwell some barbarian Indians who have fled from the Portuguese. The trees, with which its shores are covered, are of most exquisite wood, and some are of Brazil wood. In the fields of its vicinity are sown cotton, and there are some plantations of sugar cane, of which sugar is made to export to Europe.

PINAS, S. MATEO DE LAS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ostolotepéc and *alcaldía mayor* of Miachuatlan in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, abounding in cochineal and other fruits of the climate.

PINAS, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, at the source of the river Chire.

PINAS, a port on the coast of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme in the S. Sea. It is very commodious and sheltered from the winds, but its entrance is narrow and dangerous from three small islands at its mouth. It has afforded a constant refuge and asylum to the pirates of the S. Sea; and here it was that the pirate named John Cliperton careened his vessels, who at the beginning of the 17th century infested these coasts.

PINAS, a river in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Penonome and province and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the vicinity of that settlement, and disembogues itself into the N. Sea, to the *w.* of Chagre.

[PINAS Island, on the coast of the Gulf of Honduras, is situated off Trivigillo Bay.]

PINAY, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay in Peru, which runs *w.* and enters the river of that name between the settlements of Guarambare and Nuestra Señora de Belen.

PENAYUBI, a river of the same province and government as the former, which runs *s.* and enters the Uruguay.

PINCET, a small port of the *n.* coast of Newfoundland, between the Ports Orange and Santon, in the *n.* part.

PINCHES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, to the *n.* of the river Pastaza. Some of these infidels were introduced to the catholic faith together with others of the nation of the Semigaes, and formed the settlement of San Joseph de Los Pinches, on the shore of the same river, near another of its name. It belonged to the missions held by the Jesuits of this province, in lat. 2° 50′ 30″ *s.*

PINCHES, the aforesaid river, rises in the country of the Coronados Indians, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Pastaza just before the former settlement.

[PINCHINA, one of the *cordilleras* in S. America. M. Baugier found the cold of this mountain, immediately under the equator, to extend from seven to nine degrees under the freezing point every morning before sun-rise.]

PINCHOLLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru; annexed the curacy of Chabanaconde.

PINCHORROI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of the district of Sinú; formed of various small settlements, which were united in 1776, by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta. It is on the shore of the river Sinú.

PINCK, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, on the extremity of the *n.* coast.

[PINCKNEY, an island on the coast of S. Carolina.]

[Pinckney, a district of the upper country of S. Carolina, lying *w.* of Camden and Cheraw districts; subdivided into the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburgh. It contains 25,870 white inhabitants; sends to the state legislature, nine representatives, and three senators; and in conjunction with Washington, sends one member to Congress. It was formerly part of Camden and 96 districts. Chief town, Pinkneyville.]

[PINCKNEYVILLE, a post town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above district, in Union county, on the *s. w.* side of Broad River, at the mouth of Pacolet. It contains a handsome court-house, a gaol, and a few compact houses. It is 79 miles *n. n. w.* of Columbia, and 36 *w. s. w.* from Charlottesburg in N. Carolina.]

PINCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; six leagues from its capital.

PINCUS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the *s. e.* part. It was formerly very numerous and warlike, made resistance to the Emperor Yupanqui, eleventh monarch of the Incas of Peru; and obliged him to put a limit to his conquests and empire on the *s.* part of the river Maule.

PINE, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Louisiana, between the bays of Pascagoula and Mobila.

Pine, a small river of S. Carolina, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Watery.

Pine, another, also small, of the province and colony of Virginia; which runs *s. e.* and enters the Ohio.

[Pine House, a settlement belonging to the Hudson's Bay company; situate on the *n.* side of Assineboine or Red River.]

[Pine, Cape, on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, is about eight leagues *w.* of Cape Race. Lat. 46° 42′ *n.* Long. 53° 20′ *w.*]

[Pine Creek, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a water of the *w.* branch of Susquehannah River. Its mouth is about 11 miles *w.* of Lycoming Creek, and 36 *n. w.* of the town of Northumberland.]

[Pines. See Pinos.]

[Pine Island Lake, a lake of N. America, in the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay company; the river Saskashawan passes through this lake, and on its *s.* shore stands Cumberland house about 120 miles *w.* of the *n.* end of Lake Winnipy, its nearest distance.]

PINGANTE, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, to the *e.* of the city of Panama. It washes a very fertile and pleasant territory, and is one of the most delightful rivers of that country. It disembogues itself into the sea in the Gulf of Panama. Some call it Pinuganti.

PINGOVIN, an island of the N. Sea, near the *e.* coast of Newfoundland.

PINGOVINS, a small island situate near the coast of Port Deseado, in the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan; thus called from the number of birds of this name found in it.

PINGUES, or Pingeo, a pleasant, fertile, and delightful spot of the province and government of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the river Patate. It belongs to the house of Velasco in that city, and lies in the territory of Ambato. It is a *llanura* of a very pleasant climate, abounding in the most choice fruits, and in sugar canes; in lat. 1° 22′ 6″ *s.*

PINGUINAS, some islands of the N. Sea, in the straits of Magellan; situate opposite the point of San Silvestre.

PINGUILLA-YACA, a rapid river, which runs from *w.* to *e.* in the ancient province of Los Cayes, and enters the Bobonasa by the *w.* part, in lat. 1° 47′ *s.*

PINHANGA, a town of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; on the shore of a small river which enters the Paraiba del Sur, and between the towns of Jambute and Guratingueta to the *n.* and to the *s.*

PINILLI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n.* and enters the Picazuru, between those of Ipebra and Ibirapitaguazu.

PINNARI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters, by different mouths into which it is divided, into the bay which forms the mouth of the Marañan.

PINNEBURG, a settlement of the province of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, in the part possessed by the Dutch, in the colony of Surinam; situate on the shore of the river Cotica.

PINO, S. Bartolome del, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Juan del Rio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tequisquiapan. It contains 36 families of Indians.

Pino, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *n.* of the city of Merida, between this city and the great lake of Maracaibo, and empties itself into it.

PINOS, a *sierra* of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara in N. America. It marks the limits of this kingdom and that of Mechoacán by the *e.* The capital, which is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of S. Matios, was formerly a *real* of mines, from the excellent silver found in its territory; the labour of which, although the mines have greatly fallen to decay, is still sufficient for the support of the poor people.

In 1720, there was discovered in a part of this jurisdiction, called de Los Angeles, and which is eight leagues *n. w.* of the capital, some mines which were worked by fire, the produce of which, on account of the abundance of the metals, was carried to the foundaries of S. Luis de Potosi.

In this province dwell many families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and some Indians, scattered in many cultivated estates surrounding the capital; and in these are large and abundant breeds of cattle. From *n.* to *e.* are those estates of the names of Ballena, Pendencia, Santa Teresa, Espiritu Santo Santa Gertrudis, and Santiago; and from *e.* to *s.* are those of S. Martin, La Jaula, El Gallinero, and Los Ojuelos; from *s.* to *w.* those of S. Nicholas, Buena Vista, Ajostadero, and El Lobo; and between *w.* and *n.* those of Marquillos and Salitre. It has thus so few settlements, that they are reduced to two, the following; Ojo Caliente and Cienega de Mata.

Pinos, an island of the N. Sea, near the *s.* coast of the island Cuba; from which it is separated by a channel of 16 leagues long and six wide. It abounds in pastures and very large trees; also in goats and other animals. It is desert, and inhabited only by some fishermen on the coast. It has several very secure and well sheltered roads. [It is about 42 miles long, and 34 broad, in lat. 21° 38′ *n.* long. 82° 45′ *w.*]

Pinos, another island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is covered with trees, and is of a very low territory. Between its shore on the *s.* and the continent is a channel of good depth for vessels, although the entrance is very dangerous. The Scotch, the settlers of Calidonia, had inhabited it in the sixteenth century, but since they were routed by the Spaniards it has remained unpeopled. Its figure is in the form of a horse's hoof; and the frog forms a port, convenient and sheltered, and fit for small vessels. It is two leagues long, abounds in good water, and is covered with firs, palms, *cocos*, dates, oranges, lemons, and fruits which grow wild, and it is only used by the Indians in their hunting and fishing excursions. [It is 115 miles *e. s. e.* of Rio Velo, in lat. 8° 57′ *n.* and long. 77° 39′ *w.*]

Pinos, another, a small island of the N. Sea, one of those called the Caicos, and of the lesser. It is close to the head, or *w.* point of the Caico Grande, and forms with it a small bay or port, in which foreign trading vessels are accustomed to lie at anchor.

Pinos, a settlement with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, in the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Saraos.

PINOTEPA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan in Nueva España, the jurisdiction of which comprehends other six settlements. It contains 80 families of Indians, employed in the commerce of cochineal, tobacco, and seeds. Six leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

Pinotepa, another settlement, with the additional title Del Rey, in the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It contains 40 families of Spaniards, 74 of Mulattoes, and 236 of Indians, who are occupied in the same trade as those of the former settlement, as also in cotton. Eight leagues *e.* of its capital.

PINQUET, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, near the parish of S. Felipe.

PINS, Point of, on the *n.* coast of Lake Erie of Canada in N. America.

PINSA, a settlement of the province and *cap-*

tainship of S. Vicente in Brazil; between the settlements of Araráz and Samambaya.

PINTAC, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital. In its territory are two large estates, called Ichubamba and Changalvi.

PINTAC, a mountain in that district, to the *n.* of that of Sinchulagua, sometimes covered with snow. Many there are who assert that it is a volcano, and that it has vomited bitumen in ancient times.

[PINTARD'S Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, sets up in an *e.* direction, having in it many small islands. Its mouth extends from Cape Scott, on the *s.* side, in lat. 50° 56′, and long. 128° 57′ *w.* to Point Disappointment, in lat. 52° 5′, and long. 128° 50′ *w.* It communicates with the Straits de Fuca; and thus the lands on both sides of Nootka Sound, from Cape Scott to Berkeley's Sound, (opposite Cape Flattery, on the *e.* side of the Straits de Fuca) are called by Captain Ingraham, Quadras Isles.]

[PINTCHLUCO River, a large branch of the Chata Uche, the upper part of Appalachicola River.]

PINTO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena in the district of Mompox.

PINULA, SANTA CATALINA DE, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala in N. America, in the valley called as is the province. It is annexed to the curacy of San Miguel de Petapa, contains 490 Indians, and was formerly a curacy of the religious of St. Domingo.

PINZANDARO, a town and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tanzitaro in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is of a warm and moist temperature, and very sickly through the thickness of the air. It contains some families, although few, of Spaniards, and 47 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and in its *ranchos* are 21 others, their occupation being the breeding of large and small cattle, collecting wild wax, maize, and fruits. Ninety-two miles *w.* of Mexico.

PINZON, Bay of, or PINCON, on the coast of the province and government of Dutch Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It is large, convenient, and sheltered, and had this name from Vicente Yañez Pinzon or Pincon, in 1498. This bay has been notorious, as having been the boundary between the dominions of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns, and the point from whence begins the famous line of demarcation drawn by Pope Alexander VI., the which has caused so many disputes between the two kingdoms.

PIOCAZA, a settlement of the division and district of Puerto Viejo, in the parish and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito.

PIOCOCAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru; bounded by that of the Pequicas, and in the *n. e.* part by the Chiquitos. It is not altogether well known.

PIOJON, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; between the point of Zamba and the river Grande de la Magdalena.

PION, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pipincos in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros.

[PIORIAS Fort and Village, OLD, in the N. W. territory, on the *w.* shore of Illinois River, and at the *s.* end of Illinois Lake; 155 miles from Mississippi River, and 26 below the Crows Meadows River. The summit on which the stockaded fort stood, commands a fine prospect of the country to the *e.* and up the lake, to the point where the river comes in at the *n.* end: to the *w.* are large meadows. In the lake (which is only a dilatation of the river, 19½ miles in length, and three in breadth) is great plenty of fish, and in particular sturgeon and *picannau*. The country to the *w.* is low and very level, and full of swamps, some a mile wide, bordered with fine meadows, and in some places the high land comes to the river in points or narrow necks. Here is abundance of cherry, plum, and other fruit trees. The Indians at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, ceded to the United States a tract of 12 miles square at this fort. Lat. 40 53′ *n.* Long. 88° 3′ *w.*]

[PIORIAS Wintering Ground, a tract of land in the N. W. territory, on the *s. e.* side of Illinois River, about 40 miles above, and *n. e.* of the Great Cave, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and 27 below the island Pierre. About a quarter of a mile from the river, on the *e.* side of it, is a meadow of many miles long, and five or six miles broad. In this meadow are many small lakes, communicating with each other, and by which there are passages for small boats or canoes; and one leads to the Illinois river.]

[PIORIAS, an Indian nation of the N. W. territory, who with the Mitchigamias could furnish

300 warriors, 20 years ago. They inhabit near the settlements in the Illinois country. A tribe of this name inhabit a village on the Mississippi, a mile above Fort Chatres. It could furnish about the same period 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias. They are idle and debauched.]

PIPI, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Muzo and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Yacopi, and as reduced and poor as is this. It produces the same fruits, and is of the same temperature.

PIPI, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch; and one of those which enter the Caroni.

PIPIBOUGOI, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the strait formed by the coast and the island St. John.

PIPINCOS, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

PIPIOLTEPEC, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldia mayor* of Zultepéc in Nueva España. Half a league *n.* of the settlement of Ahuacatlán.

PIQUETE, a fort of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; built on the shore of a river, to serve as a defence against the infidel Indians.

PIQUETE, another fort of this province, and of the same name.

PIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

PIRA, a river, called also Horadado, in the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it divides this province from that of the Rio del Hacha. It flows down from the mountains of the former province, and runs *n.* till it enters the sea in lat. 11° 18′ *n.*

PIRACABI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between those of Yaquini and Ocoy.

PIRACAI, a river of the same province and government as the former; which enters the Uruguay between that of Uruguay-pita and that of Cavaguan.

PIRACLACABA, a small river of the kingdom of Brazil; which rises in the mountains, runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters the Harihambu or Tiete.

PIRAGUA, Point of, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; opposite the island of Aves.

PIRAGUAS, BOCA DE, an entrance by which the lake of Atole empties itself into the great lake of Maracaibo by the *w.* side, in the province and government of this name in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PIRAGURI, or, according to others, PIRAGUIRI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; on the shore of the river Xingu.

PIRAJANGUARA, a river of the province and country of Los Amazonas; which rises in the territory of the Guarinumas Indians, runs *n.* and turning its course to *w.* enters the Madara.

PIRANG, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between that of Los Buzos and the Ciudad Nueva.

PIRAPO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro, in the same kingdom as the former. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Paraná-pane. On its shores stood the settlement of the missions of Loreto, which were destroyed by the Portuguese of San Pablo.

PIRAPOPO, a river of the province and government of Paraguay; between those of Guacay and Tembes.

PIRARA, a lake of the country of Las Amazonas, between the river Maho and the sources of the Esquivo. It is the waste-water of an arm of the former.

PIRAS, a barbarous nation, and but little known, inhabiting the woods near the river Araganatuba. They go entirely naked, and maintain themselves by the chase, having for arms bows and arrows.

PIRATINI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs from *s. e.* to *n. w.* and enters the Uruguay between those of Yuy and Içabaqua.

PIRATININGA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro in Brazil; one of the first founded in this kingdom at the beginning of the conquest. It still remains, but is very poor and reduced.

PIRATU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *w.* and enters the Piratini.

PIRATUNUNGA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Tierra and the settlement of San Benito.

[PIRAUGY, a river of Brazil, S. America, *s. s. e.* of Rio Grande and Point Negro.]

PIRAURE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which rises in the territory of the Chirivas Indians, *n.* of the mountains of the Andes of Cuahoa, runs *n.* and turning *e.* enters with a large stream into the Beni. On its shores dwell some Portuguese, who have intruded on the dominions of the king of Spain, and established themselves there.

PIRAUSU, a mountain of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pará, between the point of Latigioca and the settlement of Munigituba.

PIRAY, a river of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru. It rises *s.* of the capital, from various rivers, which, united, form one very large, which runs to *n. n. w.* and enters the river La Plata to encrease the waters of the Marmore.

PIRAY, another, a small river, in the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between those of Paranuay and Aguaray.

PIRAY, a settlement of Chiriguanos Indians of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; between the river of its name and that of La Plata.

PIRAY-GUAZU, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Caraguatay.

PIRAYMINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, and which also enters the same.

PIRAYU, a lake of the province and government of Paraguay. It is at the foot of some mountains near the river Paraguay, to the *e.* of the city of Asuncion. It empties itself into this same river.

[PIRAYU, a parish of the above province and government; situate in a plain about 26 miles *s. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 29′ 19″ *s.* and long. 57° 15′ 12″ *w.*]

PIRAYX, a river of the kingdom of Peru, which rises in the territory and country of the Chiriguanos Indians, on the *n. w.* part, laves the territory of the Juracares, and, after running 10 leagues from *s.* to *n.* enters by the *w.* shore into the Guapay, with the name of Pesca, at 54 miles distance from the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in lat. 16° 39′ *s.*

PIRCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Altos.

PIRHUANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru.

[PIRIBEBUI, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate in the road from Asuncion to Villa de Curuguaty, and about 32 miles *s. e.* from the former, in lat. 25° 27′ 54″ *s.* and long. 57° 4′ 37″ *w.*]

PIRINBAI, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the island formed by the river Catacumbo, at its entrance into the lake of Maracaibo, and runs into this lake.

PIRINOTA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia: one of those which enter the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

PIRIOS, a settlement of Dutch Guayana or colony of Surinam; on the shore of the river Marawini.

PIRIPIRI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; near the sea-coast.

PIRITI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru.

PIRITU, a province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; bounded by that of Venezuela on the *e.* at the Cape of Coderá and by that of Cumaná, on the *w.* by the river and vallies of Santa Fé. Its length of coast between the two aforesaid provinces is 70 leagues; and its climate is intolerably hot during calms, but temperate when the breezes are up. In the time of the rains the heat is more intense, from the vapours which exhale from the earth; and these begin from the month of June and last till October. The rains in common years are almost daily, and always attended with storms of thunder and lightning. The days are equal.

This province is watered by many rivers, all of which run into the sea: the Pertigalete, Guantar, Nevery, Huare, Uchire, Cupira, Paparo, Higuerote, and Curiepe.

On its coast are some bays, and convenient ports, which abound in fish of various kinds, and in shell-fish, of which the natives are very fond. Also in the mountains are a great variety of wild beasts, lions, tigers, very large and fierce; two kinds of bears, *antas*, *sanos*; porcupines, rabbits, squirrels, and four different sorts of monkies, one only of which, called *araguata*, is eaten by the Indians: these are large, of a red colour, and have long beards like goats. Here also breed numbers of deer, and plenty of noxious creatures, such as snakes of different species, rattle-snakes,

ant-eaters, which they here call *quiaguequenoto;* centipes, scorpions; very large spiders, black and hairy; ticks, and musquitoes of many sorts, so troublesome, that it is impossible to sleep without a musquito-net. These latter insects sometimes appear in a cloud, obscuring the sun. Here are also reremice, which, although prejudicial, since they sometimes bite the tops of the fingers of a person asleep, have the property of eating up the musquitoes, there being some of these latter most troublesome insects, which leave in the puncture the seed for a worm which breeds within the *cutis*, causing incredible pain unless it be killed with tobacco.

This province is no less plagued with noxious ants, but there is a great, rare, and excellent variety of birds, as of parrots, which learn with greater facility to speak the Indian than the Spanish language; *cotoras*, which are very loquacious; *cardenales*, of a most beautiful colour; and another bird, as small as the goldfinch, of a green colour, with the union of the wings blue, and the beak curved; which imitates the song of the other birds, and is called by the Indians *pupitiri;* another called *turicha*, which has the breast and wings black and white, and the rest of the body orange, and which is domesticated so as to eat from the hand or the table. Here are also partridges, which, although resembling the European, are much larger and of a different colour and note; quails, doves, turtle-doves, geese, white and black turkies with yellow feet, and wild fowl.

This province was peopled by Indians of the nations of the Cumanagotos, Palenques or Guatines, Cores, Tumuzas, Chaimas, Farautes, Cuacas, Arvacas, Caribes, and others. Its conquest was proposed to the king by Don Juan de Urpin, native of the principality of Cataluña; when it fell out that the natives surrendered themselves up, seeking a peace. This person then founded the city of Barcelona, at a distance from that of the present day. A short time after he died, and was succeeded by Captain Diego de Urbes; but the violences offered by the Indians induced his majesty Philip to ask the opinion of Don Fernando Lobo, bishop of Puerto Rico, to whose diocess the province belonged: and this dignitary having returned for answer, that these Indians were rather to be conquered by mild than coercive measures, and that the peaceful influence of the gospel would tend more to ensure their obedience than the force of arms; the monarch caused to be sent thither some religious of the order of San Francisco, who entered the province in 1656 from the convent of Abrojo; and who, with their commissary *Fr.* Juan de Mendoza, who had been provincial in Florida, and with others who have since succeeded to the mission, have reduced to the Catholic faith those infidels, founding 40 settlements which still exist, and in which dwell 12,000 Indians, and are as follows:

Nra. Sra. de la Concepcion del Piritú,
Sta. Clara de Lapata,
S. Antonio de Manareima,
S. Joseph de Chiguatacuar,
S. Miguel de Araveneicuar,
Jesus, Maria y Joseph de Caigua Patar,
S. Antonio de Carines,
Ntra. Sra. del Pilar de Guaimacuar,
S. Juan Evangelista de Aguaritacuar,
San Buena ventura de Chacopata,
Mucuras,
San Pedro Regalado de Cabrutico,
S. Diego de Chacopata,
S. Francisco de Cutuacuar,
San Bernardino Guertecuar,
San Pablo de Mataruco,
Santisimo Christo de Pariaguan,
Ntra. Sra. de los Dolores de Quiamare,
Sta. Cruz de Cachipo,
Sta. Clara de Aribe,
Encarnacion de Mustacu,
San Joseph de Curataquiche,
San Juan del Guarive,
Atapiriri,
San Francisco Solano del Platonar,
San Juan Evangelista del Tucuvo,
San Juan Capistrano de Puruey,
Pozuelos,
Roldanillo,
San Diego de Cuacuar,
Santo Domingo de Araguita,
San Pedro Alcántara de Chupaquire,
San Matéo de Orituco,
Santa Ana,
Santa Barbara,
S. Joaquin de Pariri,
Sta. Rosa de Ocopi,
Nra. Sra. de Chamariapa,
S. Antonio de Guazaiparo.

It takes the name of Piritú from the country or territory inhabited by its natives, from the abundance of a species of small palm found here, the fruit of which resembles unripe grapes, and having the trunk like a cane, covered with thorns very black, and so strong and close, as to be used for pipes for smoking, it resisting very strongly the influence of fire. If any one wishes to instruct himself further on the subject of this article, let him see the conversion of the Indians of Piritú, written by the Father, *Fr.* Matias Ruiz Blanco; also the history of Nueva Andalucia, by

Fr. Antonio Caulin; both missionaries of the order of San Francisco in this province.

PIRITU, the capital, is the settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion: founded in 1656 by *Fr.* Juan de Mendoza, commissary of the first missionaries of the order of San Francisco, who entered to preach the gospel there. It is situate in a moderate-sized ravine, which is surrounded by a *serrania*, about 1½ miles from the sea, and 15 from the city of Barcelona. The territory is scant of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to cultivate the lands at a league's distance: but it abounds in exquisite fish and shell-fish, as also in neat cattle. It has a magnificent church, the best of all that bishopric. Its population, at the present day, amounts to 1600 souls of all ages, who are of good dispositions and laborious, constant in the faith and friendly to the Spaniards.

PIRITU, some isles of the N. Sea, situate near the coast of the former province, from which they are named: they are two in number, desert, and lie *w.* of the city of Barcelona.

PIROS, a barbarous and cruel nation of Indians dwelling in the woods near the river Ucayale, *e.* and *n.* of the rivers Yapati and Manua, in the province and country of Las Amazonas. It is very numerous, and at continual war with the Cunivos. These Indians were reduced to the Catholic religion by the Jesuits; but they suddenly rose and put to death their vicar Enrico Ricter, and betook themselves to the woods, returning to their idolatry: in 1764 their reduction was again undertaken, and for this purpose there entered amongst them some of the religious of San Francisco, of the province of Lima.

PIROYOL, a small river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it rises near the town of San Sebastian to the *n.* runs *w.* and enters the Guarico.

PIRQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi, in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Papres.

PIRQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; near the head of the river Maipo.

PIRRI, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierre-Firme; on the shore of the river of its name, near its mouth.

PIRRI, this river rises in the mountains of the *s.* part, runs *n.* and enters the Grande de Tuira.

PIRU. See PERU.

PIRUBIPIBA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil. It rises in the mountains, runs *n.* and enters the Paracatus.

PIRUMA, a settlement of Indians of the district of Puchacay in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Hueda, and to the *n.* of the town of the Nombre de Maria.

PIRUSAI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito: it runs from *s. e.* to *n. w.* and, after collecting the waters of the Nambillo and Canchupi, turns its course to *w.* laves the settlement of Mindo, which is on its *n.* shore, and, after being united with the Chaloya, takes the name of Rio Blanco, and, with others, augments the stream of the Guallabamba, and forms that of Esmeraldas, in lat. 27′ *n.*

PISAGUA, or PISAHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Camiña, with a port in the S. Sea. In it is caught abundance of fish by the natives, which is carried for sale to the internal provinces of the kingdom: in lat. 19° 40′ *s.*

PISAGUA, a small river of this province and kingdom, which rises in the Cordillera from three or four streams, which unite, runs *w.* and enters the sea opposite the rocks.

PISAGUA, a part of the kingdom of Quito, in the province of Chimbo, of the road which leads to the settlement of Bodegas. It is noted from the danger attached to it, in its being so deep of mud from the quantities of water.

PISANO, or PESANO SANTA CATALINA, a settlement of the missions held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the province of Caxamarquilla and kingdom of Peru: on the shore of the river of its name.

PISANO, the aforesaid river rises in the *sierra* which divides this province from that of Luya and Chillaos, runs *e.* and enters the Marañon.

PISBA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Atalayas in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, but more mild than that of the other settlements of this province: it abounds in goats, and is very fertile in maize, *yucas*, plantains, and cotton, of which a portion of linen is made, and of which is its chief commerce: 32 leagues from Tunja.

[PISCA, a town of the audience of Lima in Peru. See PISCO.]

[PISCADORES, or FISHERS, two great rocks on the coast of Peru, in lat. 16.° 19′ *s.* near the broken gap between Attico and Ocona.]

[PISCADORES, rocks above the town of Callao, in Peru; five leagues *n. n. w.* of Callao Port:

they are six in number; the largest is *w.* of the port of Ancon de Rhodas, and three leagues *s. e.* of Chaucai Port.]

PISCATAQUA, a port of the N. Sea, on the coast of the province of Continent, one of those of New England in N. America, where its boundaries touch upon the boundaries of New Hampshire. It is formed by the river of this name, which runs 40 miles, and it is the only port in this province: moreover, the river for 15 miles appears rather a ditch than a river. It has at its entrance the island of Newcastle, of 1½ miles long, and 1¼ wide. This river is navigable for large vessels nine miles above the *w.* arm of the Exeter. [This port and river are more generally known by the title of PASCATAQUA, which see; also Index to Additional History concerning Massachusetts. *Anno* 1641.]

[PISCATAQUA, Head. See YORK COUNTY, Maine.]

[PISCATAQUA, the ancient name of lands in the district of Maine, supposed to comprehend the lands known by the name of Kittery and Berwick.]

PISCATAWAY, a city of the County of Middlesex in New Jersey. It contains 90 families, who possess 40,000 acres of land; and is situate on the shore of the river Raritan, 6 miles from its mouth. [It has, at present, upwards of 2000 inhabitants, including 300 slaves. It is 3½ miles *n. e.* of New Brunswick, and 14 *s. w.* of Elizabeth Town.]

[PISCATAWAY, a small post town of Prince George's County, Maryland; situate on the creek of its name which runs *w.* into Patowmac River, opposite Mount Vernon in Virginia, and 13 miles *s.* of the Federal City. The town is 11 miles *s. w.* of Upper Marlborough, 14 *n.* of Port Tobacco, and 38 *s. w.* by *s.* of Baltimore.]

PISCATAWAY, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia, which runs *e.* and enters the Rapahanock, near its mouth.

PISCO, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru; founded by order of the Marquis of Cañete on the coast of the S. Sea, with a good port, much frequented by vessels, and abounding in fish, which the Indians salt, and carry to sell in the interior provinces. Its territory is extremely fertile in wheat, oil, maize, and especially in vines, of which is made a wine much esteemed for its quality throughout Peru. It was formerly a large and rich town, but now much reduced through the misfortunes it has experienced: the first, when it was sacked by the Dutch pirate James Hermit Clerk (whom the Ex-Jesuit Coleti names Termin, and makes an Englishman), in 1624; afterwards by Edward David, in 1686; and at last it was quite demolished by an earthquake in 1687, and not in 1682, as that author asserts; the sea completely inundating it, and when it was, on that account, removed to the place where it now stands. It has two convents of religious; the one of San Francisco; the other of San Juan de Dios, with a good hospital; and it had a small college of the Jesuits: 118 miles in a *s.* direction from Lima, in long. 76° 9′ *w.* lat. 13° 46′ *s.*

PISCO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of the town of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *w.* through the territory of the settlement of Pimampiro, and then unites itself with the river of Los Angeles, in lat. 29′ *n.*

PISCHILIN, a river of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which enters the Putumayo at a small distance from its source.

PISCOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Ongoy.

PISCOBAMBA, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in the same kingdom.

PISCOPAMBA, an ancient province of Peru in the time of the Incas; now united to that of Cuzco: conquered and united to the empire by Pachacutec, tenth emperor, after a long and bloody war.

PISMANTA, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, on the skirt of the volcano of Coquimbo.

PISQUE, an abundant river of the kingdom of Quito, which rises in the mountain or *páramo* of Cayamburú on its *w.* part, collecting the waters which flow by the *s.* from the Moxanda, and, following a *w.* course, enters the Guaillabamba.

PISQUE, LADERA DE, a part of the road bordering on the skirt of the mountain below which runs the former river. It is of a great extent, but very narrow and dangerous in some parts, so as to have become noted. It is in the direct road from the town of Ibarra to Quito.

[PISS-POT, a bay on the *s.* shore of the Straits of Magellan, in the Long Reach, eight leagues *w.* by *n.* of Cape Noteh, lat. 53° 20′ *s.* long. 73° 28′ *w.*]

PISTOLA, CANO DE, an arm which runs from the river S. Felipe, after that this issues from the Gamalotal.

PISTOLES, a river of Canada in N. Ame-

rica; an arm issuing from the river St. Lawrence. It runs *n. e.* in Nova Scotia or Acadia, and enters the lake Modovia, forming in its course various other small lakes.

[PISTOLET, a large bay at the *n.* end of Newfoundland, setting up from the Straits of Bellisle. Its *w.* side is formed by Cape Norman, and its *e.* point by Burnt Cape; three leagues apart.]

PISUA, a settlement of Indians of the Moscas or Muiscas nation in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate on the skirt of the mountains of Bogota, at the entrance of the *llanas* of San Juan. It is of a very hot temperature, and although its district is small, produces abundance of maize and cotton.

PIT, a county of the district of Newburn in N. Carolina.

PITA, a rapid river of the kingdom of Quito in the *e. s. e.* part. It flows from the mountains and volcano of Cotopaxi, and runs with the name of the Rio del Pedregal as far as Ichubamba, where it precipitates down a beautiful cascade, called the Fall of Ichubamba; and it then runs to fertilize the valley or *llanura* of Chillo with the name of Pita, passes near the spot where stands the royal college of Quito, called De Allangasi, and, at the foot of the mountain of Guangopolo, unites itself with the river Amaguaña, and in this place takes the name of Las Juntas. These two rivers, united, form the Tumbaco, which makes to itself a new channel, penetrating a hill of stone so as to form a natural bridge. The spot of Las Juntas is in lat. 17′ *s.*

PITAHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huamán in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huancapi.

PITANGUI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; on the shore and at the source of the river Tubagi.

PITANTORA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas, in Peru.

PITANZA, a settlement of the French in their possessions of the island St. Domingo: the Spaniards burnt and destroyed it in 1691.

PITAYO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

[PITCAIRN'S Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is six or seven miles in length and two in breadth. It has neither river nor harbour; but has some mountains which may be seen 15 leagues off to the *s. e.* All the *s.* side is lined with rocks. Lat. 25° 2′ *s.* long. 133° 21′ *w.* The variation of the needle off this island, in 1767, was 2° 46′ *e.*]

PITI, a settlement of the ancient province of Llanahuara in Peru: of a very cold temperature, and of a barren territory, though abounding in good pastures, in which breed plenty of cattle, the best in that province.

PITIC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru.

PITIPITI, Viego, a settlement of the *corregimiento* and province of Cercado in Peru. It is as it were a suburb of Callao, and in which dwell only some Indian fishermen.

Pitipiti, another settlement in this province, with the additional title of Nuevo, to distinguish it from the other, to which it is very near.

PITIQUI, San Diego de, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España: on the shore of a river of the same name, between the settlements of Uquitoa and Caborca; where there is a fortress furnished with troops for the defence of that country.

Pitiqui, the aforesaid river, runs *w.* and enters the sea in the Gulf of California.

PITIQUIN, a settlement of the same province and government as the former: distinct from it, if perchance it be not a mistake of Don Joseph de Villa-señor, in his chart of Nueva España and its internal provinces, published under the title of Iconismo Hidrografico.

PITO, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Fierme, which rises in the mountains of the *n.* part, and enters the sea between the Bay of Calidonia and Cape Tiburon.

[PITON Point, Great, the *s. w.* point of the island of St. Lucia, in the W. Indies, and the most *w.* point of the island. It is on a kind of a peninsula, the *n.* part of which is called Point Chimatchin.]

PITOS, San Luis de Los, a fort of the province and government of Tucuman in Peru; on the shore of the river of Pasage or Salado, and *n. w.* of the settlement of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, to restrain the infidel Indians.

PITRACHIQUI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya: it is 36 leagues *w. s. w.* of the town and *real* of mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua, and has in its vicinity some large estates, called Teubachi, Cogunapuchi, and Lechuguilla.

[PITT, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern

district, bounded *n. e.* by Beaufort, and *s. w.* by Glasgow. It contains 8275 inhabitants, including 2367 slaves. Chief town, Greenville.]

[PITT, Fort, formerly Fort du Quesne. See PITTSBURG.]

[PITTSBOROUGH, or PITTSBURG, the capital of Chatham County, N. Carolina, is situate on a rising ground, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 40 or 50 houses. The country in its environs is rich and well cultivated; and is much resorted to from the maritime parts of the state in the sickly months. The Hickory Mountain is not far distant, and the air and water here are as pure as any in the world. It is 21 miles *s.* of Hilsborough, 29 *w.* of Raleigh, and 39 *n. n. w.* of Fayetteville.]

[PITTSBURGH, a post-town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Alleghany County, situate on a delightful plain running to a point. The Alleghany, which is a beautiful clear stream, on the *n.* and the Monongahela, which is a muddy stream, on the *s.* uniting below where Fort du Quesne stood, form the majestic Ohio, which is there a quarter of a mile wide; 1188 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, and 500 above Limestone, in Kentucky, including the windings.

This town was laid out on Penn's plan, in the year 1765, on the *e.* bank of the Monongahela, about 200 yards from Fort du Quesne, which was taken from the French, by the British, in 1760, and who changed its name to Fort Pitt, in honour of the late Earl of Chatham. It contains between 150 and 200 houses, a gaol, court-house, Presbyterian church, a church for German Lutherans, an academy, two breweries, and a distillery. It has been lately fortified, and a party of troops stationed in it. By an enumeration made Dec. 1795, it appears that there were then 1353 inhabitants in this borough; the number has since increased to upwards of 2000, the most opulent of whom are Irish.

The manufactories are described by Mr. Ashe as being various and flourishing, particularly that of glass; and ship-building is practised to a considerable extent. In October, 1806, there were several vessels of 350 tons on the stocks. Through Pittsburg is carried on an extensive trade to the distant ports of Philadelphia and New Orleans. Here are storekeepers, who exchange the produce of the surrounding countries, within a circle which embraces a space of not less than 5650 miles.

The hills on the Monongahela side are very high, extend down the Ohio, and abound with coals. Before the revolution, one of these coal-hills, it is said, took fire, and continued burning eight years, when it was effectually extinguished by part of the hill giving way and filling up the crater. On the back side of the town, from Grant's Hill, (so called from his army being here cut to pieces by the Indians) there is a beautiful prospect of the two rivers, wafting along their separate streams till they meet and join at the point of the town. On every side, hills covered with trees, appear to add simplicity and beauty to the scene.

At the distance of 100 miles up the Alleghany is a small creek, which, in some places, boils or bubbles forth, like the waters of Hell Gate, in New York State, from which proceeds an oily substance, deemed by the people of this country singularly beneficial, and an infallible cure for weakness in the stomach, for rheumatic pains, for sore breasts in women, bruises, &c. The oil is gathered by the country people and Indians, who boil it and bring it to Pittsburg for sale; and there is scarcely a single inhabitant who does not possess a bottle of it, and is able to recount its many virtues, and its many cures.

The navigation of the Ohio, in a dry season, is rather troublesome from Pittsburg to the Mingo Town, about 75 miles by water, but from thence to the Mississippi there is always water enough for barges carrying from 100 to 200 tons burden, such as are used on the river Thames, between London and Oxford, viz. from 100 to to 120 feet keel, 16 to 18 feet in breadth, four feet in depth, and when loaded drawing about three feet water. During the season of the floods in the spring, vessels of 100 or 200 tons burden may go from Pittsburg to the sea with safety, in 16 or 17 days, although the distance is upwards of 2000 miles. It is 132 miles *w.* of Carlisle; 233 in the same direction from Philadelphia; 163 *n. w.* of Washington in Maryland. Lat. 40° 27′ *n.* Long. 80° *w.*]

[PITTSFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Massachusetts, situate on the *w.* line of Berkshire County, six miles *n.* of Lenox, 28 *w.* of Northampton, 104 *w.* of Boston, and 22 *s. e.* of Albany. This township, and those *n.* and *s.* of it, on the banks of Housatonic river, are in a rich vale from one to seven miles wide. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1992 inhabitants. The place of worship is a very handsome edifice, with a bell and cupola, from which there is a charming prospect.]

[PITTSFIELD, a township of New Hampshire,

situate in Rockingham County. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 888 inhabitants. It was taken from Chichester, on Suncook river, *n. e.* of Concord.]

[PITTSFIELD, the north-easternmost township of Rutland County, Vermont, containing 49 inhabitants. It has Chittenden township on the *s.* *w.* and Philadelphia, in Addison County, on the *n. w.*]

[PITTSFORD, a township of Vermont, in Rutland County.]

[PITT's Grove, a village in Salem County, New Jersey.]

[PITT's Island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies near the main land, about half way from Dixon's Entrance to Prince William's Sound, and between Cross Sound and Port Banks.]

[PITTQUOTTING, an Indian settlement in the N. W. Territory, at the mouth of Huron river, which empties into Lake Erie.]

[PITTSTOWN, a post-town of the district of Maine, situate in Lincoln County, on Kennebeck river, five miles below Hallowell Hook, 15 *n.* by *w.* of Wiscasset, 49 *n.* by *e.* of Portland, and 123 *n.* by *e.* of Boston. It contained, in 1790, 605 inhabitants. The *w.* part, called Cobisey or Cobesey, has an episcopal church, with an annual income of 28 guineas, given by Dr. Gardiner for the support of an episcopal minister.]

[PITTSTOWN, a post town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon County, on the *w.* head waters of Rariton river, 10 miles *e.* by *n.* of Alexandria on Delaware river, 23 *n.* of Trenton, and 32 *n. n. e.* of Philadelphia.]

[PITTSTOWN, a township of New York, in Rensselaer County. It is bounded *s.* by Rensselaerwyck and Stephentown, and *n.* by Schactekoke and Cambridge. In 1790 it contained 2447 inhabitants, including 33 slaves; 419 of its inhabitants, in 1796, were electors.]

[PITTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters; bounded *s.* by the state of N. Carolina, and *n.* by Campbell County. It contains 11,252 inhabitants, including 5932 slaves.]

PITUHUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabambos, in Peru.

PITUI, or PIRITU, some islands of the N. Sea, contiguous to the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province of Barcelora, and government of Cumana. There are six, and serve as a sheltering place for Dutch traders, which go to carry on an illicit commerce on that coast, opposite the settlement of Piritu.

PITUMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta, or Canes and Canches, in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Checacupi.

PITRES, a river of the island of Guadaloupe, which runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of the Petit Cul de Sac. On its shores is a castle or fort, to defend the entrance of the port.

PIURA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo: bounded *n. e.* by the province of Loxa, of the kingdom of Quito; *e.* by that of Jaen de Bracamoros, of the same kingdom; *s. e.* by the district of Huambos, of the province of Caxamarca; *w.* by the S. Sea, and *n. w.* by the Bay of Guayaquil. Its length is 66 leagues from *n.* to *s.* including the unpeopled tract of Sechura, and 14 in width.

Its temperature is that of the other provinces of the coast, of no very intense heat, but moderately cool and healthy, with the exception of that part which looks to the *sierra*, where the heat is felt somewhat stronger, but not so much as in the *cordillera* of the *s.* part of the kingdom, as the country is not so elevated from Conchucos towards the *n.* as in other parts where the *cordillera* runs. It abounds greatly in maize, cotton, sugar, which they make here of excellent quality; *pita*, wheat, vetches, French beans, melons, quinces, and other European fruits; but its principal commerce consists in soap and tanned leather, which are carried for sale to the other provinces of the kingdom, to Quito, and exported to Panamá. Here are also plenty of goats, herds of which are found over a great part of the province of Saña, and of the fat of which they make soap. There are many wild beasts in the woods: and these are crowded with various trees, of different sorts of wood, though those which abound most are the oaks, which are very large, strong, and incorruptible; the bridges of the river Lambayeque and those of other bridges being built on piles of the same timber, and which have lasted since the conquest of the kingdom: on the acorns of these trees the goats fatten. Near the settlement of Amotape, towards the coast, is a mine of naphta or bitumen, which is black and durable, and serves for careening vessels in lieu of pitch, although it be commonly used mixed with this.

This province is watered by some rivers, which are considerable only in the months that it rains in the *sierra*. The principal are, the Tumbez towards the *n.* the Chira to the *s.* of the province, and that which passes by the capital. The two latter have their source in the *cordillera*, towards the province of Loxa, and empty them-

selves into the S. Sea. The latter is near the settlement of Sechura. On the shore of its district is found quantities of the fish called tollo, which is the cod of Peru and Quito. It has a tolerably good port called Paita, where vessels arriving from Panamá and other parts come to anchor. The inhabitants of this province amount to 11,000, divided into 26 settlements. The *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 50,000 dollars, and it paid an *alcabala* of 400 annually.

The capital is of the same name with the dedicatory title of San Miguel: the first town founded in Peru by Don Francisco Pizarro, in 1531, and where was erected the first temple wherein worship was offered to the true God in S. America. Its first situation was in the *llanura* of Targosala, from whence it was, a little after, translated to the part where it now stands, in an extensive sandy *llanura*, the former spot being unhealthy, which is not the case with this latter; for it is, besides, of a delightful climate, with fine pure air, particularly for such as are recovering from the venereal disease, which is cured with great ease in its hospital; so that patients come hither from the other provinces for this purpose, as also to benefit by the waters of the river, which runs amongst woods of *zarzaparilla*.

Its territory is very fertile, and produces much cotton, sugar, pita, maize, and other fruits. Its population consists of upwards of 7000 souls, and amongst them are many noble and grand families. Here are convents of the religious orders of San Francisco, La Merced, and an hospital of the Bethlemite fathers. The church of Nuestra Señora del Carmen was destined for the Jesuits of the province of Quito, who had founded a college there. It is the residence of the *corregidor*, and of the treasury and royal chests, and their ministers, who resides sometimes in the city, and at other times at the port of Paita. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1619:—480 miles *n. n. w.* from Lima, 208 *n. n. w.* of Truxillo, on which it depends in ecclesiastical concerns, and not on Quito, as Mr. Martiniere, in the word San Miguel, asserts; 25 from Paita, and seven *e.* from the sea. It never rains here, and it is in lat. 5° 11′ 2″ *s.* and long. 80° 36″ *w.* The settlements, of which its *corregimiento* are composed, are—

Piura,	Paita,
La Punta,	Colan,
Morropon,	Asiento de Chiran,
Suipira,	Tumbez,
Catacaos,	Amotape,
Sechura,	Olmos,
Motupe,	Sondorillo,
Salas,	Sondor,
Penachi,	Chocán,
Cañares,	Pacaipampa,
Huarmacas,	Asiento de Chalacos,
Huancabamba,	Frias,
Acabaca,	Cumbicos.

The aforesaid river flows down from the mountains of Guanca-bamba to the *e.* and collects in its course the waters of the Gualcas, Sauri, Morropon, and Frias, running to the *n. w.* It then turns *w.* towards the part called Corral Quemado, and from thence to *s. w.* It laves the capital, which is on its *w.* shore, and to which, in its floods, it has done much mischief. In the spring it is nearly dry, and runs under the ground; where wells are made to extract its waters. It disembogues itself into the Gulf of Sechura, by the *s.* part, in lat. 5° 32″ *s.*

PIURASIRENTE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla, in Peru.

PIXCE, San Miguel de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña, in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chiclayo.

PIZAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares, in Peru.

PLACEIROS, Nuestra Senora de los, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco, in Brazil; on the shore of the river San Angel.

[PLACENTIA. See Plaisance.]

[PLACENTIA Bay, on the *s.* coast of Newfoundland Island, opens between Chapeau-Rouge Point westward, and Cape St. Mary's on the *e.* 49 miles apart. It is very spacious; has several islands towards its head, and forms a good harbour for ships; and is frequented by such vessels as are bound either into the gulf or river of St. Lawrence. The port-town, which gives name to the bay, is on the *e.* shore; 267 miles to the *e.* of the island of Cape Breton; 40 miles *w.* by *s.* of St. John's, and in lat. 47° 15″ *n.*]

PLACER, a small island of the N. Sea, in the Gulf of Panamá; one of those called De Perlas, from the pearl fisheries carried on here. It is *w.* of the island of Rey, from which it is four leagues distant.

Placer, some shoals of the Archipelago of the Antilles. They are two small rocks, one opposite the point of Galera, off the coast of Cartagena, and another opposite the cape of La Vela.

Placer, a large island of sand in the N. Sea, in this rhumb, off the island of Cuba.

Placer, another shoal or large sand bank,

covered with water, near the coast of the province and government of Nicaragua, in the kingdom of Guatemala, between the shoals of Quitasueños and La Serranilla.

PLACER, another, between the Caiman Grande and the coast of the province of Yucatán.

PLACERES, some rocky shoals of the S. Sea, at the mouth of the Straits of Magellan, between the capes of Virgen Maria and Espíritu Santo.

[PLAIN DU NORD, a town on the *n.* side of the island of St. Domingo, situate at the *s. e.* corner of Bay de l'Acul, and on the road from Cape François to Port de Paix, nearly five leagues *w.* by *s.* of the Cape, and 13 *s. e.* by *e.* of Port de Paix.]

PLAINE GRANDE, an extensive and lofty *llanura* of Canada, between the two lakes Huron and Michigan. It extends from *n.* to *s.* and is inhabited by Nicariariages Indians, which is one of the seven allied nations.

PLAIN GRANDE, a small river of the island of Guadaloupe, which rises in the mountains, on the *s. e.* part, runs to this rhumb, and enters the sea between those of Caillou and Boursaul.

[PLAINFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, county of Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 458 inhabitants. It is 120 miles *w.* by *n.* of Boston.]

[PLAINFIELD, a township of Northampton, county of Pennsylvania.]

[PLAINFIELD, a township in the *n. w.* corner of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, which separates it from Hartland in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1024 inhabitants.]

[PLAINFIELD, a township in the *s. e.* part of Windham County, Connecticut, on the *e.* side of Quinabaug river, which divides it from Brooklyn and Canterbury. It is about 14 miles *n. e.* of Norwich, has two Presbyterian churches, an academy, and was settled in 1689.]

PLAISANCE, or PLACENTIA, a settlement of the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, with a celebrated bay and port, much frequented by vessels employed in the cod-fishery. The entrance is by a narrow channel, through which not more than one vessel can pass. It is of sufficient depth for large vessels, and is capable of containing 150 in perfect security, well sheltering them from the winds; also, the fishing in it is as tranquil as in a river. In front of the channel is a road, which is a league and an half in extent, but much exposed to the *w.* winds, which are frequent here. The narrow part of the channel is caused by a chain of dangerous rocks, to avoid running foul of which, it is requisite to bear upon the starboard in entering the bay. In one of them the French had a fort, called San Louis. The currents here are very violent. The coast, on which they fish for cod, is about a league in extent, between two rapid currents; one of which, situate to the *s. w.* is divided by a river which issues from the channel, and forms a sort of lake, called the Little Bay, and in which many salmon are caught. On this coast, or strand, is carried on a fishery, for lading 60 ships; and on another, called Little Strand, is caught the fish accustomed to lie nearest the coast.

Both these fisheries are carried on without the least danger. On the shore of the aforesaid stream the French have built some cabins, and, not very distant from these, is situate the settlement which was ceded to the English, with the fishery, in the peace of Utrecht.

PLAISANCE, another settlement and parish, of the French, in the island of St. Domingo, on the shore of the three rivers, near the *n.* coast. In its vicinity is a mine of sulphur.

PLAISANT MONT, a mountain of the province of Georgia, in N. America; on the shore of the river Savannah.

PLAL, a river of the district of Boroa, in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and incorporates itself with the Hueco, changing its name to that of Quepe.

[PLANTAIN Garden River, at the *e.* end of the island of Jamaica, and *n.* by *w.* of Point Morant. There is a kind of bay at its mouth; and on it, within land, is the town of Bath.]

PLASENCIA, a city of the province of Los Panches, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded by Sebastian de Benalcazar, in 1539, on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena, and on the *n.* of that of Maraquita. It is at present destroyed, and consists only of a few houses of poor Indians.

[PLASTOW, or PLAISTOW, a township in the *s. e.* part of Rockingham County, New Hampshire, separated from Haverhill in Massachusetts, (of which it was formerly a part) by the *s.* state line. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 521 inhabitants; 12 or 14 miles *s. w.* of Exeter, and 30 *s. w.* of Portsmouth.]

PLATA, a city, the capital of the province and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru. See Chuquisaca.

[The jurisdiction of this name is 200 leagues in length, and 100 in breadth, extending on each side the famous river La Plata. This city is seated upon the river Chimbo; but a full de-

scription of it is given under the title Chuquisaca, a name by which it is more properly known, and to which we have referred; the later history, however, of the above-mentioned jurisdiction, will be found at the end of the article La Plata River.]

Plata, with the dedicatory title of S. Sebastian, another city of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Sebastian Quintero, in 1551, and not in 1538, by Sebastian de Benalcazar, as the Ex-Jesuit Coleti asserts, in a beautiful and extensive *llano* called De Cambis, in the territory and country of the Jalcones Indians, on the shore of the river Guali, which laves it on the *s.* and 12 miles from the river Magdalena. It is the head of the district of a temperature so hot, that even in the winter the heat is felt here. It is fertile and abundant in fruits and silver-mines, which afford its principal commerce, although it is nevertheless poor and reduced; and yet there are in its population some families of distinction: 46 miles *e.* from Popayán, 165 *s. s. w.* of Santa Fé, and 35 *w. n. w.* of Timaná, in lat. 2° 24′ *n.* and long. 75° 46′ *w.*

Plata, a large, abundant, and navigable river of S. America; one of the largest known after the Marañon or Amazonas, and giving its name to some very extensive provinces: discovered by the pilot Juan Diaz de Solis in 1515; who navigated it as far as a small island in lat. 34° 23′ 30″ *s.* and who, having seen on the shores some Indian cabins, had the boldness to disembark with ten men; when they were all put to death at the hands of those infidels. Five years afterwards there arrived here Sebastian Goboto, who passed from the service of the English to that of the Spaniards, by the former of whom he was sent to the discovery of the Strait of Magellan. But he, finding himself impeded in his views by an insurrection of the people, was under the necessity of entering the river La Plata: by this he navigated as far as the island discovered by Solis, and to which he gave the name of San Gabriel. Seven leagues above this island he discovered a river called San Salvador, and another at 30 leagues distance, which the natives called Sarcana; where he built a fort, which he named the Tower of Gaboto. He then pursued his voyage as far as the conflux of the rivers Paraná and Paraguay, and leaving the former to the *w.* entered by the second, and had a battle with the Indians, in which he lost 25 men; but succeeded in routing the infidels, taking from them many valuables of silver, which these had brought from Peru; and he thus, supposing that there was an abundance of this metal in the territories washed by this river, called it Rio la Plata (River of Silver); whereby it lost the name of Solis, first given it by the discoverer.

This river receives in its extensive course the water of various other very large rivers, so that it is accustomed to have such excessive high floods as to inundate the country for many leagues, fertilizing it, however, in the same manner as the Nile. When this rise occurs, the Indians take their families and effects, and retire to their canoes, where they live till the waters subside, and that they can return to their habitations. The current of this river, when it runs into the sea, is so rapid and violent, that its waters, which are clear and salutary, maintain themselves sweet, without mixing with the waters of the ocean, for many leagues from its entrance. It abounds with an incredible multitude of fish, and on its shores are many most beautiful birds. The distance from the conflux of the Paraguay and Paraná to its mouth, is about 200 leagues by the course of the river, the whole space being filled with the most delightful islands, and being navigable for the largest vessels.

The country on either side of the river is most extensive and level, but so scantily supplied with fountains, lakes, or streams, as to render travelling very precarious. It produces every species of American and European fruit, as also grain and seeds, cotton, sugar, honey, &c. but what is its chief recommendation is its excessively large breeds of cattle, inasmuch as it abounds in excellent pastures, from the *llanuras* extending for upwards of 200 leagues. The first heads of cattle brought from Europe have increased to such a degree, that it is impossible for any one to define those which belong to himself; from whence it arises that all are in common, and every one takes such as he may want, the number being so extraordinary, that, for lading all the vessels which come to Spain, many thousand animals are killed merely for the sake of their hides, the flesh being left to be devoured by the wild beasts and the birds of prey. Those who want milk, go out and profit by as many cows as they require, driving home with them the calves: nor is there a want of an equal abundance of horses; the which are common to all, with no other expense or trouble than that of catching them: the birds and animals of the chase are also equally numerous, and the partridges, which are as large as the hens of Europe, are not unfrequently knocked down with sticks. In short,

there is nothing wanting in this country but salt and fuel; the first, however, is brought in vessels, and, for the second, large plantations of peach-trees are made, which, from the richness of the soil, produce extremely well.

This river is at its mouth about 60 leagues wide; the said mouth being formed by the Cape San Antonio on the *s.* part, and that of Santa Maria on the *n.* From thence as far as Buenos Ayres it preserves its name, being afterwards called the Paraná. Although, as we have before observed, it is, the whole of it, navigable, it has many shoals and rocks, on which many vessels have been wrecked, especially during the prevalence of some very impetuous winds, which they here call *pamperos*; and which blow from *w.* to *s. w.* acquiring from the shore so much the greater force in proportion to the smallness of the obstacles they find to impede their course; for they sweep over *llanuras* of 200 leagues without being interrupted either by mountains or trees. On some occasions, though not very frequently, a regular hurricane takes place here; the which, if it takes its course along the river, no vessel can resist, but its masts are immediately snapped in twain, as has happened to some ships even when their top-masts and yard-arms were struck. In this river the storms are more frequent than at sea. It laves the cities of Buenos Ayres, the colony of Sacramento, which belonged to the Portugueze, and Monte Video. It has some very good ports, and its mouth is in lat. 35° 30′ *s.*

[In continuation of the description of the river La Plata, we shall first give some extracts respecting the jurisdiction of this name from the work of Mr. Mawe, and, afterwards, a concise account of the late revolutions with which that jurisdiction has been affected—Mr. Mawe thus describes the approach to this mighty river:

"Wearied and exhausted by frequent calms under a vertical sun, we were at length relieved by a breeze; and crossing the line at long. 23° *w.* had a favourable passage to the mouth of the great river Plata, our entrance into which we were enabled to judge from the muddy colour of the water and from numerous flights of sea birds, long before we saw land.

"Our passage," he continues, "was impeded by a strong *s. w.* gale, in these parts called a *pampero*, which blew for several days, and obliged us to lay the vessel-to during the whole time; we shipped so much water, that our boats were hourly in danger of being washed away, and, owing to the stupid carelessness of a Genoese sailor, our cabin was at one time half-filled. The gale at length ceased; a breeze sprung up to the *e.* and we made all possible sail: after running a *s. w.* course for two days, we found soundings at 35 fathoms water, and on the second day following, at noon, saw the high land of Maldonado at a distance of about nine leagues, and the Isle of Lobos four or five leagues ahead. Passing through the channel which divides them, we encountered a strong breeze, and soon afterwards found ourselves in a very critical situation; a dark night, a heavy and increasing gale of wind, the violent uncertain currents of the river, the English bank to the *s.* and the Isle of Flores to the *w. n. w.* The captain knew nothing of the navigation, and I was obliged to command instead of advising. I caused the vessel to be laid-to, under the smallest and most manageable sail possible; kept the lead continually going, and wore the vessel every two hours. The night was one of the most dreadful I ever witnessed; the moon was overcast by heavy black clouds pouring torrents of rain, accompanied with terrible lightning and loud thunder; the waves, owing to the shallowness of the water (seven and eight fathoms), appeared like breakers. At daylight our prospect was not much bettered; a dense fog hindered us from seeing at all beyond the vessel, and the conflict of the wind with the current rendered the waves still more boisterous. In the course of the morning the thunder moderated, but the stormy rain continued; no object was distinctly visible; hidden rocks and sand-banks lay on each side of us; and we were approaching a channel not a mile wide, rendered more formidable by a strong and ever-shifting current. In consequence of incessant exertion I was in a most exhausted state, but the captain and crew were incapable of affording me a moment's respite; danger seemed to have deprived them of their reason, and they looked on all that passed with a fearful and senseless apathy. I had often had occasion to observe the intrepid constancy and activity of British seamen in similar emergencies, and I could not but be struck with the contrast. We shipped several heavy seas which had the appearance of broken-water, and hence it again became necessary to keep the lead continually going. At eleven A. M. on finding that we shoaled our water extremely fast, being already in four fathom and over very hard ground, I was convinced that we were at the head of the English bank, and therefore immediately wore on the other tack toward the island of Flores. The]

[fog prevented us from taking a meridianal observation, but at three P. M. it cleared, and to our great joy we saw Monte Video before us at four leagues distance. Our seamen now took heart, and began to be more expert; we made all sail; but the wind gradually declining, and a strong current setting directly from the harbour, we were obliged in the evening to let go our anchor about two leagues outside the port."

Mr. Mawe, owing to his short stay at Buenos Ayres, had no time to make any geological researches; indeed the country behind it, being a vast plain, without any traces of rock, did not offer much scope for such an undertaking. With the exception of a part of the bank near the mole, which is of granite, he scarcely found an indurated substance during the whole route. Judging from the shells and other marine productions which are occasionally found in the *pampas* he should conclude that those extensive level districts have formed, at some period, the bottom of the river, and that they have been left dry by the progressive precipitation of matter and the deepening of the Rio de la Plata in its present channel through a long course of ages. A circumstance which seems to support this conjecture is, that the land continually gains upon the river, and that at those times when the wind blows from the Pampas, a considerable extent of the bank on the side of Buenos Ayres is left dry.

The population of Buenos Ayres and its immediate suburbs, exclusive of the country in its vicinity, has been ascertained to amount to upwards of 60,000 souls. The proportion of females to males is said to be as four to one; but if we take into consideration that many men are almost daily arriving from Europe, as well as from the S. American provinces, and that under the old government neither the militia nor the marine was recruited from the mass of the population, we shall find reason to conclude that the proportion of the sexes is not so unequal. In the interior the excess of males is very great, for as the lands are granted in large tracts only, and but poorly cultivated, there is no encouragement for the labouring classes to marry and settle upon them. The poor are compelled to remain single from the very bare resources on which they depend for subsistence, and are accustomed to consider the married state as fraught with heavy burdens and inevitable misfortunes. It is not uncommon to find estates larger than an English county with hardly more than 100 labourers upon them, who subsist upon the sale of a little corn, which each is permitted to grow for himself, but only to such an extent as a single man can plough.

The various races which compose the population are as follow:

1. Legitimate Spaniards or Europeans. In Buenos Ayres there are about 3000; in the interior the number is very trifling, except in Potosi, which, being a mining country, contains many.
2. Creoles; legitimate descendants from Spaniards or Europeans.
3. Mestizos; the offspring of European and Indian parents.
4. Indians; almost all of whom have some mixture of Spanish blood.
5. Brown mixtures of Africans and Europeans.
6. Mulattoes of various degrees.

All these races intermix without restraint, so that it is difficult to define the minor gradations, or to assign limits to the ever-multiplying varieties. Few families are entirely exempt from characteristics of Indian origin, physical as well as moral. It is well known that in the Spanish colonies little regard is now paid to purity of blood; the various regulations for preserving the races distinct have gradually become obsolete. This may be regarded as a momentary evil; but may it not be conducive in the long-run to the good of society, by concentrating the interests of the various classes, which in remaining separate might one day endanger the stability of the government, as has been the case in the French colony of St. Domingo?

In describing the orders of society in Buenos Ayres, it is necessary to premise that we class them, not by degrees of birth, rank, or profession, but by the relative estimation in which they stand, in point of property, of public usefulness.

According to this scale, the first which comes under consideration is the commercial class. Every person belonging to it, from the huckster at the corner of the street, to the opulent trader in his warehouse, is dignified by the appellation of merchant, yet few individuals among them can lay just claim to that title, as they are wanting in that practical knowledge so essential in commercial dealings. They are averse to all speculation and enterprise; the common routine of their business is to send orders to Spain for the articles they need, and to sell by retail at an exorbitant profit: beyond this they have hardly a single idea, and it has been said that their great reason for opposing a free trade with foreign nations is a consciousness of their own mercantile inexperience. The more con-

siderable houses are almost all branches of some European establishment; few of the Creoles have any regular trade. Those among them however, who engage in it are much more liberal in their transactions than the old Spaniards, and are observed to make less rapid fortunes, for their manly and independent character makes them spurn a miserable economy, and disdain to assume that church-going practice which must be observed twice or thrice a day by those who would enrich themselves through the patronage of the opulent families. Among the inferior tradesmen, those who gain most are the pulperos, the warehousemen, and the shop-keepers. The pulperos retail wine, brandy, candles, sausages, salt, bread, spices, wood, grease, brimstone, &c. Their shops are generally lounging places for the idle and dissipated of the community. In Buenos Ayres there are about 700 of them, each more or less in the interest of some richer individual. The warehousemen sell earthen and glass ware, drugs, various articles of consumption, and some goods of home manufacture, wholesale and retail. The shop-keepers amount to nearly 600 in number; they sell woollen cloths, silk, cotton goods of all sorts, hats, and various other articles of wearing apparel. Many of them make considerable fortunes, those especially who trade to Lima, Peru, Chile, or Paraguay, by means of young men whom they send as agents or factors. There is another description of merchants, if such they may be called, who keep in the back ground and enrich themselves by monopolizing victuals, and by forestalling the grain brought to market from the interior, much to the injury of the agricultural interest.

The second class of inhabitants consist of the proprietors of estates and houses. They are, in general, Creoles, for few Europeans employ their funds in building, or in the purchase of land, until they have realised a fortune to live upon, which commonly takes place when they are far advanced in life, so that their establishments pass immediately into the hands of their successors. The simple landholders derive so little revenue from their possessions, that they are generally in debt to their tradesmen; their gains are but too commonly engrossed by the monopolists, and having no magistrate to represent them, they find themselves destitute of effectual resources against wrong and extortion. So defective and ill-regulated are the concerns of agriculture in this country, that the proprietor of an estate really worth 20,000 dollars can scarcely subsist upon it.

Under the class of landed proprietors we may reckon the cultivators, here called quinteros or chacareros, who grow wheat, maize, and other grain. These men are so depressed and impoverished that, notwithstanding the importance of their calling, and the public usefulness of their labours, they are ranked among the people of least consequence in society.

The third class is composed of handicraftsmen, such as masons, carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers, who, although they work hard, and receive great wages, seldom realise property. The journeymen are usually people of colour; the masters for the most part Genoese, and universally foreigners, for the Spaniards despise these trades, and cannot stoop to work along with Negroes or Mulattoes. Many of the lower orders derive subsistence from these and other employments of a similar nature; here are lime-burners, wood-cutters, tanners, curriers, &c. The free porters constitute a numerous body of men; they ply about the streets to load and unload carts, and carry burdens, but they are so idle and dissolute, that no man can depend on their services for a week together; when they have a little money, they drink and gamble, and when pennyless betake themselves to pilfering. These habits have long rendered them a public nuisance, but no corrective measures have hitherto been taken, nor does there appear, on the part of the higher orders, any disposition to reform them.

Persons employed in public offices may be comprehended under the fourth class. The best situations under government are held by native Spaniards; those of less emolument by Creoles; the former are regarded as mere sinecures, and the persons enjoying them are considered as in no way serviceable to the community, except by spending their large salaries within it.

The fifth class is the militia or soldiery. Previous to the invasion of the English, the officers were not much noted for military science, or for that ardour which leads to the acquisition of it; their chief ambition was to obtain commands in towns and villages, especially those on the Portuguese frontier, where they might enrich themselves by smuggling. The privates were ill-disciplined, badly dressed, and badly paid. The effective force which the crown of Spain maintained in these possessions was one regiment of the line, which was to consist of 1200 men, but was reduced to less than half; one regiment of dragoons amounted to 600, two of cavalry called blandengues, 600 each, and one or two companies of artillery. With the exception of the

[Blandengues, all the troops were originally sent from the Peninsula, but not having for the last 20 years been recruited from thence, their ranks were gradually filled by natives. By eminence they were called veterans, but they have been of late disbanded, and their officers have passed to the command of the new corps which were formed on the English invasion. The force of these corps may be estimated at 9000 men.

The sixth class is the clergy, in number about 1000. The seculars are distinguished by their learning, honour, and probity; but the friars are, in general, grosly ignorant, and render but little real service to the public in any way. *(Mawe.)*

With respect to the revolution of the Spanish colonies, no part of America has made bolder advances towards the objects of its wishes, freedom and independence, than that tract of country comprehended under the title of the jurisdiction of La Plata.

It is true that the commotions of the S. American continent have proved beyond all question, from the simultaneous effect of their operation that they have all germinated from the same seed, though the growth of the tree has been stunted or forwarded by the peculiarities of circumstance or place. It is our object here to explain the origin and to trace the progress of the revolution of La Plata. The subject has already been recently treated by various writers with much intelligence, and availing ourselves as we shall most freely of those sources of information, we fear not but that we shall be enabled to put the question, if not in a more concise, at least much clearer point of light than any in which it has hitherto been represented.

In tracing from their origin the causes of this revolution, our attention is involuntarily, in a certain degree, drawn back to the circumstances which attended the English expedition to the shores of the river La Plata, in 1806; an expedition which, it has been justly observed, seemed planned with a view only to establish a military post, that might be thrown into the scale of considerations when peace was treated of in Europe; since such a handful of men, acting in direct contradiction to the only means afforded by the state of the country of insuring the lasting good-will of its natives, could never have had in contemplation to conquer and garrison an extensive empire; or to establish with it an enlarged commercial intercourse.

It was attended, however, with one good, of which the British cabinet was not then aware, or its agent prepared to convert into national advantage. It gave an opportunity to those, who in the seclusion of their closets had pondered on the past wrongs of their country, who had ventured to study those rights which constitute the inheritance of all free men, to be known to each other. No longer dreading the censure and shackles of their old government, they assembled, and discussed topics leading to a change of government; their numbers increased, and the protection of the British arms was deemed to afford a most favourable opportunity for extending the benefits of civil independence. Thus did a spark, which in its beginning was almost imperceptible, acquire magnitude; and had it then been fostered, had civil talents, combined with a protecting and conciliating policy, been then but used, the blood subsequently shed would have been spared, disgrace would not have fallen on the British arms, and instead of that enmity which naturally followed, instead of mourning, devastation, and reproach, all would have been converted into the lasting and sincere blessings of the emancipated inhabitants, in favour of a nation that came to aid them in a cause connected with their vital interests.

That the British chiefs were early convinced that there existed a leading party in favour of independence and a change of government, evidently results from the many official reports produced in General Whitelocke's trial, but that they were also not provided with any instructions to improve that spirit, seems equally conclusive. We feel no hesitation in saying, that on the appearrance of the British army in the waters of La Plata, it was hailed as an happy omen by those who sought the melioration of their country, and the passive part of the community had sufficient reliance on the national honour to hope, that whatever was attempted would be honestly directed to their relief and benefit. We know that men high in civil authority, repeatedly pressed the English to declare whether they came as emancipators or as conquerors; and even the religious communities publicly testified their joy and their congratulations in a remarkable discourse held on the 28th June, 1806. But we also know full well on the other hand, that the English chiefs were necessarily silent, and that silence in such a case is almost worse than an unpropitious avowal. Too well we know how soon the interesting and favourable sentiments first excited vanished into air; how rapidly the goaded pride and disappointed hopes of the people exploded in open clamour; how rancorously the deluded sagacity of the clergy converted the]

[pulpits into vehicles of irritated feeling and outrageous declamation against the invaders.

Precisely in this tone is the following extract, from the pastoral letter of the bishop of La Paz, dated the 3d of May, 1087:

"Que seria de nosotros, que seria de nuestras propriedades, y de nuestras familias, y que seria principalmente de nuetra religion, si llegaran los Ingleses á dominar y establecer se en Buenos Ayres, y con sus armas y su artificiosa seduccion intentasen tambien penetrar en el pais: sirian por ventura mas indulgentes con la America Espanola que lo son con la Inlanda que es casi la misma patria?"

The effect produced by discourses of this nature, printed and circulated among a people accustomed to devour with avidity any thing in print, and to attach unbounded credit to every thing from their priests, may be better conceived than described. And sorry we are further to observe, that in the whole columns of the Estrella del Sur, a newspaper printed in Monte Video, in English and Spanish, and considered as the organ of the British chiefs, there is not a line calculated to inspire the natives with the smallest confidence, to undo in the slightest degree the unfavourable impressions, or to convey any assurances of melioration and protection to the desponding minds of a people, to whom fetters only in a new form were offered.

With regard to the events attending this expedition, it is by no means improbable that its fate was decided by the delay which took place in the junction of the centre with the advanced division; for, had they joined the day before, they would most probably have entered the town immediately, while part of the enemy's forces were out of it, and unprepared. This delay, though short, gave the latter time to entrench and fortify their streets, and to post themselves in the most advantageous stations. But the restoration of Monte Video was the stipulation most to be regretted; for every principle of good policy required us to keep that town to the last extremity; nay, some of the best informed among the Spaniards were of opinion, that our army should have been contented with the possession of the *n.* side of the Plata, without venturing any farther, because we should thus have commanded the trade of the interior, and Buenos Ayres would in the end have found it necessary to come to terms of accommodation highly to our advantage.

We could willingly have spared ourselves the pain of attending to these well known and disgraceful circumstances, but we think it our duty to relieve the European public of one very general error; which is, that the successes of the La Plateans were entirely owing to their chief, Liniers. Biography will have little to relate of a favourable nature respecting this man. Till he took the command of the Buenos Ayres troops he was a gambler, and to flattery and intrigue, joined to the courage and misplaced confidence of the people, whom he afterwards betrayed, he owed his advancement. That he was not even entitled to the praise of courage so generally attached to him, we can cite as a proof, that he deserted the city in the second attack by General Whitelocke, and only returned when he found that the danger was over.

He continued to exercise the authority of viceroy after the expulsion of the English, and an instance was not long wanting to convince the people of his secret intentions to deliver up the country to the French. As soon as the usurpation of the throne of Spain had placed on it a branch of the Corsican family, emissaries were sent to the principal ports of America, to acquaint the governors of the transfer that had been made of these distant possessions, and to concert measures with them, under the previous promise of their continuance in power, how to conciliate the people to the new dynasty. The person deputed to Buenos Ayres arrived there about the 10th of August 1808, and on the 18th Liniers issued a proclamation, advising the people "to follow the example of their American ancestors, who wisely avoided the disasters which afflicted Spain during the war of the succession, by waiting till the fate of the mother country was determined, in order then to obey the legitimate authority that occupied the throne." To this were added insinuations that Spain had already yielded, and that opposition was not only untimely but criminal.

It would not be difficult for one who has followed the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres through every stage of their patriotic efforts, who have seen them fight for their invaded rights, to form an idea of their feelings on this occasion. To behold a yoke, ten times more offensive than that which they had just resisted, now offered to be imposed upon them, was not only to insult their feelings, patriotism, and national honour, but to impeach their judgment. The fact is, that Liniers had concerted with the French emissary, that 30,000 men were necessary to keep the country in awe, and to penetrate into the interior; a fact which was discovered from the]

[interception, by the British, of the dispatch to the viceroy Liniers, ordering him to make preparation for their reception."

Liniers continued to hold the reins of government till the central Junta of Spain, on their assumption of the supreme authority, sent out Cisneros to supersede him, and to send him to Spain as a prisoner. Here again Liniers not only betrayed a weak spirit, but a want of judgment, for his powers, at least, had the merit of being constitutional; but he ceded, without an effort, to the new comer, and retired to Cordova, where we for the present leave him.

No sooner had Viceroy Cisneros assumed his functions than he found the treasury empty, the people desponding of the success of Spain, and a freedom of speech, hostile to her supremacy, very prevalent. With the ordinary police of old-fashioned statesmen in a crisis of affairs which bids defiance to all regular habits, and requires depth and originality of judgment, he proceeded to fortify himself, by calling around him all the ancient instruments of the despotic system of the mother country. Those who, from the nature of their talents and employments, had every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change, flocked round him, and the customary system of espionage was organized. Dr. Canete prostituted his pen in the formation of 31 articles, which we confess that we have perused with horror: every measure, in short, was adopted which was thought calculated to rivet afresh the fetters in which personal liberty and the public opinion had so long been confined.

The exhausted state to which the colonial treasury had been reduced by the late military exertions, now gave rise to many schemes for increasing the financial resources of the capital, and affording relief to the people. Amongst these, the most important was the free admission of British goods, advised by the leading Creoles, but opposed by all the ancient Spaniards, and by those who adhered to the old form of government. The discussion of this momentous question gave rise to a celebrated memorial by Dr. Mariano Moreno, of which, although from its merit, we could have wished to have given it *verbatim*, we must content ourselves with affording only a general idea.

The memorial, composed in elevated language, breathes a spirit of indignation against the selfish and monopolizing spirit of the Cadiz merchants, for whose private interests the colony was so shamefully oppressed; then addressing himself to the viceroy, he energetically adds: "It is attempted to establish advantages on our ruin; the government then ought to be doubly vigilant to frustrate so sinister a design. Our sovereign conferred on your excellency the high dignity of viceroy of these provinces, not to watch over and consult the dignity of the Cadiz merchants, but to preside over ours. How can a trading body, that has at all times raised the standard against the common good of other towns, that has uniformly been the advocate of monopoly, on such an occasion as this be admitted as an antagonist? Can it be supposed that the consulado of Cadiz has any interest or legitimate intervention in the interior regulations of this province, or any vote on the means which may insure its prosperity?"

After successively refuting all the minor arguments brought forward by the opposition, till he arrived at that so much insisted on by their champion, viz. that "it is to be feared, from granting a free trade to the English, in a few years the ties which bind us to the Peninsula will be rent asunder." Dr. Moreno proceeds with regard to the English:

"Our Americans will never be more secure than when trading with them; for a wise and enterprizing commercial nation detests conquests, and attends less to military enterprize than to the interests of her trade. With regard to ourselves, the days in which we live have afforded proofs of our fidelity, which might be envied even by the towns of Spain. The English themselves will ever view with respect the conquerors of the 5th of July, and the Spaniards will not forget that our military hospitals were not filled with traders, but by natives who defended the country in which they were born, by shedding their best blood in defence of their invaded rights.

"Nothing, in the present moment, can be more advantageous to Spain, than to bind and rivet, by every possible tie, the union and alliance of England. This generous nation, struggling almost alone under the weight of the present contest in Europe, afforded to our mother country aid and succour, such as was before unexampled in the friendships of nations; and certainly it becomes us, in our own speculations, to consult the interests of her subjects. At such a period, he cannot be considered as a true Spaniard who beholds the trade of Britain with repining; let those fatal moments be remembered, in which our plundered and insulted monarchy found no resources within itself, for they had previously been destroyed by a subtle enemy. With what gratitude was then received the generous]

[assistance, with which the English genius placed in motion that great machine which, till then, appeared useless and inert. With what jubilee was their alliance then celebrated, and with what pleasure was announced the imposing force which the friendship of that powerful nation imparted to us. It is a shameful vileness then to see, that scarcely have we thought of establishing a trade as the only means of our salvation, and one that cannot be carried on but through the means of our allies, than they are considered by our traders as interlopers, and treated with an execration no less injurious to them, than incompatible with our true interests.

"Let us, then, prove ourselves to be good Spaniards, when we have it in our power to contribute by commercial relations to a closer union with an opulent and generous nation, whose succour is absolutely necessary to the independence of Spain. We well know, that in the war of the succession, France obtained a free commerce with our Americas, and we ought to be ashamed to deny to gratitude what dependence and dread then snatched from us. Under the necessity of consulting our own good, let us not repine that a reciprocal advantage should fall to the lot of a nation to whom we owe so much, and without whose aid that amelioration which we propose can never be attained. Such are the united wishes of 20,000 landholders whom I represent, and the only means of establishing, with a dignity suitable to the character of your excellency, the foundation of our felicity, and the replenishment of your treasury."

We cannot help considering this production of the Burke of S. America as a very respectable specimen of Creole eloquence; and it was successful. The establishment of a free trade with England gradually raised the country from its depressed state; the operations of agriculture were resumed and increased, from the certainty of a vent for its produce; and even hides which, as Dr. Moreno says, their grandfathers threw away as objects of no value, now became a staple commodity.

The minds of the people were at length matured; and the supposed certainty that Spain had fallen a prey to the rapacity of a foreign power, made them anxious for their own safety. Aware of those reiterated attempts by which the French had endeavoured to enthral their allegiance, and that even the servants of the old government could not be trusted, with one voice they resolved to place the executive power in the *cabildo*, to be exercised by that representative body of the people in the name of their sovereign Ferdinand VII. till a superior Junta should be assembled. Notwithstanding Cisneros had assured the people that he would adopt no measures without their concurrence, they would not permit him to retain any power, or even allow him to preside in their councils.

On the 26th of May, 1810, the provisional Junta was installed, amidst the general acclamations of the inhabitants, and from that date, an established authority calmed every fear, and removed the uncertainty and fluctuation of opinion in the capital.

Thus was a revolution effected, without a drop of blood shed, which levelled to the ground a vassalage of three centuries, and eternally engraved the names of its authors on the hearts of their fellow citizens.

The first endeavours of the Junta were to inspire confidence in their constituents. It was ordained, that all the proceedings of their sessions should be printed weekly, that the people might judge of the conduct of their representatives; who themselves considered, that mystery and reserve were only invented by power to cover or palliate crimes. Every citizen was invited to give his opinion freely, in writing, on any public measure, and authorized to address himself, personally, to the Junta in session; or to an individual deputy, in cases of complaint, claims, or remonstrance. Measures were taken to regulate the military establishment and trade, and to reform the system of police. Thus, without a contention or civil broil, without anarchy or confusion, and without a change of civil policy, did they lay the foundation of a representative and local government; nor were the relations of domestic life, or the security of property for a moment affected.

Monte Video had, during the government of Liniers, been the first to convene a Junta within itself, but it was more for the purpose of [illegible] ing from the controul of Liniers, than to lay the foundation of a representative local government; and it was never carried into full effect. Its inhabitants acknowledged that of Buenos Ayres, in a general assembly held on the fifth of June, after the communications from the latter were made known, and a public act of allegiance was registered; the *cabildo* however opposed the measure the next day, and from that time, to the present, Monte Video has continued firm to the Cadiz regency, under the influence of Spanish naval officers, and has remained the seat of the naval equipment for blockading the capital.

[Its population, added to that of the surrounding country, is estimated at 14,090 inhabitants, and from great desertion, the garrison of the town is reduced to 1500 men. The transactions of the interior have till very lately prevented the patriotic army of the Junta from making any attempt to dislodge this handful of opponents; but the wishes of the people have universally tended to an union with the capital.

Though the installation of the Junta of Buenos Ayres and every measure that immediately followed, produced the sincere and unanimous acclamations of the people at large, yet the abridgment of power must naturally be expected to have created a dislike on the part of those who have hitherto been the immediate servants of the old government, and accustomed to give an account of their transactions to the councils of the Indies alone. The royal audience, consisting of Europeans, nominated at home, had been left in the superintendance and administration of public justice, but was soon discovered caballing with Cisneros, in opposition to the Junta, whom they refused to acknowledge, or to take the usual oaths of office. To such a length was this spirit of party hostility carried, that the Junta, to secure the public tranquillity, were under the necessity of sending back to Spain Cisneros, three *oidores*, and the *fiscales* of the royal audience, in order that they might be there judged by the supreme government. On the 29th of June the Junta published its manifesto, explaining the particulars which had given rise to this measure, and detailing their reiterated endeavours to bring the members of the royal audience to a sense of their duty, and as public functionaries to impress upon them the danger of disregarding the wishes of the people, and sowing the seeds of discord and disunion.

But it is now time to return to Liniers, whom we left in Cordova; and to illustrate a subject which, as well from distance as design, has been greatly misrepresented to the English public.

No sooner had tranquillity been restored to the capital, by the departure of Cisneros, and his fellow-plotters, than it was discovered that a more formidable party was collecting in the interior, and particularly at Cordova, headed by Liniers, the intendant Concha; his assessor Rodrigues, Bishop Orellana, Colonel Allende, and accomptant Joaquim Moreno. Their intention was not only to suppress the votes of the people, but to oppose by an armed force all obedience to the government established in the capital. They publicly declared the Junta "insurgent, and revolutionary," and even the bishop endeavoured, but in vain, to profane the pulpits, by rousing a party to his cause; yet so firm was the public mind, though at the distance of much more than 100 leagues, that very few partizans were made.

In vain did the Junta of Buenos Ayres use every friendly remonstrance and exhortation to dissuade these leaders from their hostile designs, and not to deluge the country in the blood of their fellow citizens; every overture was treated with disdain, nay, even rejected with outrage. All correspondence with the capital was interdicted, every thing on the roads was intercepted, and a plan of raising an armed force to depose the Junta, and reinstate the old servants of the government, was resolved on. Every proclamation breathed captivity, fire and sword, and every tool and despot of the old system was invited to join them. Liniers took the command of the few troops he could collect, and in vain did the people of Cordova sigh for a release from the oppression of this French satellite.

The account of these proceedings diffused through the patriots of La Plata a general feeling of compassion for the distresses of the people of Cordova, and many volunteers stepped forward, offering to march to their relief. Towards the beginning of August the patriot army reached the frontiers of Cordova, where they were received by their fellow provincials as their solicited and sighed for liberators, who came as brothers to release them from the miseries of rapine and civil discord, and to wrest from unworthy hands the power that oppressed them.

Notwithstanding Liniers had previously concerted the defence of the town, after dilapidating the public treasury, and committing in the true French style other acts of coercion on its defenceless inhabitants, he fled on the first of August at the approach of the Buenos Ayres army towards Peru, carrying with him his fellow conspirators, nine cannon, and 400 men. Havoc and destruction attended his footsteps; the country was laid waste, the farms and dwellings of the peaceable inhabitants who would not join him were burned to the ground; on them he satiated his fury and his avarice, for they were the objects no less of his cruelty than of his pillage. But his career was soon stopped. On the fifth he was taken prisoner by a small party detached in pursuit, after having been abandoned by those whom he had in a great measure forced into his service, and with three other leaders was sent to the capital a prisoner for trial. Cordova, relieved from the presence of its tyrant, unanimously]

[voted Dr. Funes as its deputy to the Junta, and peace and tranquillity were restored to its inhabitants.

The incorporation of Chile with Buenos Ayres took place in September 1810, and the addition of this extensive and important kingdom, with the union of Cordova, completed a jurisdiction that reached to the shores of the S. Seas. The interesting province of Cochabamba bordering upon Peru, brought its little army into the field, secured part of the Cordova conspirators who had escaped, and relieved the neighbouring towns from their old oppressors, and from the influence held over them by the viceroy of Lima. Potosi, Charcas, La Paz, Cochabamba, Cordova, and Salta, have all joined; so that, with the exception of part of Paraguay still under the ascendancy of the court of the Brazils, the jurisdiction of the Junta of Buenos Ayres extended itself over the whole of the vice-royalty of La Plata as it lately stood, with the kingdom of Chile, and 2,500,000 inhabitants exulted in their new-born freedom.

From the period of the first differences between the New Junta of Buenos Ayres and the Governor of Monte Video, the general aggregate of the events we have to record, up to the end of the year 1811, may be stated in these words; namely, that while the troops of Buenos Ayres were bombarding the town of Monte Video, the seamen of the latter place were assailing, in the like melancholy manner, the former city. These two powers were evidently the representatives of very different interests; but the spirit of war seemed to be so determined in these unhappy regions, that, even when there was a temporary cessation of hostilities between those natural rivals, the old and new Spaniards of the city of Buenos Ayres itself engaged in the most deadly enmities, and were constantly conspiring against each other's lives. From about the 2d of July to the beginning of August, 1812, the city of Buenos Ayres was in a state of the utmost commotion. The cause of this is said to have been the dissatisfaction which the European Spaniards had conceived, on account of the abject condition in which they were held by the Junta of Buenos Ayres. Hence they are said to have conceived the idea of overturning the existing government, with the view of taking into their own hands the supreme authority. They failed in their project, and upwards of 200 of the conspirators (comprising the first class of merchants) were made prisoners, of whom 25 were shot. The following extract of a letter contains some of the particulars of these unhappy occurrences.

"The conspiracy was planned by Martin Alzagu, a Spaniard, 60 years of age, who had accumulated a large fortune in Buenos Ayres. His chief assistants were Telechea Francisco Valdepares, and a monk named Jose de las Animas. They had provided 1500 stand of arms. According to their project, the depots of ammunition and artillery, and the military guards in different parts of the city, were to be surprised at one and the same moment. They were then to attack the fortress. It was planned that a party should secure the Fort Major, and compel him to open the principal gate, at which 300 of the conspirators were to be ready to enter. They had prepared false keys to open the sally port, and 400 were to enter on that side. The attempt was to be made at two o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July. The Spanish sailors in the road were to land at day-break, by a signal agreed upon, to assist the conspirators. All the members of the government and the magistrates were to be immediately shot; and all the native inhabitants, and the American settlers, were to be shipped off for Monte Video. The plot was discovered on the 2d, by a slave belonging to one of the principal conspirators; and, on the 3d, Alzaga and three more of the conspirators were secured, and instantly shot. Alzaga has left a wife and 14 children."

The following is a list of the names of the alleged culprits, and the time of their death. Most of them were persons of distinction and opulence. These persons were executed on the several days stated:—

July 3. Francisco Cara, Mathewes Camira, Sebastian Torres.

July 6. Martin de Alzaga, Francisco Telechea, Francisco Valdepares, Miguel Marco, Jose Dias, Diego Saintenac.

July 13. Jose de Animos (Barbon Friar).

July 16. Domingo Liargo, Valentin Sopina, Carlos Castelana.

July 23. Carlos Durac, Fernandez Pares, Roque Laureta, Jose Carracela, Antonio Verduga, Juan Mourin, Mateo Fernandez Barula, Felipe Alonzo Conde.

Besides these, one European Spaniard more, had been convicted of being a principal in the conspiracy, and had paid the forfeit of his life. In all 28 had been put to death. During these events, through the interference of Lord Strangford, a perfect good understanding was main-

[tained between the Portuguese government and the Junta; but, on the other hand, information had reached Buenos Ayres that all the Peruvian mines, and the mint at Potosi, were in the power of the army of Lima. The punishment of the conspirators had revived the animosity of the government and inhabitants of Monte Video, against the Junta of Buenos Ayres; and active preparations were making for the recommencement of hostilities.

Whilst such continued to be the state of affairs in the colonies, the Cortes were at length proceeding at home to adopt some measures, with a view to conciliation. The following are extracts from the Cadiz papers, of Oct. 22.

"CORTES, 21ST DAY.

"In consequence of an official dispatch from the secretary of marine having been read, and various other documents, stating that general Monteverde had pacified all the province of Caracas, and taken the rebel Miranda, and all the other insurgent chiefs prisoners. Senor Calatrava proposed, that the regency should be instructed to inform Don Domingo Monteverde, that the Cortes had seen with great satisfaction the happy results of his operations, as likewise the important services which he, and the troops under his command, had performed in the pacification and reconquest of the Caracas. This proposition was approved, with the suppression of the word 'reconquest,' on the proposal of Senor Mendiola.

"The Cortes then proceeded to the consideration of the ultramarine commission (see the sitting of the 12th August 1812) relative to the abolition of the Mitas, (1) and the other propositions of Senor Castello. This senor made a long and learned discourse, in which, with the most solid reasons he proved the inhumanity, injustice, and barbarity of such an establishment. Having concluded, he begged of Senor Conde de Toreno that they should immediately proceed to vote, as the point did not require greater illustration, and all the deputies being convinced (except, perhaps, Senor Astolza, who had made a proposition in favour of the Las Mitas) of the necessity of abolishing an establishment which opposed the principles of equality established between the ultramarine Spaniards and those of the peninsula. After some discussion, in which senors Astolaza and Larrazabel took a part, the report of the commission was put to the vote and unanimously approved.

"1st. That Las Mitas should be for ever abolished." (The Mitas are a certain contribution of men which the people are obliged to give for the cultivation of the land, working of the mines, &c.)

"2d. That the Indians should be exempted from the personal service they gave the clergy, or any other public functionary whatever; obliging them, however, to satisfy the parochial rights the same as the other classes.

"3d. That the public charges, such as the building churches, making roads, &c. should be equally borne by all the inhabitants indiscriminately.

"4th. That divisions of land should be made to the Indians, leaving to the provincial deputies the care of assigning the quotas, &c. &c.

"5th. That in all the territories of America some of the dignitaries should necessarily remain with the Indians."

By advices from Buenos Ayres, up to the 15th of the same month, in which the above decree was passed, it appeared that an extraordinary courier had arrived in that town from Chile, with the intelligence that the European and American Spaniards had come to an amicable understanding, and that great rejoicings were going on; but we do not consider this reconciliation as likely to be of any long standing. It was also observed, that the British navigation would probably be much molested by the Lima cruizers on the coast of Chile.

By the same post, it was asserted that the town of Buenos Ayres had been in a ferment ever since the commencement of the month, in consequence of the struggles of the different parties for power, which had ended in the overthrow of the persons in office, and that a new set was brought forward for the three ensuing months, until the next general assembly met. This is the fourth attempt at an elective body for a popular representation, and the next will probably share the fate of their predecessors, of being interrupted in their debates, and turned out of doors by the military. The new executive body consists of Dr. Juan Jose de Pasos, Dr. Nicolas de la Pana, and Dr. Antonio Alvarez de Jonte. The public appeared to be reconciled to the change.

It is, we should suspect, needless for us to observe, after the various changes of fortune exhibited in the jurisdiction of La Plata, within the last three years, that no idea of the final issue of the revolution can be formed from the events last]

[enumerated, any farther than as they tend to shew, and, as we believe, most justly, that the soil should perish ere the tree of freedom that has been planted in it should be rooted up; or, in other words, that those who have pledged themselves to the cause of emancipation, would leave no stratagem, no hardiness untried, to effect the object of their wishes. See the General Preface.]

PLATA, another, a large river of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Peru. It rises from some lakes, runs in a very abundant stream, forming a curve; inclining to *n. n. w.* and enters the Piray in the province and government of Moxos. It is also called Guapaix and Grinde; and to the *n.* of the capital of Santa Cruz it has a good port, called Pailas.

PLATA, another, a small river, of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Grànada. It runs from the *e.* to *w.* and a little from its source enters the Patumayo.

PLATA, a small island of the S. Sea, near the cape or promontory of San Lorenzo, in the province and government of Guayaquil. It is the gulf of this name, and belongs to the jurisdiction of the district of Puerto Viejo. Francisco Pizarro called it thus, as having seen here the first silver of Peru amongst the Indians. It is two leagues long and one and an half wide, surrounded with very lofty and pointed rocks, desert and covered with trees, and filled with snakes and vipers. A little more than three leagues from the continent, in lat. 1° 12′ *s.*

PLATA, some very large shoals or sand banks, to the *s.* of St. Domingo. They are two, the one round, the other long.

PLATANAR, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumana. Although it is situate in Guayana, it is one of the settlements founded by the religious observers of San Francisco del Piritú.

PLATANAR, another settlement, in this province, on the shore of a river, and near its entrance into the Orinoco.

PLATANOS, SAN JUAN DE LOS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tanzitaro in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, inhabited by 40 families of Indians, produces in abundance fruits and palms of cocos, much esteemed in the other jurisdictions; and is 10 leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

PLATANOS, a river of the island of Cuba, which rises in the Sierras, which it has to the *e.* runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea between the point of Las Mulas and the bay of Nipes.

PLATE, a small isle of the N. Sea, near the road of Nova Scotia, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between the island of Buenaventura and Cape Gaspe.

PLATE, another, a small island on the *w.* coast of Newfoundland.

PLATE, another, near the *e.* coast of Cape Britain, between the bay of Miray and the Piedra de Fusil.

PLATE, a point of land or cape, on the same *e.* coast of Cape Britain, between Port Delphin and the Bay of Naganiche.

[PLATE, MONTE DE, a mountainous settlement near the centre of the island of St. Domingo, towards its eastern extremity, 15 leagues *n.* of the mouth of Macoriz river, and 16 to the *n. e.* of the city of St. Domingo. It was formerly a flourishing place, and called a city; but the whole parish does not now contain above 600 souls. Two leagues to the *n. e.* of it is the wretched settlement of Boya, to which the cacique Henri retired, with the small remnant of Indians, when the cruelties of the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles V. had driven him to a revolt. There does not now exist one pure descendant of their race.]

[PLATE, POINT, the *n.* point of the entrance into Port Dauphin, on the *e.* coast of the island of Cape Breton, or Sydney; and three leagues *s. w.* by *s.* of Cape Fumi, which is the *s. w.* boundary of the harbour of Achepe.]

[PLATE, PORT DE, on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, is overlooked by a white mountain, and lies 22 leagues *w.* of Old Cape Francois. It has three fathoms water at its entrance, but diminishes within; and is but an indifferent harbour. The bottom is in some parts sharp rocks, capable of cutting the cables. A vessel must, on entering, keep very close to the point of the breaker, near the eastern fort; when in, she anchors in the middle of the port. The canton of Port de Plate greatly abounds in mines of gold, silver and copper. There are also mines of plaster. It is unhealthy, from the custom which the inhabitants have of drinking the water of a ravine. It has a handsome church, and about 2,500 inhabitants.]

[PLATE FORME, LA, a town on the *s.* side of the *n.* peninsula of St. Domingo, three leagues *w.* of Point du Paradis, which is opposite the settlement of that name, a league from the sea;

eight miles *s.* by *e.* of Bombarde, and 21 *s. e.* by *s.* of the Mole. Lat. 19° 35′ *n.* Long. 73° 15′ *w.*]

PLATEROS, an ancient and barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. They occupied the country which lies to the *e.* of the river Paute, and were excellent artificers of silver, from whence they had this name given to them. They are now entirely extinguished.

[PLATFORM, a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica, eastward of Dunklin's Cliff.]

PLATO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena, and *s.* of the town of Tenerife.

PLATRIERE, a bay or large and convenient port of Cape Britain, in N. America.

[PLATTE, La, a small river of Vermont, which falls into Lake Champlain at Shelburne.]

PLATTSBURG, a town near the *n.* shore of Lake George in the state of New York. Five miles *w.* of Ticonderoga, and 187 *n.* of New York city.

[PLATTSBURGH, is an extensive township in Clinton County, New York; situate on the *w.* margin of Lake Champlain, lying *n.* of Willsborough, about 240 miles *n.* of New York city, and 146 *s. s. w.* of Quebec in Canada. From the *s.* part of the town the mountains recede wide away from the lake, and leave a charming tract of excellent land, of a rich loam, well watered; and about an equal proportion suitable for meadow and for tillage. The land rises in a gentle ascent for several miles from the lake, of which every farm will have a delightful view. Several years ago this township, and the whole county indeed, which at present contains several thousand inhabitants, was a wilderness; now they have a house for public worship, a court-house and gaol, the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace sit here twice in a year; they have artizans of almost every kind among them, and furnish among themselves all the materials for building, glass excepted. Polite circles may here be found, and the genteel traveller be entertained with the luxuries of a sea-port, a tune on the harpsichord, and a philosophical conversation. In 1790, it contained 458 inhabitants, including 13 slaves. In 1796 there were 123 of the inhabitants qualified electors.]

PLAY-GREEN, or Pusscacogan, a lake in N. America, in the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company; lies near the *n.* shore of Lake Winnipy.

PLAYA, La, a part of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo; between the port of Guañape and the settlement of Moche.

Playa, another, with the addition of Parda, which is a port on the Strait of Magellan, at the entrance of the narrow pass called Del Pasage.

Playa, another, with the addition of Blanca, and the dedicatory title of San Agustin, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena. It is one of the new towns founded in 1776 by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta.

Playa, another, with the addition of Grande, in the same province and government as the former. It lies upon a large strand at the entrance of the city of Cartagena.

PLAZA, a settlement and *asiento* of gold mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; in a fertile and beautiful valley.

Plaza, a river of the province and government of Popayan in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the valley of Los Paces, and enters the Cauca.

PLAZILLA, a settlement and *asiento* of gold mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile.

[PLEASANT Point, a *n. e.* head-land in Merry Meeting Bay, district of Maine, and in Lincoln County. See Merry Meeting Bay.]

[Pleasant Point, the *e.* boundary of the mouth of Hawk's or Sandwich River, in the harbour of Chebucto, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia.]

[Pleasant River, a small village, where is a post-office on the sea-coast of Washington County, district of Maine, and at the head of Narraguagus Bay; 16 miles *n. e.* of Goldsborough, and 24 *w.* by *s.* of Machias.]

[PLEIN River, the *n.* head-water of Illinois River. It interlocks with Chicago River, a water of Lake Michigan. Forty miles from its source is the place called Hid Island; 26 miles farther it passes through Dupage Lake; and five miles below the lake, and *s.* of Mount Juliet, it joins Theakiki River, which comes from the *e.* Thence the united stream assumes the name of Illinois. The land between these branches is rich, and intermixed with swamps and ponds.]

PLESIS, a river of the island Guadalupe, one of the Antilles. It rises in the mountains

of the *s. e.* runs *w.* and enters the sea between those of Vieux Habitans and Bailif.

[PLUCKEMIN, a town or village of some trade in Somerset County, New Jersey; 28 miles *n.* of Princeton, and about 18 *s. w.* of Brunswick. It derived its singular name from an old Irishman noted for his address in taking in people.]

[PLUE, Lac la, or Rainy Lake, lies *w.* by *n.* of Lake Superior, and *e.* by *s.* of the Lake of the Woods, in Upper Canada.

The Narrows are in *n.* lat. - -	49°	3′	2″
Fort Lac la Plue - - -	48	35	49
Island Portage - - -	50	7	31
At the Barrier - - -	50	7	51
W. long. - - - - -	95	8	30

[PLUMB Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, is about seven miles long, and about half a mile broad, extending from the entrance of Ipswich River on the *s.*, nearly a *n.* course to the mouth of Merrimack River, and is separated from the main land by a narrow sound, called Plum Island River, which is fordable in several places at low water. It consists for the most part of sand, blown into curious heaps, and crowned with bushes bearing the beach-plum. There is however, a valuable property of salt-marsh, and at the *s.* end of the island are two or three good farms. On the *n.* end stands the light-houses, and the remains of a wooden fort, built during the war, for the defence of the harbour. On the sea-shore of this island, and on Salisbury Beach, the Marine Society, and other gentlemen of Newbury Port, have humanely erected several small houses, furnished with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of mariners who may be shipwrecked on this coast. The *n.* end lies in lat. 42° 47′ *n.* and long. 70° 50′ *w.* See Newbury Port.]

[Plumb Island, on the *n. e.* coast of Long Island, in the state of New York, is annexed to Southhold in Suffolk County. It contains about 800 acres, and supports seven families. It is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, butter, cheese, and wool. It is three-fourths of a mile from the *e.* point of Southhold. This island, with the sandy point of Gardner's Island, form the entrance of Gardner's Bay.]

[Plumb Point, Great, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica, forms the *s. e.* limit of the peninsula of Port Royal, which shelters the harbour of Kingston. Little Plumb Point lies *w.* of the former, towards the town of Port Royal, on the *s.* side of the peninsula.]

[PLUMSTEAD, a post-town of Pennsylvania; situate on the *w.* side of Delaware River, 28 miles *n.* of Philadelphia, and 14 *s.* by *w.* of Alexandria in New Jersey.]

[PLYMOUTH, a maritime county in the *e.* part of the state of Massachusetts, having Massachusetts Bay to the *n. e.*, Bristol County *s. w.*, Barnstaple County *s. e.*, and Norfolk County *n. w.* It is subdivided into 15 townships, of which Plymouth is the chief; and contains 4240 houses and 29,535 inhabitants. Within the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, there are now in operation, 14 blast, and six air furnaces, 20 forges, seven slitting and rolling mills, besides a number of trip-hammer shops, and an almost incredible number of nail-shops, and others for common smithery. These furnaces, supplied from the neighbouring mines, produce annually from 1500 to 1800 tons of iron ware. The forges, on an average, manufacture more than 1000 tons annually, and the slitting and rolling mills, at least 1500 tons. The various manufactures of these mills, have given rise to many other branches in iron and steel, viz. cut and hammered nails, spades and shovels, card-teeth, saws, scythes, metal buttons, cannon balls, bells, fire arms, &c. In these counties are also manufactured hand-bellows, combs, sheet-iron for the tin manufacture, wire, linseed-oil, snuff, stone and earthen ware. The iron-works, called the Federal Furnace, are seven miles from Plymouth Harbour.]

[Plymouth, a sea-port town in Massachusetts, shire town of the county of Plymouth, 26 miles *s. s. e.* from Boston; a post-town and port of entry; bounded *n.* by Kingston, and a line extending across the harbour to the Gurnet, *w.* by Carver, *s.* by Wareham and Sandwich, and *e.* by the sea. The township is extensive, containing more than 80 square miles. It is about 16 miles in length, and more than five in breadth. The number of inhabitants, by the census of 1791, was 2995. The Town, or principal settlement, which contains more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, is on the *n. e.* part of the township, near a stream called the Town Brook, which flows from a large pond, bearing the name of Billington Sea. One main street crosses the stream, and is intersected by three cross streets, extending to the shore: another street runs *w.* on the *n.* side of the brook. The town is compactly built, and contains about 200 dwelling houses, (the greater part of which are on the *n.* side of the Town Brook), a handsome meeting-house, court-house, and gaol. There are two precincts; one includes the town, and the districts of Hobbs' Hole, and Eel River; the other is at Monument Ponds, a village lying]

[about seven miles *s.* from the town, beyond the high lands of Monument.

The soil near the coast is generally good; the residue of the township is barren, and notwithstanding the antiquity of the settlement, is yet a forest. The wood is principally pine, though there are many tracts covered with oak.

The harbour is capacious, but shallow, and is formed by a long and narrow neck of land, called Salt-house Beach, extending *s.* from Marshfield, and terminating at the Gurnet Head, and by a smaller beach within, running in an opposite direction, and connected with the main land near Eel River, about three miles from the town. There is a light-house on the Gurnet, and on Salthouse Beach is placed one of the huts erected and maintained by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, for the reception and relief of shipwrecked mariners. There is a beach in the inner beach, which exposes the shipping, even at the wharfs, during an *e.* storm.

The principal business of the town is the codfishery, in which are employed *2000* tons of shipping, and about *300* men annually. There are a few coasting vessels belonging to the place, and two brigs; and 10 or 12 schooners, employed in foreign trade. Many of the fishing vessels make voyages to the *s.* states in the winter season. The exports, which, at the commencement of the present federal government, were very inconsiderable, not exceeding 8000 or 9000 dollars annually, are now respectable. In 1795, they exceeded 70,000 dollars, and in 1796, they amounted to near 130,000 dollars. Formerly the produce of the fishery was sold at Boston or Salem; it is now almost wholly exported from the town, and considerable quantities of fish have lately been purchased at Boston, and exported from Plymouth. The proceeds of the foreign voyages, are generally conveyed to Boston for a market.

The losses and sufferings of the inhabitants of Plymouth, during the war for independence, were extreme. Their vessels were almost all captured or lost. The men who used to be employed in them, were dispersed in the sea and land service, in which many of them lost their lives: a great number of widows and orphans were left destitute; business languished, houses, stores, and wharfs went to decay, and a general appearance of poverty and oppression prevailed. A few years of peace and good government have reversed this melancholly state of things. A young, industrious, and enterprising race of seamen has succeeded to those who are gone: business has revived; the navigation and commerce of the place are more respectable than at any former period; the houses are in good repair, many new ones are erected, and a spirit of enterprize and improvement is apparent. An academy is contemplated: a valuable slitting-mill, and other works are erected on the Town Brook. A stage, which goes twice a week to Boston, is well supported; and an aqueduct for bringing fresh water to the houses of the inhabitants is more than half completed.

The township abounds with ponds and streams. More than 100 ponds appear on the map lately taken by a committee of the town, and transmitted to the secretary's office. Billington Sea is about two miles from the town, and covers near 300 acres. From the stream flowing from this pond the aqueduct will be supplied. South Pond is much larger. Further *s.* is Halfway Pond, and Long Pond. Near Sandwich Line is the Great Herring Pond. To Billington Sea, Halfway Pond, and the Great Herring Pond, alewives resort in their season in great abundance. The Great Herring Pond has been contemplated as a reservoir for the projected canal across the isthmus, between Buzzard and Barnstable Bays. Many of the ponds abound with white and red perch, pike, and other fresh water fish; and in the numerous brooks which run into the sea in different parts of the township, are found excellent trout. These ponds and streams are often the scenes of amusement for parties of both sexes in the summer season.

At the village of Monument Ponds and Eel River, and in some other parts of the township, many of the inhabitants are farmers. In the town the gardens are numerous and well cultivated, and when aided by the aqueduct will be productive equal to the wants of the inhabitants.

The situation of the town is pleasant and healthful. The *e.* winds of the spring, however, are distressing to persons of tender habits, and are uncomfortable even to the robust. The market is not regularly supplied. Fuel, fish, poultry, and wild fowl are plentiful and cheaper, perhaps, than in any other sea-port of the size. The people are sober, friendly, and industrious. It is the first settlement in New England, and is peopled, principally, by the descendants of the ancient stock. But few foreigners are among them. The rock on which their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The sentimental traveller will not fail to view it; and if]

[he is passing to Cape Cod, he will pause a moment at Clampudding Pond, about seven miles from the town, where the people in ancient days, when travelling from the cape to attend the courts of Plymouth, used to sit and regale themselves with the clams and pudding which they brought with them. A few miles further *s.*, on the same road, are the Sacrifice Rocks, which are covered with the dry limbs of trees and pine-knots, heaped upon them by the Indians as they pass by, in observance of an ancient usage, the origin of which is uncertain.

The cheapness of living, the plenty of fuel, and the convenient mill-seats which are to be found in Plymouth, will probably render it, at some future period, a considerable manufacturing town. Domestic manufactures are now very general there. Fishery and foreign commerce at present engage almost all the active capital of the town; but the contigencies to which they are exposed may lead to some other sources of employment and profit.

In the three last quarters of 1796, the exports were as follow:

Second quarter - -	56,243 dollars
Third ditto - -	36,634
Fourth ditto - -	36,006

In the first quarter of the year 1797, they amounted only to 11,466 dollars. This diminution has been produced by the apprehensions excited by the depredations of the French on the commerce of the United States.

[*We shall conclude this article with an interesting and authentic summary of the affairs of the colony of New Plymouth, from the first settlement until the incorporation with Massachusetts Bay, &c. in one province.*

The first settlers of New Plymouth went, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, from England to Holland. Their removal to Holland was attended with no small difficulty and hazard. One of the company, by name Bradford, gives this account of it: "There was a large company of them proposed to get passage at Boston in Lincolnshire, and, for that end, had hired a ship wholly to themselves, and made agreement with the master to be ready at a certain day, and take them and their goods in at a convenient place, where accordingly they would all attend in readiness. So after long waiting and large expense, though he kept not day with them, yet he came at length and took them in, in the night. But when he had them and their goods aboard he betrayed them, having beforehand complotted with the searchers and other officers so to do, who took them and put them into open boats, and then rifled and ransacked them, searching them to their shirts for money, yea even the women, further than became modesty; and then carried them back into the town, and made them a spectacle and wonder to the multitude, which came flocking on all sides to behold them. Being thus, first by the catchpoles, rifled and stripped of their money, books, and much other goods, they were presented to the magistrates, and messengers sent to inform the lords of the council of them, and so they were committed to ward. Indeed the magistrates used them courteously, and showed them what favour they could; but could not deliver them till order came from the council table, but the issue was that, after a month's imprisonment, the greatest part were dismissed, and sent to the places from whence they came; but seven of the principal men were still kept in prison, and bound over to the assizes. The next spring after there was another attempt made, by some of these and others, to get over at another place; and so it fell out. that they light of a Dutchman at Hull, having a ship of his own belonging to Zealand. They made agreement with him, and acquainted him with their condition, hoping to find more faithfulness in him than in the former of their own nation. He bade them not fear, for he would do well enough. He was by appointment to take them in between Grimstone and Hull, where was a large common a good way distant from any town. Now against the prefixed time, the women and children, with the goods, were sent to the place in a small bark, which they had hired for that end, and the men were to meet them by land; but it so fell out that they were there a day before the ship came, and the sea being rough, and the women very sick, prevailed with the seamen to put into a creek hard by, where they lay on ground at low water. The next morning the ship came, but they were fast and could not stir till about noon. In the mean time, the shipmaster, perceiving how the matter was, sent his boat to get the men aboard whom he saw ready, walking about the shore; but after the first boatful was got aboard, and she was ready to go for more, the master espied a great company, both horse and foot, with bills and guns, and other weapons; for the country was raised to take them. The Dutchman, seeing that, swore his country oath, '*sacramente*,' and, having the wind fair, weighed anchor, hoisted sails and away. After enduring a fearful storm at sea, for 14 days or more, seven whereof they]

[never saw sun, moon, nor stars, and being driven near the coast of Norway, they arrived at their desired haven, where the people came flocking, admiring their deliverance, the storm having been so long and sore, in which much hurt had been done, as the master's friends related to him in their congratulations. The rest of the men that were in greatest danger, made a shift to escape away before the troop could surprize them, those only staying that best might be assisting unto the women. But pitiful it was to see the heavy case of these poor women in distress; what weeping and crying on every side, some for their husbands that were carried away in the ship, others not knowing what should become of them and their little ones, crying for fear and quaking with cold. Being apprehended, they were hurried from one place to another, till, in the end, they knew not what to do with them; for, to imprison so many women with their innocent children, for no other cause, many of them, but that they would go with their husbands, seemed to be unreasonable, and all would cry out of them; and to send them home again was as difficult, for they alleged, as the truth was, they had no homes to go to, for they had either sold or otherwise disposed of their houses and livings. To be short, after they had been thus turmoiled a good while, and conveyed from one constable to another, they were glad to be rid of them in the end upon any terms, though, in the mean time, they, poor souls, endured misery enough."

After eleven or twelve years residence in Holland, in which time they had contention among themselves, and divided and became two churches or congregations, one of the congregations, whose minister was Mr. John Robinson, determined to remove to America. There were many obstacles in their way, and it took up several years of their pilgrimage to make the necessary preparations for such an undertaking. At length, in the year 1620, about one half the congregation embarked, first from Holland to England, where two ships were ready to receive them; and they actually sailed at a very seasonable time, but meeting with contrary winds and one of the ships proving leaky, they put back and were obliged to leave her with part of their company behind, the other ship proceeding upon her voyage late in the year, so that it was about the 8th or 9th of November before they made the coast of America, and falling more to the northward than they intended, they made another attempt to sail further s.; but meeting with contrary wind and hazardous shoals, they were glad to put into the harbour of Cape Cod, determined to winter in the most convenient place they could find. This disappointment was grievous to them, but before spring, they considered it as a favourable providence. They were so reduced in the winter by sickness and death, that they supposed they must have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians upon Hudson's River, where they proposed to begin a colony. The master, or pilot, it is said, bribed by the Dutch West-India company, had engaged, at all events, not to land them at Hudson's River, but they were determined upon it, and earlier in the year he would have found it very difficult to have diverted them.

The ship lay five weeks in Cape Cod harbour. They could not expect to find a better harbour, but the land was of no value. The passengers were employed, sometimes travelling by land, sometimes by water, in search of some other harbour, where there was better land, but could find none capable of receiving vessels of any burden. At length, December 6th, they resolved upon one attempt more, and after coasting many leagues, a violent storm arose and their pilot made for the first harbour, which he supposed to be Sagaquabe, where he was well acquainted, but soon found himself in a cove, since called the Gurnet's Nose, full of breakers, and crying out, 'my eyes never saw this place before,' would have run the shallop ashore before the wind, if a stout seamen who was at the helm had not called to the oars men, 'About with her, if you are men;' and by this means he saved their lives, for he discovered an opening or sound a-head, and, in a short time, run the boat under the lee of an island, now well known by the name of Clark's Island. Here they road out the storm and in the morning went ashore, kindled a fire and rested, it being the first day of the week. The next day they sounded many parts of the harbour, and found good water for ships, and were pleased with the land, and judged it the best place they had seen, and the Indian corn-fields round the harbour encouraged them that they should be able also to raise bread for their support. Upon their return to the ship with this good news they weighed anchor, and the whole company arrived the 16th of December. The whole number, exclusive of the mariners, amounted to 101, about one fourth part heads of families, the rest wives, children and servants. They supposed some at least of the company which they left behind in England, and most of the congregation in Leyden, with Mr. Robinson the minister, would follow; 'and this seems to have]

[been the whole number expected upon their plan, for completing the colony. In truth, as many as 35 did arrive the 9th of November the next year, but their minister never came. He encouraged them from year to year, and seems to have been prevented by disappointments from those in England, who undertook to provide for the passage of him and his congregation, until the year 1625, when he died, and his congregation dispersed, although some found their way to their brethren before and some after his death. He was at first a thorough separatist, and Mr. Hubbard says "was transported with their principles so far as to publish his opinions against hearing any of the preachers of the church of England were they never so learned and pious, but afterwards acknowledged his error in a judicious and godly discourse," &c. He is said to have been a man of good learning and of a benevolent disposition, and Mr. Bradford relates an anecdote which shows him, as well as their congregation in general, to have been in no small esteem among the Dutch.

Our new comers had obtained a grant of part of the continent near Hudson's River, before the year 1620, and expected to be under the government of the colony in Virginia, but, before they embarked, they heard that the lands within their grant were made part of a new patent to the council of Plymouth in Devon; so that they were going into a part of the world where there was no government subsisting by authority from any European state, nor did they carry other powers or authority with them, than what each of them brought into the world.

They were convinced, upon their passage, that they could not long subsist without government. Some of the inferior class among them muttered, that when they should get ashore, one man would be as good as another, and they would do what seemed good in their own eyes. This led the graver sort to consider how to prevent it, and, for this purpose, they prepared the following instrument for every man to sign before he landed.

"In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord King James, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. Having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherence of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws and ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due subjection and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord King James, of England, France and Ireland the 18th, and of Scotland the 54th, Anno Dom. 1620.

(Signed by)

John Carver,	John Turner,
Wm. Bradford,	Francis Eaton,
Edw. Winslow,	James Chilton,
Wm. Brewster,	John Croxton,
Isaac Allerton,	John Billington,
Miles Standish,	Joses Fletcher,
John Alden,	John Goodman,
Sam. Fuller,	Digory Priest,
Christopher Martin,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. Mullins,	Gilbert Winslow,
Wm. White,	Edw. Mageson,
Richard Warren,	Peter Brown,
John Howland,	Richard Bitteridge,
Stephen Hopkins,	George Soule,
Edw. Tilley,	Richard Clarke,
John Tilley,	Richard Gardner,
Francis Cook,	John Allerton,
Thomas Rogers,	Thomas English,
Thomas Tinker,	Edw. Doten,
John Ridgsdale,	Ed. Liester."
Edw. Fuller,	

These we suppose to have been all the males, of age, in the company; 21 of whom died before the end of March, of the scurvy and other sickness, caused by bad lodging and bad diet, and the hardships of the winter. About the same proportion of the women and children died also, 50 being the whole number then surviving. In 1650 there were 30 remaining alive, in 1679 only 12, in 1694 only two; and Mary Cushman only, daughter of Isaac Allerton, was alive in 1698. We will now give a brief account of several of these persons.

John Carver had been deacon of their church in Holland, was esteemed for his discreet discharge of that office, and being a grave judicious man, their eyes were upon him for their chief ruler, before they embarked. He lived but a short time. His grandson died at Marshfield, at]

[the age of 102. Not long before his death, this grandson with his son, his grandson and great grandson, were all at work together, without doors, and the great great grandson was in the house at the same time.

William Bradford was one of the younger men of the company. Douglass says, he was a man of no family and no learning. His manuscripts shew that he was a plain sensible man, and in his public trust he was esteemed as a discreet, upright and faithful officer; and he deserves a better character than many of superior birth and education. His son was deputy-governor after his death; his grandson and two of his great grandsons have been of the council for the province.

Edward Winslow was of a very reputable family, and of a very active genius, which fitted him for employment abroad, and in a great measure prevented a competition between Bradford and him for the governor's place. He was concerned in managing their treaties with the Indians and with the neighbouring colonies, made several voyages to the eastward and to Connecticut river, as well as four or five voyages to England, in the service of the colony first, and afterwards of the Massachusetts; and so established himself in the favour of the then supreme authority in England, as to be employed in some very important services. In 1651 he was one of the commissioners of Haberdasher's-hall, as they were called, from the place of meeting; and, in 1655, was one of the three superintendants in Cromwell's West India expedition. In one of his embassies, viz. in 1635, he had a difficult task to manage in England; the particular circumstances his friend Bradford has preserved from oblivion, though they are too prolix to be inserted here.

Mr. Winslow's son was first an assistant, then governor of the colony; his grandson one of the council for the province, and many years at the head of the county of Plymouth; one of his great grandsons lost his life fighting for his country; two others filled offices of honour and trust, and there are now many reputable branches of the name and family in different parts of the province.

William Brewster was highly esteemed by the whole company, was their ruling elder in Holland, which seems to have been the bar to his being their governor; civil and ecclesiastical office, in the same person, being then deemed incompatible. Mr. Bradford gives this account of him: "After he had attained the knowledge of the Latin tongue, and some insight into the Greek, and spent some small time at Cambridge, and then, being first seasoned with the seeds of grace and virtue, he went to the court, and served that religious and godly gentleman Mr. Davison, divers years, when he was secretary of state; who found him so discreet and faithful, that he trusted him above all other that were about him, and only employed him in all matters of greatest trust and secrecy. He esteemed him rather as a son than a servant, and for his wisdom and godliness, in private, he would converse with him more like a friend and familiar than a master. He attended his master when he was sent in ambassage by the queen to the Low Countries, in the Earl of Leicester's time. He afterwards remained with him till his trouble, when he was put from his place about the death of the Queen of Scots, and some time after, doing him many faithful offices and services in the time of his troubles. Afterwards he went and lived in the country, in good esteem among his friends and the gentlemen of those parts, especially the godly and religious. He was the chief of those that were taken at Boston, and suffered the greatest loss. After he came into Holland he suffered much hardship, having spent most of his means, having a great charge and many children; and, in regard of his former breeding and course of life, not so fit for many employments as others were, especially such as were toilsome and laborious. In the latter part of the time spent in Holland, his outward condition was mended. He fell into a way, by reason he had the Latin tongue, to teach many students who had a desire to learn the English tongue, for he drew rules to learn it, after the Latin manner; and many gentlemen, both Danes and Germans, resorted to him, as they had time from their other studies, some of them being great men's sons. Removing into this country, these things were laid aside, and a new course of living must be submitted to, in which he was no way unwilling to take his part and to bear his burthen with the rest, living many times without bread or corn many months together, many times having nothing but fish, and often wanting that also; and drank nothing but water for many years together, yea, till within five or six years of his death, and yet he lived, by the blessing of God, in health till very old age, &c." He lived until 1643, and then died at the age of 84.

William Brewster, grandson of the above, was deacon of the church at Duxbury. Many of his posterity, we are informed, are living in that colony.]

[Isaac Allerton or Alderton, the first assistant, was employed several times to negociate matters in England, relative to their trade, and at length left them and settled there. His male posterity settled in Maryland. If they be extinct, Point Alderton, which took his name, will probably preserve it many ages.

Miles Standish, is said by Morton, to have been 'a gentleman of Lancashire, heir to a great estate, surreptitiously detained from him; his great grandfather being a second or younger brother of the house of Standish.' He had been a soldier in the Low Countries, and was thought, although of remarkable small stature, the most proper person for their chief military officer, as long as he lived. Many things are said of his notable strength and courage. It is said, that when the news of the first Indians being killed, by him, came to Mr. Robinson in Holland, he wrote to his church 'to consider the disposition of their captain, who was of a warm temper, and whom he hoped the Lord had sent among them for good, if they used him right;' but Mr. Robinson doubted, 'whether there was not wanting that tenderness of the life of man, made after God's image, which was meet,' and he thought it would have been a happy thing, 'if they had converted some before they had killed any.' It seems Standish was not of their church at first; and Mr. Hubbard says, he had more of his education in the school of Mars than in the school of Christ. He acquired, however, the esteem of the whole colony, and died in 1656, much lamented. His farm in Duxbury retains the name of Captain's Hill to this day, and some part of it yet remains in the possession of one of his posterity.

William White was remarkable for being the father of the first-born child, Peregrine White, who lived until 1704.

Stephen Hopkins was one of the assistants, and seems to have been much employed in their public affairs. Purchase mentions one Stephen Hopkins, one of Sir George Somers's company at Bermudas, as being disaffected to their civil and ecclesiastical regulations, and a promoter of separation, and not unlikely to be the same person. He was the ancestor of Mr. Hopkins of Providence, the present Governor of Rhode Island.

Richard Warren is mentioned by Bradford, as a most useful man among them, the short time he lived; dying in 1628; his son, grandson, and great grandson, have been since employed in public posts in the colony and province.

John Alden was many years an assistant, and several of his descendants have sustained public offices, and some of them are now living: so are the descendants of John Howland. Of the rest of this company we can give little or no account.

Timothy Hatherly, indeed, was a merchant of London, engaged with them from the beginning, and came over two or three years after the first. He was the principal founder of the town of Scituate, and was an assistant: so was Thomas Willet, who came from London in 1629, and was a principal trader with the Dutch at Manhados, and in such esteem with them, that they chose him a referree to settle their controverted boundary with the colony of Newhaven. He lived many years after, and died at Swanzey. His son was one of the first settlers of the Naraganset country, in the beginning of last century; and his grandson, Francis Willet, Esq. was a person of distinguished character in that colony.

William Thomas, Edmund Freeman, James Cudworth, Thomas Southworth, were all assistants, and their families still remain in the colony.

We must not, however, omit taking notice of Richard Bourne, an early settler, and a most zealous and indefatigable promoter of the gospel among the Indians; and though we do not find him named in the magistracy himself, yet two of his descendants have been of the council for the province, and several more are now living, of very reputable characters, and distinguished by posts of honour and trust.

These were the founders of the colony of New Plymouth. The settlement of this colony occasioned the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, which was the source of all the other colonies of New England. Virginia was in a dying state, and seemed to revive and flourish from the example of New England. We are not preserving from oblivion the names of heroes, whose chief merit is the overthrow of cities, provinces, and empires, but the names of the founders of a flourishing town and colony, if not of the whole British empire in America. Such then were the leading characters who drew up and signed the instrument already mentioned, for the purpose of providing against any disputes which might arise through want of a due subordination upon their first landing.

By this instrument they formed themselves into a proper democracy, and, if they had gone no further, perhaps they would have done but little towards preserving order. But one great reason of this covenant seems to have been of a]

[mere moral nature, that they might remove all scruples of inflicting necessary punishments, even capital ones, seeing all had voluntarily subjected themselves to them. By common consent they agreed upon Mr. John Carver to be their first governor, "confiding in his prudence, that he would not adventure upon any matter of moment without consent of the rest, or, at least, advice of such as were known to be the wisest among them." *(Hubbard.)* They seem cautiously to have reserved as much of their natural liberty as could be consistent with the maintenance of government and order. This was rational, and every thinking man, when he first quitted the state of nature, would do the same. Lord Chief Justice Holt said, in the case of Blankald *versus* Galdy, that in case of an uninhabited country newly found out by English subjects, all laws in force in England are in force there, and the court agreed with him. Until they should agree upon laws suited to their peculiar circumstances, our Plymotheans resolved to make the laws of England their rule of government, which, Mr. Hubbard says, "they were willing to be subject unto, although in a foreign land;" and it seems they differed much in this respect from the Massachusetts colonists, and never established any distinct code or body of laws, but "added some particular municipal laws of their own, suitable to their constitution, in such cases where the common law and the statutes of England could not well reach and afford them help in emergent difficulties, following the advice of Pacuvius to his neighbours of Capua, not to cashier their old magistrates till they could agree upon better to place in their room." Cartwright, who had a chief hand in reducing puritanism to a system, held, that the magistrate was bound to adhere to the judicial law of Moses, and might not punish nor pardon, otherwise than they prescribed, and him the Massachusetts people followed.

It must be allowed that, in some instances, the Plymotheans ran into the same errors with the Massachusetts, and established penalties disproportioned to the offences. A young factor, who came from Virginia, was captivated with the charms of an Indian girl, and the effects of a criminal conversation soon appeared. He found suspicions rising against him, and had no other way to avoid whipping but to leave the colony. Accordingly he privately departed to the colony from whence he came, where we suppose his offence would not have been thought very heinous. But the fact was, that these people thought the magistrates, being God's ministers, were bound to punish all offences in their courts in the same proportion as the supreme Judge would punish them in the court of heaven.

They had no scruples of their authority, by virtue of their combination, to inflict corporal punishment for lesser offences. They had been 10 years combined before any capital offence was committed. In 1630, John Billington, who had slipped in among them when they were at London, not being one of their church, lay in wait for his companion, with whom he was offended, and wounded him, so that he died presently after. They were in doubt of their authority to pass sentence of death. They had just obtained their patent from the council of Plymouth, which gave all the powers which they had authority to give; but if the council, by their patent, had no authority to inflict capital punishment themselves, it might well be inquired, how they could give this power to their substitutes. Their chief reliance, therefore, seems to have been upon the voluntary submission of this offender, among the rest, to the laws and orders of the whole body. This, from a mere moral consideration, might induce them to proceed to trial and punishment; but, as they were within the dominions of Great Britain, and had no constitutional authority to erect courts of justice, scruples of the legality still remained. They therefore applied to their neighbours in the Massachusetts, and prayed their advice. Mr. Winthrop, having consulted with "the ablest gentlemen there," concurred with the opinion at Plymouth, that the man ought to die, and "the land be purged from blood." This was founded upon the divine command, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood," &c. which was not in any case to be dispensed with. Although they were not clothed with legal authority, they observed, nevertheless, the forms of law, and both grand jury and petty jury were impannelled, and, after indictment, verdict and sentence, the criminal was executed.

Mr. Carver, the first governor, died suddenly, a few months after their arrival. They chose William Bradford to succeed him, and Isaac Allerton his assistant; but gave this reason for choosing an assistant, that Mr. Bradford was upon recovery from a fit of sickness, and unable to bear the whole burden; however, it served for a precedent, and the same persons were annually elected governor and assistant until 1624, when they added four persons more for assistants, and gave the governor a double voice, and in

[1633 two more; after which they kept to the number of seven assistants, until they submitted to King James II. his commission to Andros. In 70 years they had no more than six different persons governors.

Bradford, who succeeded Carver, was chosen annually from 1621, until he died in 1657, except in 1633, 1636, and 1644, when Edward Winslow was chosen, and 1634, when Thomas Prince was chosen; who also succeeded Bradford, and was annually elected, until his death in 1673; when Josias Winslow succeeded, and continued until he died in 1680; and was succeeded by Thomas Hinkley, who held the place, except in the interruption by Andros, until the junction with the Massachusetts in 1692.

We do not find when they first chose a deputy-governor, or gave an assistant the name of deputy-governor, for we know of no peculiar share of power; but, in the latter part of the patent, William Bradford, son to the first governor, is named deputy-governor. The charters of the three New England charter governments mentioning such an officer, probably led them to a conformity. They had no house of representatives until the year 1639, when committees or deputies were sent from each town; viz. four from Plymouth, two from Duxborough, two from Scituate, two from Sandwich, two from Cohannet (Taunton), two from Yarmouth, two from Barnstable. *(Colony Records.)* There seems to have been no occasion for a house of representatives before. Their number was small, the election of governor and assistants annual; they were, to all intents and purposes, the representatives of the people; and indeed, when the colony increased, the increasing the number of assistants might have answered all the purposes of choosing the same number, with another name. The Massachusetts had some special reasons, which Plymouth had not. They were limited by charter to 18 assistants. The people were not satisfied that the whole powers of government should be in so few hands. They could have a remedy in no other way than by creating a distinct body of men, to share with the governor and assistants in acts of government. The Massachusetts, from the beginning, endeavoured to preserve two distinct ranks or orders of men, gentry and commonalty. There was a general disposition to elect the governor, &c. from the former rank; their ministers preached it as a christian and moral duty. That the commonalty, or, as they expressed themselves, the generality, might come in for a share, they formed a new body, by the name of representatives, although their charter knew nothing of it.

Whilst they were few in number, so that the whole body could assemble in one place, the whole were frequently convened, to determine upon matters executive as well as legislative. When they were increased, and were divided into towns remote from the centre, this became impracticable. They then seem to have followed the model of the Massachusetts, the governor and assistants being the supreme judiciary power, and sole in judging high offences; lesser offences being cognizable before inferior courts and single magistrates, and in civil matters appeals also lay from inferior jurisdictions to the supreme.

We shall briefly touch upon their ecclesiastical affairs. We suppose this people were the first who took or received the name of Independents, which, in a few years after, was the name given to a body of men in England, who assumed the government there. When they first went to Holland they were known by the name of Brownists. Some of the characteristics of Brownism they afterwards disclaimed, and, at the same time, disclaimed the name, which was generally odious; the character of the founder of the sect being, at best, problematical. Besides, he renounced his principles, and returned to episcopacy. The Puritans they could not conform to, and therefore considered themselves as a distinct church or by themselves, independent of all other. Cardinal Bentivoglio makes them a distinct sect in Holland, by the name of Puritans, though he was unacquainted with their inducement to leave England, and supposes it commerce and not religion. (I Puritani ancora vi son tolerati, che sono i più puri e i piu rigidi Calvinisti, i quali non vogliono riconoscere autorità alcuna ne' magistrati politici sopra il governo de' loro ministri heretici, e sono quasi tutti de' Puritani d'Inghilterra, che per occasion di commercio frequentan l'Ollanda, e le altro Provincie Unite. *Della relatione delle Provincie, &c.)*

The Massachusetts people refined and took the name of Congregationalists, although it will perhaps be difficult, at this day, to show any material difference between the churches of the two colonies; for although Plymouth never established, by act of government, the Massachusetts platform, yet in practice they seem generally to have conformed to it.

Whilst they expected their minister from Holland, they were without the sacraments, they had constant public worship, their pious elder generally praying and preaching, or, as they then

[termed it, prophesying, and sometimes one or other of the brethren best gifted or qualified. After their minister's death, they made trial of four or five; but some were of bad morals, others of principles not approved, and others met with better offers, so that they had no minister settled to their satisfaction until Mr. John Reyner came among them, in the year 1636. The whole colony made but one church until the year 1633, when those brethren who lived on the side of the bay opposite to the town, where Duxbury now is, broke from the rest, because of the difficulty of travel, and became a distinct society. Perhaps their being so long without a minister at first, might be the reason why they were less anxious to be furnished with ministers, immediately upon their spreading and forming new towns and settlements, than their neighbours in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Considering the rapid increase of the Massachusetts and Connecticut, it may not be amiss to give the reasons of the very slow growth of Plymouth; for in 13 or 14 years the whole colony was not become too numerous for one middling town. They had pitched upon some of the poorest land in New England, and had frequent thoughts of quitting it. In 1623, their brethren write from Leyden, and desire that, seeing by God's providence "that place fell to their lot, they would not leave it, nor languish after other places, though they had discovered more rivers and more fertile places than where they were;" but, in 1633, they took possession of Connecticut river, and built and fortified a house for trade, where Hartford now is; and afterwards, when the Massachusetts dispossessed them, they urged, among other reasons for holding possession, that "they lived upon a barren place, where they were by necessity cast, and neither they nor theirs could long continue upon the same, and why should they be deprived of that which they had provided and intended to remove to, as soon as they were able?"

In the next place, the plan they set out upon was not to make a great colony in a little time, but to preserve a pure and distinct congregation; they neither desired any people of a different persuasion to mix with them, nor did any such incline to go among them. When one of the number was hanged, 10 years after the settlement began, it was remarked that he had been a profane person, and guilty of other miscarriages before that for which he suffered, and that by means of some of his friends in London, he had been shuffled in among them. If all in England, who called themselves Brownists and Independents, at that day, had come over with them, they would scarcely have made one considerable town. Indeed, a few years after, most of those who had before been called Puritans, were willing enough to own the same principles with them, though they did not like the name.

We may add one cause more, viz. that their views, when they left England, were rather to establish a factory than a colony. They had no notion of cultivating any more ground than would afford their own necessary provisions, but proposed that their chief secular employment should be commerce with the natives; and they entered into contract with a company of 20 or more merchants and others, many of them belonging to Bristol, who were to furnish them with goods; and, at the end of seven years, the profits were to be divided equally between the merchants in England and the colonists, all the houses and improved land to be valued in the joint stock. This last circumstance was a sufficient bar to any extraordinary improvement of the lands. Here we cannot help remarking, that they had a fine opportunity of making fortunes, having few or no rivals; whilst the Indians were charmed with European goods, as well to adorn as to clothe themselves, and goods sold at great advance, and the furs came cheap; though it is fair to acknowledge, that a variety of misfortunes and losses by sea, for several years together, kept the balance against them. They were but little acquainted with trade, and perhaps they were not so worldly-minded as their posterity have since been. At first they made every man a partner. Every man's person was valued at £10 interest in the stock, and his whole time was to be employed for the common benefit. He that had £90 in the general stock, with the addition of £10 for his person, was to share ten times as much as he who had no substance at all. This was a hard bargain for the poor, and we should not wonder if persons who could bring no money to put in the stock were discouraged from settling among them. After the expiration of the seven years, and a settlement with their partners in England, the principal persons were obliged to become bound for the balance which remained in the hand of the colony or factory, and from that time took the trade into their own hands, exclusive of the poorer sort, who had spent seven years in labour and toil, and had received subsistence only, and that oftentimes scarce enough.

They had for eight or ten years almost the whole supply of the Indians who were near]

[neighbours to them, but their greatest expectations were from the eastern Indians; and they set up a truck-house at Penobscot and another upon Kennebeck river. The latter they found most advantageous, and sought for a grant of a convenient tract from the council of Plymouth, which they obtained in the year 1628, but it was "so strait and ill-bounded," that the next year, 1629, when a grant was made of the lands intended for the whole colony, the tract of country at Kennebeck was granted anew, and the limits enlarged. They met with some opposition in 1634, from persons employed by Lord Say and Lord Brook, who claimed a right of trading at the same place with the Plymouth people, we suppose by a grant from Gorges; and a fray happened, in which one was killed on each side. Lord Say's company were Puritans, and those of Plymouth Independents. This grant upon Kennebeck, within a few years past, from a different construction of the words which describe the limits, has been the cause of great contention. Perhaps the relation of this action, by Governor Bradford, may afford some light in the controversy. We shall therefore insert it, exactly as the words and points stood in his manuscripts.

'I am now (he writes) to enter upon one of the saddest things that befell them since they come. But before I begin it will be needful to premise such parte of their patente as gives them right and priviledge at Kenebeck. As followeth. The said counsell hath further given, granted, bargained, sold, infeoffed, allotted, assigned and set over, and by these presents, doe clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargane, sell, alliene, enffeofe, allote, assigne and confirme unto the said William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assignes. All that tracte of land or part of New England in America aforesaid, which lyeth within or betweene, and extendeth it selfe, from the utmost limits of Cobiseconte which adjoyneth to the river of Kenebeck towards the westerne ocean, and a place called the falls of Nequamkick in America aforesaid, And the space of 15 English myles, on each side of the said river, commonly called Kenebeck river, and all the said river called Kenebeck, that lyeth within the said limits and bounds eastward, westward and northward and southward, last above mentioned; and all lands, grounds, soyles, rivers, waters, fishing, &c. And by vertue of the authority to us derived by the said late Majesty's Lettres patent to take, apprehend, seise, and make prise of all such persons their ships and goods, as shall attempte to inhabite, or trade, with the savage people of that countrie within the severall presincts, and limits of his, and their several plantations, &c.

'Now it so fell out that one Hocking, belonging to the plantation of Piscataway, wente with a barke, and comodities to trade in that river, and would needs press into their limits, and not only so but would needs goe up the river above their house (towards the falls of the river) and intercept the trade that should come to them. He that was cheefe of the place forbad them and prayed him that he would not offer them that injurie, nor go about to infringe their liberties, (which had cost them so dear) but he answered he would go up and trade there in dispite of them, and lye there as longe as he pleased; the other told them he must then be forced to remove him from thence, or make seasure of him if he could. He bid him do his worste, and so wente up and anchored there. The other took a boat and some men, and went up to him, when he saw his time, had againe entreated him to departe, by what persuasion he could. But all in vaine, he could get nothing of him but ill words. So he considered that now was the season for the trade to come downe, and if he should suffer him to lye, and take it from them, all their former charge would be lost, and they had better throw up all. So consulting with his men, (who were willing therefor) he resolved to put him from his anchores, and let him drive down the river with the streame; but commanded the men that none should shoote a shote upon any occasion except he commanded them. He spoake to him again but all in vaine, then he sent a cuple in a canow to cutte his cable, the which one of them performes, but Hocking takes up a pece which he had layded ready, and as the barke shered by the canow he shot him close under her side, in the head (as I take it) so he fell down dead instantly. One of his fellows (which loved him well) could not hold, but with a musket shot Hocking, who fell down dead and never spoake word; this was the truth of the thing; the rest of the men carried home the vessel and the sad tidings of these things. Now the Lord Saye and the Lord Brooke with some other great persons had a hand in this plantation; they write home to them, as much as they could to exasperate them in the matter; leaving out all the circumstances, as if he had been killed without any offence of his parte, conceling that he had killed another first, and the just occasion that he had]

[given in offering such wrong; at which their Lordships were much offended till they were truly informed of the matter.' *(Bradford's MS.)*

But to return to our history—Two or three years after the arrival of our colonists, all things were in common, no man having any property but what was put into the common stock, and every person furnished with clothing and provisions out of this stock. A certain quantity of land in the beginning of the year was assigned for planting, and every one had such a proportion of the labour assigned him. Mr. Bradford remarks, upon this occasion, that the ill success of this community of goods, even among godly and sober men, fully evinced the vanity of that conceit of Plato, that the taking away property and bringing in community into a commonwealth would make them happy and flourishing: and, in fact, they raised so little provisions, that once, at least, they were in danger of starving; and, before their crops were fully ripe, great part would be stolen out of the fields, to satisfy hungry bellies, and severe whipping of the offenders would not deter others in the like circumstances from committing the like offence. Besides, it occasioned constant discontent and murmuring, as the young men, most capable of labour, who had no families, thought much of labouring for other men's wives and children, whilst those in their full strength, complained that it was unjust to allow them no more in the division of victuals and clothing than them who were weak and could not do a quarter part of the labour: again, the aged and grave men thought it an indignity and disrespect to be upon a level, as in labour so in victuals and clothes, with the younger, and those in other respects of inferior condition. Husbands could not brook it that their wives should be commanded to do menial services, dressing meat, washing clothes, &c. for other men. All being obliged to do, and all accustomed to receive alike, it was inferred that, in all other respects, they ought to be alike, and one man was to all intents and purposes as good as another, and no subordination, no civil distinction could be preserved. After three years, they found it absolutely necessary to come into some new measures, and began with assigning to each family a certain quantity of land, sufficient to raise corn enough for their support, but in all other respects to continue in the general way, until the seven years for which they had contracted with their partners in England for the profits of their labour were expired. There was immediately a new face upon their affairs, much more corn was planted than the governor, by the exertion of all his authority, could ever cause them to plant in any year before. Women and children, who were weak and unable before, went cheerfully with their husbands and parents to plant corn, and every family had enough for their support, and many of them some to spare. An emulation was created and increased every year to exceed in quantity, and in a few years they were able to raise sufficient to make it a valuable article in their Indian trade, being then worth 6*s.* sterling a bushel. The Indians now, in a great measure, left off raising it, the hunting life being more agreeable to them, and finding, as they did, that with their furs they could purchase what they wanted.

The colony had struggled for seven or eight years, and had made but small improvements in cultivating the ground, and was not numerous enough to think of dividing and extending to the inland parts of the country when Mr. Endicot arrived at Salem to prepare the way for the grand undertaking of settling the Massachusetts. This must have given fresh spirits to the Plymotheans. Without this, we think, there is great reason to question whether the plantation would not in a few years have been deserted, and the settlers have removed to some more fertile part of America, or, which is more probable, have returned to England, where, from the change of times, they might have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, for the sake of which they first quitted it, in as great a latitude as their hearts could wish.

In a small colony it cannot be expected that we should meet with many events of moment after they had grappled with the hardship which attended their first settlement. Mr. Bradford remarks, that the Spaniards were thought by Peter Martyr to have suffered hardships which none but a Spaniard could endure, when they were obliged to live for five days together upon the parched grain of maize only, and that not to satiety, whereas the Plymotheans the first two or three years thought a meal of their maize as good as a feast; and sometimes not for five days only, but for two or three months together, were destitute of that and all other corn or bread of any kind. But with their miseries, he says, they opened a way to these new lands, for other men to come afterwards with ease and inhabit them. The fourth year after their arrival, they were threatened with the total destruction of their crop, and absolute famine. From about the]

vernment of Tucumán in Peru, which rises in the mountains of the valley of Calchaqui, runs *e.* and enters the Grande del Salado, between those of Arias and Guachipe.

QUEBRADA HONDA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in Peru; annexed to the curacy of La Laguna.

QUEBRADA SECA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of Honda, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a mountainous and craggy country, full of swamps, and very unhealthy. It is of an hot temperature, but fertile and abounding in tobacco, cotton, plantains, *yucas*, potatoes, and sugar-canes. It suffers an incredible epidemy of mosquitoes, toads, snakes, and spiders; and a great scarcity of flesh-meat from want of cattle and pastures: and thus it is only inhabited by some mountaineers and uncivilised beings, who should amount to about 200.

QUEBRADA SECO, another settlement, in the province and government of Maracaibo in that kingdom. It belongs to the jurisdiction of the city of Barinas; is of an hot temperature, very poor and miserable, producing only *cacao*, tobacco, sugar-canes, maize, and *yucas*, of which the natives make *cazave*. It is situate on the shore of the river Paragua, to the *e.* of the city of Pedraza.

QUEBRADAS, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo. It is small, runs in in the *e.* head, and enters the sea in the bay of Barbacoas.

QUECAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell to the *e.* of the ancient province of Guatavita, in a territory very hot but fertile. Their customs and qualities are altogether unknown.

QUECHITALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Salamanca, in the province of Condesuyos de Arequipa.

QUECHOLAC, a valley of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España: peopled by Popolocas Indians, who have a tradition that their ancestors killed, without knowing him, at the beginning of the conquest of the kingdom, the Licentiate Juan Diaz, a clergyman, who accompanied Hernan Cortes, and who was the first ecclesiastic in that kingdom who exercised the office of curate.

QUECHOLLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Guazacoalco in Nueva España. Its natives rose against the Spaniards, after that they had entered into a friendly alliance with them, and when they had found themselves under the necessity of departing from Mexico, through the death of Moctezuma; but they were conquered and reduced to obedience by Gonzalo de Sandoval.

QUECHUA, a very numerous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru in the time of the Incas. It comprehended all the provinces on either shore of the river Amancay, which the Spaniards call Abancay; and was conquered and subjected to the empire by the Inca Capac Yupanqui, fifth emperor, and proved itself so faithful in the conquest of the Chancas, that when Viracocha commanded the army of his father Yahuarhuaca, they marched out to his succour without being called together; and thus have they obtained the privilege that their *cacique* should use their own *tiara*; although they were to go bald and use ear-rings, with other certain restrictions to distinguish them from the Incas. The general idiom of Peru took its name from this nation of Quechuas; the same being generally spoken throughout that kingdom.

QUECHOLTENANGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district, [illegible] of Chilapa in Nueva España. It contains [illegible] milies of Indians, and is six leagues *w.* of its capital.

QUECHULA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España; situate in a beautiful *llanura*, near a mountain. It is very [illegible] water, and that which is [illegible] a well, but which, although [illegible] It has besides the parish-church a [illegible] religious of San Francisco. The population [illegible] composed of 112 families of Spaniards, 200 of *Mustees*, 20 of Mulattoes, and 400 of Indians. In its district are various cultivated estates; [illegible] it is four leagues *e.* of its capital.

QUEDO, a small river of St. [illegible] rises in the mountains to the [illegible] Vega, runs *n.* and enters the Camu.

[QUEECHY, a river of Vermont, [illegible] ties into Connecticut River at Hartland.

[QUEEN ANNE, a small town [illegible] George County, Maryland; [illegible] side of Patuxent River, across [illegible] bridge is built. The town [illegible] out in a regular plan, at [illegible] are a few stores, and two [illegible] spection of tobacco. [illegible] 13 miles [illegible] of the city of Washington [illegible] *w.* of Annapolis and 20 [illegible] of [illegible].]

[QUEEN ANNE [illegible] a county of [illegible]

straining the liberties of its colonies for the sake of continuing the connection; but when there is a scheme of establishing absolute power in the parent state, how can it be expected that popular governments should be established in the colonies? However, no advantage was ever taken of their want of authority, and their proceedings were connived at until the general shipwreck of charters in 1684, when an arbitrary government was established in the other colonies, and they could not expect to escape. All their hopes being at an end, they made as loud complaints of oppression, under Andros, as any people of his government, and perhaps with as much reason; and when the Massachusetts imprisoned him and reassumed their charter, Plymouth assumed their old form of government also. Now it was that they first sensibly found the want of a charter. Connecticut and Rhode Island, who had resigned their charters, were justified, by the example of the corporations in England, in assuming them again; but Plymouth had none to assume. Their first attempt was to procure a charter and to continue a distinct government. In this they could not succeed. Perhaps, if it had been solicited in the best manner, they might have succeeded, but interior divisions prevented any proper measures being pursued. Mr. Hinkley, their governor, wrote to Mr. Mather, the Massachusetts agent, to desire him to solicit in their behalf, but the people refused to advance any money, and so small a sum as £200 sterling could not be raised. The inhabitants of some of the principal towns subscribed, upon condition the whole sum should be raised. Some of the towns refusing, the whole subscription failed. Such was the effect of their divisions, that neither party would acknowledge the authority of the government when any act passed which they did not approve of. Mr. Wiswall, one of their ministers, by advice of some gentlemen in Boston, went to England, but having no commission, and, which is more fatal to those who have affairs at court, no money, he never could make a public appearance, and served only to give offence to the ministry, by offering exceptions to the proposal of joining Plymouth to the Massachusetts, and, eventually, occasioned their being annexed to New York. It is said, however, that they were taken out of Slaughter's commission by Mr. Mather's interest; for although Slaughter arrived at New York the year before Phipps arrived in the Massachusetts, and sent his orders to Little Compton in Plymouth colony, in terms as high and authoritative as if he had been their governor, or depended upon being such; yet was their junction with New York suspended until they were actually included in the Massachusetts.

It has been said this last determination gave, and continues to give, to this day, great satisfaction to every individual in the colony of Plymouth, and that there is not one who does not think it a most happy circumstance that they were annexed to Massachusetts rather than to New York. There might, indeed, at first, have been jealousies of unequal distinctions, upon some occasions, in favour of the Massachusetts, yet they have long since been at an end, and the customs, manners, and religious opinions of the two colonies being much the same, they mutually consider themselves as having one joint general interest as fully in all respects as if they had been one colony from the beginning. For a continuation of this history, see Index to additional matter concerning Massachusetts.]

[PLYMOUTH, a town of New York in Onondago County, lately laid out and named by E. Watson, Esq. a native of Plymouth, New England. The town lies about 12 miles *s. e.* of Geneva, on a beautiful declivity on the *e.* side of Seneca Lake, and commands a charming and extensive view of the whole lake. The town plat is on the spot formerly called Apple Town, and was the head-quarters of the Seneca Indians, who were conquered and dispersed by General Sullivan, in his western expedition in 1779. The situation is healthful and pleasant, well watered by copious living springs. Twenty houses were building here in 1796, and as the new state-road from the Cayuga intersects the town, a ferry established, and another town laid out on the opposite side of the lake, it promises fair to become a considerable and very thriving village. It is well watered by copious springs.]

[PLYMOUTH, a town in Litchfield County, Connecticut.]

[PLYMOUTH, a post-town of New Hampshire; situate in Grafton County, at the mouth of Baker's River, on its *s.* side, where it falls into the river Pemigewasset; 36 miles *n.* of Concord, 61 *n. w.* of Portsmouth, and 277 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. The township was incorporated in 1763, and contains 625 inhabitants.]

[PLYMOUTH, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne County, the other in that of Montgomery.]

[PLYMOUTH, a small post-town of N. Carolina, on the *s.* side of Roanoke River, about five

miles above Albemarle Sound. It is 14 miles *s. w.* by *s.* of Edenton.]

[PLYMOUTH, a settlement on the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and in the dependence of Jeremie.]

[PLYMOUTH Town, in the island of Tobago in the W. Indies.]

[PLYMPTON, a township in Plymouth County, Massachusetts; 27 miles *s. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1707, and contains 956 inhabitants.]

POANGUE, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which rises in the mountains of the *cordillera*, runs many leagues under ground, and enters the Maipo. From its source it proceeds through minerals of gold and through aqueducts; is girt on either side by fine trees. Its waters are salutary, and contribute greatly to digestion; and although the appetite they provoke is, perhaps, excessive, they cause an agreeable hilarity. This river is not without a beneficial influence, even in its subterraneous course, for communicating itself by veins all through the valley, it imparts a useful and fertilizing moisture from beneath; so much so, that although it never rains during the summer, and the place does not obtain other irrigation, it is not wanting in the production of the most abundant and exquisite fruits, particularly maize and melons, which no where else are so good.

POBLACION, NUEVA, a town of the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Paraná, in the part where it enters the grand river of Curitaba.

POBLACION, another settlement, in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, on the coast, between this province and the great lake of Los Patos.

[POCAHONTAS, a town in Chesterfield County, Virginia; within the jurisdiction of Petersburgh in Dinwiddie County. It probably derives its name from the famous Princess Pocahontas, the daughter of King Powhatan.]

POCHOTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atengo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España. It contains only 11 families of Indians, and is one league from its head settlement.

POCHUTLA, SAN PEDRO DE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula in Nueva España, at the foot of a lofty mountain-plain, six leagues from the sea; on the shore of which is a bay known by the name of Barra de Coyula; and in the passage from this to the settlement of San Agustin, dwell 50 families of Indians, applied to the cultivation of cotton. Seven leagues from Huatulco.

POCHUTLA, another, a small settlement or ward, in the head settlement of the district of Moloacan and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca in the same kingdom; distant a musket-shot from its head settlement.

[POCKREKESKO, a river of New Britain, N. America.]

POCOANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru.

POCOATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru.

POCOMACK. [See PATOWMACK.]

POCONA, a settlement of the province of Mizque, and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru. It is of an agreeable and delightful temperature, fertile in choice fruits; and having in its vicinity a lake two leagues in circumference.

POCOPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

POCORAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acchaamansaya.

[POCOTALIGO, a village of S. Carolina; 15 miles from Combahee Ferry, and 67 from Charlestown.]

POCOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes, and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru. It has in its district a very devout sanctuary of the title of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria de Piosera.

POCQUIURA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

POCRI, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nata in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its origin near the mountain of the mine of Guerrero, and empties itself into the S. Sea.

POCSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru.

PODRE, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part and territory possessed by the Portuguese. It enters the Madera by the *w.* side.

[POGE, Cape, the *n. e.* point of Chabaquiddick Island, near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. From Holmes's Hole to this cape the course is *s. e.* by *e.* 3½ leagues distant. In the channel between them there are 11 and 12 fathoms water. Lat. 41° 24′ 30″ *n.* Long. 70° 22′ 30″ *w.* from Greenwich.]

POQUATANCATON, a sea-port on the coast of the province and colony of Maryland to the *s.* of Cold Cape.

[POINT, a township in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.]

[POINT ALDERTON, the *s. w.* point of Boston Harbour. Lat. 42° 17′ *n.* Long. 70° 52′ *w.*]

[POINT AU FER, a place near the head or *n.* part of Lake Champlain, within the limits of the United States. It was delivered up by the British in 1796.]

[POINT LE PRO, the *e.* limit of Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of New Brunswick.]

[POINTE DES PIEGES, a cape on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, two leagues *w.* of the mouth of Pedernales River.]

[POINT JUDITH, in the township of S. Kingstown, is the *s.* extremity of the *w.* shore of Narraganset Bay in Rhode Island. It is 10 miles *s. s. w.* of Newport. Lat. 41° 19′ *n.* Long. 71° 28′ *w.*]

[POINT PETRE, in the island of Guadalupe, has strong fortifications, and lies about 20 miles from Fort Louis.]

POINTE BASSE, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinique, a curacy and establishment of the religious of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, on the shore of the river of its name.

POINTE, another, with the surname of Noire, in the island of Guadalupe, on the *w.* coast of Basse Terre, between the rivers Caillou and Baille-argent.

POINTE, a small river of the province of N. Carolina, which runs *n. e.* and enters the Couhaway, between the settlements of Walker and Roseaux.

POINTE, another, a small river of the island Martinque, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between those of Falaise and Roche.

POINTE, a point of the *n.* coast of Lake Erie, in Canada in N. America.

[POINTE. See PUNTA.]

POISON BLANC, Point of, on the *s.* coast of Lake Superior in Canada, one of those which form the mouth of the strait by which this lake communicates with Lake Huron.

[POJAUHTECUL, called by the Spaniards, Volcan de Orizaba, a celebrated mountain in Mexico, or New Spain, which began to send forth smoke in 1545, and continued to do so for 20 years; but for two centuries past there has not been observed the smallest sign of burning. The mountain, which is of a conical figure, is the highest land in Mexico, and is descried by seamen, who are steering that way, at the distance of 50 leagues; and is higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. Its top is always covered with snow, and its border adorned with large cedars, pine, and other trees of valuable wood, which make the prospect of it every way beautiful. It is 104 miles *e.* of the city of Mexico.]

[POKONCA, a mountain in Northampton County, Pennsylvania; 22 miles *n. w.* of Easton, and 26 *s. e.* of Wyoming Falls.]

POLANCO, Asperities of. Some very craggy *sierras* of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil.

POLANCO, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n.* and enters the Gil.

[POLAND, a township in Cumberland County, district of Maine.]

POLINDERA, a large and ancient province, now incorporated with that of Popayán, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; discovered by Sebastian de Benalcazar, in 1536. It has in it some rich gold mines; but these are not worked, the territory being desert and full of woods.

POLLARD, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *e.* coast of the *s.* part.

[POLLIPLES Island, a small rocky island, about 80 or 100 rods in circumference, at the *n.* entrance of the high lands in Hudson's River; remarkable only as the place where sailors require a treat of persons who have never before passed the river.]

POLONIA, S. a settlement of Indians, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Topia of N. America.

POMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Querobamba.

POMABAMBA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by that of Tomina, *e.* and *s. e.* by the lands of the infidel Indians; *s.* and *s. w.* by the province of Pilaya and Paspaya, *w.* by that of Porco, and *n. w.* by that of Yamparaes. Its length is 24 leagues from *e.* to *w.* without any other curacy or settlement than the town of its name, and one settlement annexed, in the province of Tomina, called Taraita, all the other parts consisting of campaign-estates. It was separated from the aforesaid province through a certain subject; who having obtained of his majesty the title of Castellano, found himself under the necessity of posting a garrison in that part most advanced on the Chiriguanos Indians, and it thus also obtained the title of province and

corregimiento. Its inhabitants, who should amount to 3000, gain a scanty subsistence from their agriculture and cattle, the which are often plundered by those infidels.

It has at the distance of seven miles to the *n.* a river which they call Parapeti: and 30 leagues further on is the river Nuevo, just in the territory of the barbarian Indians; whither the inhabitants repair, at great risk, to fish for very large dories and olive-fish, which they carry to La Plata and Potosi in the frosty season only, since in the hot weather they corrupt.

The capital and only settlement is the town of the same name; situate on the shore of the river Parapeti, about nine miles *e.* with a slight inclination to the *s.* of La Plata. Lat. 19° 55′ *s.* and long. 64° 8′ *w.*

POMABAMBA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cangallo.

POMACANCHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huanchor.

POMACANCHE, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in the same kingdom.

POMACARAN, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Arantrán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 36 families of Indians applied to the culture of seeds, cutting woods, fabricating earthenware, and saddle trees.

POMACOCHA, or PUMACOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Yauli.

POMACOCHA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pampachiri.

POMACOCHA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Corobamba.

POMACOCHA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in the same kingdom.

POMACOCHA, a large and fertile valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru, on the shore of the river Pampas.

POMACOCHA, a large lake, formed by three small ones, uniting by a short canal in the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; situate in the mountains, and from it rises the river Paria.

POMAGUACA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

POMALLACTA, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. It was celebrated in the time of the Incas, but now destroyed, nothing remaining but the ruins of a palace belonging to the emperors, and resembling that mentioned in article ATUNCANAN, with the which this palace is said to have had a subterraneous communication, notwithstanding at the distance of six leagues from each other; nor is it other than a fact, that there is in the palace of Atuncañan a sort of door blocked up with earth in the interior of the tower. This settlement is annexed to the curacy of that of Guasuntos, and is four leagues from Quito.

POMARE, SIERRAS DE, a *cordillera* of mountains of the province and *captainship* of Scara in Brazil, which runs from *s.* to *n.* between the rivers of Concepcion or San Francisco and La Cruz, closest to the former.

POMASQUE, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Los Cinco Leguas de Esta Ciudad; celebrated for a miraculous image of Christ, which is venerated in the convent of the religious Recoletans of San Francisco, much frequented from the devotion paid to it by the faithful of all those settlements near the capital; from whence this settlement is four leagues distant.

POMATA, a settlement of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru; in which are two very good hermitages, one dedicated to Nuestra Señora del Rosario, and the other to Santa Barbara. It is situate on the shore of the great lake of Chucuito, 17 leagues from its capital.

[POMFRET, a township in Windsor County, Vermont; containing 710 inhabitants. It is 10 miles *w.* of the ferry on Connecticut River, in the town of Hartford, and 55¼ *n. n. e.* of Bennington.]

[POMFRET, a post-town of Connecticut, in Windham County. It is 29 miles *e.* of Hartford, 56 *s. w.* of Boston, and contains a Congregational church, and a few neat houses. The township was first settled in 1686 by emigrants from Roxbury. It was part of the Mashamoquet purchase, and in 1713 it was erected into a township. Quinabaug River separates it from Killingly on the *e.* In Pomfret is the famous cave, where General Putnam conquered and slew the wolf.]

POMMES, River of, in the province of Nova

Scotia. It is small, runs *w.* and enters the Basin of the Mines, in the interior of the Bay of Fundy.

POMOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

POMPATAO, or Cesar, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It flows down from the mountains of Santa Marta, runs *w.* laving the spacious territories of Upár, then turns its course opposite the settlement of Los Reys to the *s.* and empties itself into Lake Zapatosa, with the name of Sesar; and from the above-mentioned lake it communicates with the river Grande de la Magdalena, in lat. 8° 47′ *n.*

[POMPEY, a military township in Onondago County, New York; incorporated in 1791. It comprehends the townships of Pompey, Tully, and Fabius, together with that part of the lands called the Onondago Reservation; bounded *n.* by the Genessee Road, and *w.* by the Onondago Creek. In 1796, there were 179 of the inhabitants qualified electors.]

[POMPTON, in Bergen County, New Jersey; lies on Ringwood, a branch of Passaik River, about 18 miles *n. w.* of New York city.]

PONAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Quillay.

PONCHE, a river of the island of Martinique, which runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters above the river Grande into the sea, in lat. 14° 49′ *n.*

PONGO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Pongo, de Manseriche, a channel or strait of the Maranon or Amazonas, where it is for the space of three leagues confined by two stony mountains, being 50 or 60 Spanish yards across; and where the current is so rapid that this whole distance is navigated in a quarter of an hour, not without the greatest hazard to such as venture to pass it; although the general method is of emptying the vessel of all the passengers and effects, and to leave it to be carried by the stream, when it is afterwards caught by the Indians who swim out to meet it and bring it into shore for the purpose of relading what has been conveyed, for this distance, by land. Most commonly, however, the Indians accompany the vessel in their canoes; since, as they are excellent swimmers, they never hurt if these be upset.

PONICA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; which rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between that of Piedras and that of Jacupa, in lat. 12° 28′ *s.* In its mouth are caught sea-calves.

PONIENTE, Puerto del, a port on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the bay of Caravelas Chicas and the settlement of Padrones.

PONOGANTI, a river of the province and government of Chocó, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the mountains of the *w.* part, and enters the mouth of the Atrato.

[PONPON. See Edisto River, S. Carolina.]

PONT, Montague du, or, Mountain of the Bridge, in the island of Cayenne; on the skirt of which the French have an establishment.

[PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of W. Florida, which communicates *e.* with the Gulf of Mexico, and *w.* with Mississippi River, through Lake Maurepas and Ibberville River. It is about 34 miles long, 20 broad, and 18 feet deep. The following creeks fall into it on the *n.* side, viz. Tangipaho, and Le Comble, four feet deep; Chefuncta, seven; and Bonfouca, six; and from the peninsula of Orleans, Tigahoc, at the mouth of which was a small post. The Bayouk of St. John also communicates on the same side. The French inhabitants, who formerly resided on the *n.* side of this lake, chiefly employed themselves in making pitch, tar, and turpentine, and raising stock, for which the country is very favourable. See Maurepas.]

[Pontchartrain, an island in Lake Superior, *s.* by *w.* of Maurepas Island, and *n. w.* of Hocquart Island.]

Pontchartrain, a fort built by the French in Canada, on the shore of the strait which communicates Lake Erie with Lake Superior.

[PONTE DI DIO. See Atoyaque.]

[PONTEQUE, or Pontique, a point on the *w.* coast of Mexico, 10 leagues *n.* by *e.* of Cape Corientes, between which is the Bay de Valderas. To the *w.* of it are two small islands of its name, a league from the main. There are also rocks, called the Rocks of Ponteque, 20 leagues *s. w.* of the port of Matanchel.]

PONTEZUELOS, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, *e.* of the fort of Pergamino, on the shore of the river Sala.

PONTONES, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, which rises *n.* of the capital, and runs *w.* until it enters the Marañon.

PONZITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement, of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of

Nueva Galicia; situate in the line which divides this bishopric from that of Guadalaxara. It has a convent of the religious order of San Francisco, and is 10 leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

POOLS, an island of the N. Sea, in the county of Baltimore, of the province of Maryland; situate in the interior of the Bay of Chesapeak.

POOPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paría in Peru, of the archbishopric of Charcas.

[POOUSOOMSUCK, a river of Vermont, which runs a *s.* course, and falls into Connecticut River in the township of Barnet, near the lower bar of the Fifteen-mile Falls. It is 100 yards wide, and noted for the quantity and quality of salmon it produces. On this river, which is settled 20 miles up, are some of the best townships in the state.]

POPA, Nuestra Senora de la, a sanctuary and convent of the barefooted Augustins, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is a quarter of a league from that city, on the top of a very lofty mountain of the figure of a galley; and which, being looked upon by the part where the convent stands, resembles the poop of the same; from whence it has its name. *Fr.* Antonio Calancha asserts that it was full of woods, and abounded exceedingly in monkeys and reptiles; serving also as a place of refuge for criminals; to whom the devil was said to appear under the name of Busiraco: also that this infernal spirit had entered into a compact with a certain *Mustec*, named Luis Andrea; who was punished by the Inquisition of that city in 1613; when he confessed his guilt, and stated his vile agent to have been concerned in that terrible tempest and hurricane which arose at the founding of the convent of the Santisimo Sacramento, by the Father Vicente Mayon. Vessels on their voyage to Cartagena, as soon as they discover the mountain of Popa, which is seen many leagues before you arrive at the port, raise a shout, giving thanks to the Virgin for their safe arrival.

POPABA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* and jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, poor in vegetable productions and population; and to this are added some 40 Indians. Eight leagues from the city of Velez.

[POPAMADRE, a town of S. America in Tierra Firme, 50 miles *e.* of Cartagena.]

POPAPURA, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; which rises in the country of the Urarinas Indians, between the rivers Chambira and Tigre. It runs *e.* and enters the latter.

POPAYAN, a province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada in S. America; bounded *n.* by the province of Los Llanos de Nieva, *n. e.* by that of Cagualan, *w.* by that of Raposo, and *s.* by that of Pastos of the kingdom of Quito. It is 128 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and nearly 100 wide from *e.* to *w.* and is one of those provinces called Equinoctial, from its immediation to the line, and being of a country, for the most part, mountainous and rough, although not without beautiful and extensive valleys which are very fertile.

The climate is, generally speaking, moderately hot, but in the *sierras* it is proportionably cold. It was much larger before the provinces of Chocó, Antioquia, and Neiva, were separated from it and formed into separate governments. This province is divided into various small jurisdictions or districts. It was discovered and conquered by Sebastian de Belalcazar in 1536, at the expense of great labours, combats, and fatigues, occasioned by the Indian natives, the Paces, Pijaos, Xamundis, Timbas, Guanbas, Malvasaes, Polinderas, Palacees, Tembios, and Colazas; who were most valorous and warlike, and governed by their *caciques* Popayán and Calambáz; the province taking the name of the former. It is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, provisions of every kind, pulse, delicate fruits, sugar canes, of which they make much sugar, honey and brandy, tallow, ropes made of Indian thread, tobacco and cotton.

It maintains a great commerce with the kingdom of Quito, sending clothes and fruits of Europe, which are carried to Cartagena in free-trading vessels, and taking in exchange cloths, baizes, linen, woven cotton stuffs, and other manufactures of that country. It buys in money at Santa Fé the linens, which are finer than those of Quito, tanned leather, mantles, blankets, and some European articles. With the province of Choco it barters small coin for gold-dust, or such as is extracted from the washing places; although it sometimes gives in exchange all kind of European and native clothes, iron, steel, flesh, cheese, and other provisions. The same province it also does with the provinces of Antioquia, receiving in payment gold-dust.

It has, itself, many mines of this class, which, like all the others of this kingdom, are worked by companies of Negro slaves; and in the territories of Neiva and Caloto are some very rich

mines of silver, the working of which is even now projected by Don Pedro Agustin de Valencia, native and inhabitant of Popayán, through the medium of the companies called the Accionistas. The only silver, which circulates now in this province, is that which comes from Quito, in the remittances to Cartagena; and those who carry it there take in exchange dobloons, paying a reduced premium of two or three per cent. This province is watered by several large rivers; but the greater of them is the Cauca, which enters the Grande de la Magdalena, and traverses this province.

The mountains and woods abound in a variety of animals and birds, as also in exquisite trees. The most illustrious Don Lucas de Piedrahita asserts that it had 600,000 inhabitants when the Spaniards entered it; but that there was no town whatever: the inhabitants living on the tops of trees, changing their situation in tribes, like the Arabs. At the present day, the number of inhabitants, compared with its natural advantages, is very small; for it has every thing that might render it one of the finest and most profitable provinces in all America.

[The whole of the regular troops in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada (as appears by the Foreigners' Guide, published in Spain, in 1802), amounted to 3290, in which number is comprehended the garrison of this province, together with that of Panamá, Cartagena, Quito, &c.]

Population, Rivers, Mountains, &c. of the Province of Popayán.

Cities.
Almaguer,
Anserma Vieja,
Anserma Nueva,
Barbacoas,
Buga,
Cali,
Caloto,
Cartago,
Pasto,
Popayán,
Toro,
Rondanillo.

Town.
La Candelario.

Settlements.
Tuqueres,
Guachical,
Cumbal,
Ipiales,
Supia,
Quiebralomo,
Pastas,
Insá,
Pupiales,
Carlosama,
Guaitara or
Guaitarilla,
Tumaco,
Santa Lucia,
Yaquanquer,
S. Luis,
Mercaderes,
Patia,
Quilichas,
Llano Grande,
Tuloa,
La Cruz del Raposo,
Cañas Gordas.

Of Indians.
Cruz de Almaguar,
Purasé,
Pulindara and
Tortoro,
Buisaco,
Tambo or
Alto del Rey,
Cucunuco,
Julumito,
Paniquitá,
Timbio,
Yanaconas,
Puelenge,
Guanvia.

Nation of Indians.
Andaquies.

Mountains.
Cucunuco,
Purasé,
Santa Barbara,
Guanacas,
Alto del Rey,
Quindio,
La Poblazón.

Rivers.
Aguas Blancas,
Botijas,
Bojoleo,
Cauca,
El Cofre,
Ejido,
Esmita,
Guachicon,
Yervas buenas,
S. Jorge,
Mayo,
Malvasá,
El Molino,
Mojarras,
Ovejas,
Ollucos,
Palasé,
Palo bobo,
Patia,
Piendamo,
Pulindara,
Purasé,
Quilcasé,
Rio Negro,
Timbio,
Vinagre.

Port.
San Buenaventura, in the S. Sea, belonging to the province of Raposo, one of those of Choco, and 50 leagues from Popayán.

The capital, of the same name, was founded by the discoverer and conqueror of the province, Sebastian del Belalcazar, in 1536, on an extensive and delightful *llanera*. In 1538 the king gave it the title of very Noble and very Loyal City, and for arms a shield having in one angle the sun in the middle of a city, and two rivers which surround it, with a tree above and another on the side of each river, and for orle four Jerusalem crosses.

It was erected into a bishopric by his Holiness Paul III. in 1547, when the choir was composed of five dignitaries; though now only of three, which are the dean, the *maestre-escuela*, and treasurer, two canons of office, penitentiary and magisterial, two *racioneros* and two half *racioneros*. It is a suffragan to the archbishopric of Santa Fé.

The town does not correspond with the great advantages offered by the territory and the excellence of the climate; since the population amounts to only 8000 souls, including Spaniards, people of different casts, the clergy, and nuns. [This enumeration was probably correct at the time Alcedo wrote, but the population, even in 1802, amounted to upwards of 25,000 souls.]

Popayan has the convents of the religious orders of S. Domingo, S. Agustin, of the Minis-

tros Agonizantes of San Camilo de Lelis, a college of the missionaries of San Franciso, charged with the reduction of the Infidel Andaquies Indians, who dwell on the banks of the rivers Caquetá and Putumayo, the which is a community whose austere and rigorous observance of their institutes affords the most edifying example, and whose temple, which has been lately finished, is magnificent, adorned with images of devotion made at Quito, and precious ornaments and sacred vases; an hospital of Bethlemites, founded by D. Christoval Botin, who was an inhabitant of this city; two monasteries of nuns, one of bare-footed Carmelites, the other of Calzadas Augustins, in the which there are upwards of 70 nuns, and 230 secular women and ladies, who choose to live retired. It also had a college of the Jesuits, with a seminary of collegiates, in which were professorships of Latin, philosophy and theology, moral and scholastical: and, after the expulsion of this order from the kingdom, the same college fell under the charge of a secular clergyman, preserving only two of its professorships, and having about 20 or 24 collegiates, with eight fellowships, endowed by the king. In the time of the Jesuits, the higher degrees were conferred here; and, now, for these they have recourse to the universities of Santa Fé and Quito, for the studies of theology, canons, and laws. The curacy of the cathedral was translated to the church of this college, from which it was before separated, and in which officiated a deputy-curate, nominated by the prebends. At the present day it serves as a cathedral, from the former being in ruins, but the rebuilding of which is in agitation. Here is a relic of St. Barbara, to which particular respect is paid by the whole of the city; also other insignia of different saints, which were brought hither from Rome, through the zeal and piety of the present prebend, D. Manuel Ventura Hurtado. Here are also two hermitages; the one at the foot of the mountain called De Belen, which is at an extremity of the city, and the other, with this dedicatory title, upon the same mountain, and offering a beautiful prospect.

The streets of this town are all drawn at straight lines, of sufficient width, and the plots of the houses are equal; so that they have the appearance of a draught-board; and the buildings are very good. Here are some very pretty small squares, and a beautiful grand square. The temperature, though there be a continual propensity to rain, is that of a continual spring, without any greater distinction between the summer and winter than that the rains are not so abundant in the months of June, July, and August. There is, however, a much fresher air than in the summer, from the prevalence during that season of the winds blowing from the part of the Sierra Nevada or Paramo of Purasé, which is distant half a day's journey from Popayán. The settlements close to this Paramo are very cold, but there are others near the city very hot, so that they easily procure the fruits of both temperatures, such as melons, water-melons, apples of various kinds, peaches, strawberries larger than those of Europe, figs, calabashes, cucumbers, and many other fruits; amongst the which the *chirimoya* deserves preference, from the delicacy of its flavour; and some there are of this species from 10 to 12 lbs. It abounds also in every kind of green herb, in neat cattle, and excellent wheat, though the natives are far from encouraging its cultivation; their attention being rather drawn to the working of the gold-mines, so that they do not even gather sufficient corn for the consumption of the city; but provide themselves with flour from Almaguer, which is 20 leagues distant, and from Pasto, which is 50; and this too, when the grain of these places is of a very inferior sort.

The tempests prevalent here, although very strong, are soon over, and then the heavens are quiet and serene. The same is the case with the earthquakes; and from thence has arisen the proverb, "The sky, soil, and bread of Popayán."

At the back of the town is a mountain covered with trees, called of the M, as it represents the form of this letter. The city is surrounded by the river Molino, and to pass this, there are two bridges of brick and mortar, at the two opposite extremes; which are the wards of Callejon and that known by the name of Arrabal, which, with the hospital of the Bethlemites, is divided from the city by this river, the waters of which are very good and salutary. Moreover, it passes through the settlement of Yanaconas, a little more than a quarter of a league distant; from whence it flows by an aqueduct, which was made at the expense of Don Pedro Agustin de Valencia, to carry the water to the Mint, founded at his expense, according to the celebrated contract made in 1749; although, through the obstacles thrown in by the interested parties at Santa Fé, metals were not wrought here until 1758, and even then, the litigations not being appeased, the king ordered it to be shut up in 1761.

After this, in justice to Valencia, it was ordered that every indemnification should be given

him for the loss he might sustain. This was accordingly done by the council of the Indies; and the Mint was re-opened in 1766, for the advantage of the royal treasury, and in 1770 the king determined to incorporate it with the crown-rights, not without taking into his consideration the protection which was due to the family of Valencia, for the great difficulties and losses that this individual had sustained: and this influence was immediately felt by D. Francisco de Valencia, the eldest son, who, established in his father's properties, and vested with the appointment of Secretary to the Universal Dispatch of the Indies, was made Cross Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III. his son too, Don Pedro de Valencia, was made Knight-Page of the Royal House, and he is now actually serving as Captain of the African Infantry Regiment. Also, in virtue of the celebrated contract between the same Don Francisco Valencia, the king determined, in 1687, that his son should be reinstated in all the rights of the family, and, as a compensation for the losses it had sustained, made him treasurer of the same Mint, with the annual revenue of 5000 dollars, in quality of master, for himself and for his heirs for ever. At present there are made in this Mint annually from seven to 8000 dollars in dobloons, and a small quantity in silver.

After the erection of this Mint, a public fountain was made in the principal square, the water of which was supplied from the aqueduct above mentioned, and which was executed by Don Pedro Augustin de Valencia, and ceded gratuitously, as were also several houses and convents. At a short space from the city runs another small river of the name of Ejido, since it passes through this place; and at a quarter of a league distance is the abundant stream of the Cauca, very rapid and deep, now united with the Vinagre, a river so called from the acidity of its waters, and which communicates the same qualities to those of the Cauca. To pass this river the Indians had, in the time of their gentilism, a prodigious bridge, formed by an arch of reeds twined within each other, which reeds the Spaniards used to use for making shades; and after this there was built here a bridge of wood, upon a foundation laid in the middle of the river, of stone and mortar: but on account of the detriment arising from the inattention in repairing the wood-work of the bridge, and the circumstance of its lying in the direct road to all the provinces, the city was obliged, in 1708, to rebuild it on an improved plan, suggested by the engineer and chief of Cartagena, Don Antonio de Arévalo, over a part where the river is only 24 yards across, at a small distance from the old bridge.

The new bridge is of only one arch, resting, in the part towards the city, upon a rock, and in the other upon an artificial foundation; and on this side is a causeway made, upon arches of 93 yards in extent, to equalize the road, and on the opposite side one of 32 yards. This work was undertaken through a contribution of the inhabitants; but the sum thus procured not being equal to the purpose by 25,000 dollars, this difference was made up by Don Francisco Basilio de Angulo and Don Joseph Hidalgo, who were to be reimbursed by a toll upon the bridge; and his majesty authorizing the profits so arising, after the satisfaction of their demands, to be carried to the profit of the city.

By the ward of the Arrabal or Suburbs there still exists the bridge made of oziers, which is repaired by the Indians every two years. This is only for foot passengers; but it is very secure, as having strong breast-works of the same oziers on both sides of it.

The city of Popayán is ennobled by many great and rich families, descended from the first conquerors and settlers, as also by various other distinguished persons, who have passed over in different employs, and who are: Don Sebastian de Belalcazar, who married at Burgos Doña Maria de Herrera y Sarmiento; the Captain Pedro de Velasco, descendant of the constables of Castille, married to Doña Catalina de Zuñiga, daughter of the Marquis of Quintana; Captain Diego del Campo, married to Doña Mariana del Campo Salazar; Captain Francisco Mosquera de Figueroa, descendant of the Dukes of Feria and Alva, married to Doña Leonor de Velasco; Juan Lopez Cabron de Viscarra, native of Navarra, married to Doña Jues de Vergara, who was born at Sevilla; Captain Francisco de Aranas, and others, of whom are descended the distinguished families existing in Popayán; the natives of which place are prudent, economical, and of clear understandings; are faithful in their dealings, and of great circumspection. This city is also the native place of Father Francisco de Figueroa, of the Jesuits, first martyr of the missions of the Marañon, and killed by the Cocamas Indians, at the entrance of the river Apena, in 1666; also of various illustrious men, who have filled the civil, military, and ecclesiastical stations of the kingdom.

In 1735 an earthquake was experienced here, which destroyed many houses, and the greater

part of the temples, and amongst the rest that of St. Domingo, which was rebuilt very sumptuously by the House of the Arboledas. [The population of this city, in 1802, amounted to 25,000 souls. It is 195 miles *s. s. w.* from Santa Fe, and the same distance *n. n. e.* from Quito, in lat. 2° 28′ 38″ *n.* and long. 76° 31′ 30″ *w.*]

Bishops who have presided in Popayán.

1. The Master, Don Juan del Valle, first bishop of the holv cathedral church of Popayán, first presented in 1547; although many do not count him among the bishops, as he died before he took possession. This, however, was not the case, as appears by the chronicles of *Fr.* Antonio de Zamora.

2. Don *Fr.* Augustin de Coruña, monk of the order of San Agustin, called from his virtues the Saint Bishop. He was a native of Coruña del Conde, passed over to America in 1554, with five other religious, was in Mexico professor of prime, prior of various convents, and provincial in 1560. He returned to Spain with the provincials of St. Francisco and St. Domingo, to treat of a remedy for the losses sustained by the Indians. Whilst in Sevilla he was presented by King Philip II. to the bishopric of Popayán; this he accepted by force, passed to his church, and founded the convent of his order, where he lived as one of the religious. Assisted at the council of Lima in 1567; and when he spoke with any one, he used to call him Angel of God; was very zealous of the ecclesiastical community. This bishop died at Timana in 1590, in the greatest poverty, as he had given away all that he possessed in charity. When his body was removed from the cathedral, it was found to be incorrupt.

3. Don *Fr.* Domingo de Ulloa, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Toro in Castilla, of the house of the Marquis of La Mota. He was collegiate in the college of San Gregorio de Valladolid, and its rector, prior of his convent of San Pablo in the same city, and formerly lecturer in the convent of Toro, vicar-general of the province of Castilla; presented to the bishopric of Nicaragua, promoted to Popayán in 1591, and from thence to the bishopric of Mechoacán in 1596.

4. Don Juan de la Roca, native of Lima, a man of great virtue and literature. He was doctorial canon in his native place, judge in ordinary of the Inquisition, elected bishop of Popayán in 1599: was consecrated by St. Toribius, spent all he had in rebuilding temples and in charity, and died poor in 1605.

5. Don Diego de Vega Sarmiento, *maestre-escuela* of the Puebla de los Angeles: elected bishop of Popayán in 1608; he did not accept the office, and died dean of Mexico.

6. Don *Fr.* Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza, religious of the order of San Agustin: native of Toledo. Being plenipotentiary apostolic in 1584, he was sent by Philip II. as ambassador to the Emperor of China; was bishop of Liparia in Sicily, and of Anillo in the archbishopric of Toledo; of Chiapa in 1607, and promoted to Popayán in 1608, where he died in 1618.

7. Don *Fr.* Ambrosio Vallejo, religious of the order of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, native of Madrid. He read arts and theology, was prior of the convents of Avila, Valladolid, Medina del Campo and Madrid, provincial of Castilla, and procurator-general of the provinces of España and kingdom of Portugal; consultor of the holy office; he was presented to the bishopric of Popayán in 1619, and promoted to the archbishopric of St. Domingo in 1628, and before he passed from thence, to the bishopric of Truxillo in 1630. He died in 1635, and his body was translated to his convent of Madrid, to which he had given 30,000 dollars.

8. Don Diego de Montoya y Mendoza, native of Mijancas in the bishopric of Calahorra. He studied grammar in the college of the company of Vergara, and arts and theology in Salamanca; was collegiate of Santa Catalina del Burgo de Osma, and graduated as doctor in Avila. He gained, by opposition, a curacy in the archbishopric of Toledo, and resigned it to oppose himself to the college of the archbishopric of Salamanca in 1623: was there professor of arts, and by opposition magisterial canon of Coria. He was sent by its church to Madrid, for the quinquennial congregation, and was presented by the king to the bishopric of Popayán in 1632, where he entered the following year. He undertook the reduction of the Indians, the Chococs and Noanamas, whither he went in person; and was promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo in 1639, and being elected to that of Cuzco, he died exceedingly poor in 1640.

9. Don *Fr.* Gonzalo de Lara, of the order of Merced, who did not accept the office.

10. Don Feliciano de Vega, native of Lima, one of the wisest and most virtuous men that ever lived in Peru. Was canon, chantre and provisor in the archbishopric of that holy church, governor of the same, commissary of the holy crusade and of the inquisition, and councillor of the viceroys in the most arduous affairs, profes-

sor of canons in the university, and presented to the bishopric of Popayán in 1628. He converted many barbarian Indians; in which journeys he spent more than 20,000 dollars of his fortune, and was promoted to the bishopric of La Paz in 1639.

11. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Serna, of the order of San Agustin: native of Leon de Guanuco in Peru. He studied arts and theology, the latter for four years; was master of students, lecturer and professor of theology, and noon and vespers lecturer in the university; calificador of the holy office, and twice provincial. Presented to the bishopric of Paraguay, and, before he passed thither, removed to that of Popayán in 1639; promoted to La Paz in 1645.

12. Don *Fr.* Bernardino de Cárdenas, of the order of San Francisco; promoted to the bishopric of Paraguay, and, through his renunciation of the same, the see was offered Doctor Don Andres Juan Gaitan, Inquisitor of Lima, who also refused it; and then to Don Juan Machado de Chaves y Mendoza, native of Quito, treasurer and archdeacon of the church of Charcas, who died before he was consecrated. The king then presented the bishopric to Don Agustin Velazquez de Tineo, native of Cuellar, in the bishopric of Segovia, friar of the order of Alcantara, doctor in theology, chaplain of honour to his majesty, and prior of Magacela, in 1653.

13. Don Luis de Betancur y Figueroa.

14. Doctor Don Vasco de Contreras, treasurer of the holy church of Lima, his native place; dean of that of Cuzco. He studied in that university, was presented to the bishopric of Popayán, and promoted to Guamanga in 1664.

15. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Trinidad y Arrieta, of the order of St. Domingo: promoted from the bishopric of Santa Marta. He died before he entered his church, in 1664.

16. Don Melchon de Liñan y Cisneros, promoted from the bishopric of Santa Marta, in which catalogue of bishops he is mentioned. He was promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1671.

17. Don Christoval Bernaldo de Quiros, promoted from the bishopric of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala, to this of Popayán, in 1670.

18. Don Pedro Diaz de Cienfuegos, brother of the Cardinal Don Alvaro de Cienfuegos, of the Jesuits. He was elected bishop of Popayán, and promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo in Peru, in 1697.

19. Don Mateo de Villafañe, who was promoted to La Paz in 1711.

20. Don Juan de Laiseca Alvarado, elected bishop of Tucumán, and, before he took possession, promoted to Popayán in 1711.

21. Don Juan Gomez de Nava y Frias, being curate of the settlement of Móstoles in the archbishopric of Toledo: presented by the king to the bishopric of Popayán in 1714; and promoted to the church of Quito in 1725.

22. Don Juan Francisco Gomez Calleja, promoted from the bishopric of Cartagena of the Indies to this of Popayán in 1725. He died in 1731.

23. Don *Fr.* Diego Fermin de Vergara, of the order of San Agustin: presented to the bishopric of Popayán in 1732, and removed from thence to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1740.

24. Don Francisco Joseph de Figueredo, *maestre-escuela* of the church of Popayán, and elected bishop of the same in the aforesaid year 1740; and promoted to the archbishopric of Guatemala in 1751.

25. Don Diego de Corro, *maestre-escuela* of the holy metropolitan church of Lima; presented to the bishopric of Popayán in 1752, and promoted to the archbishopric of Lima in 1758.

26. Don Geronimo de Obregon y Mena, native of Lima: elected bishop of Popayán in 1758. He was the bishop who governed this church for the longest time, not quitting it till his death in 1786.

27. Don Joaquin Mateo Rubio de Arévalo, native of Quito, and bishop of Cubu in the Philippine Isles: he was elected on the 16th of August, 1787, and died even before he heard the news of his election.

28. Don Angel Velarde Bustamante, archdeacon of Carrion of the cathedral of Palencia; elected on the 13th March, 1788.

Series of the Governors of Popayán.

1. Don Sebastian de Belalcazar, conqueror of this province through the commission of Don Francisco Pizarro, founder of the city, and first governor perpetual of it, by the royal title of the 10th of March, 1540, till 1550, when he died.

2. The Licentiate Francisco Briceño, native of Corral de Almagner, *oidor* of Santa Fé, who entered provisionally in 1551. He corrected the abuses committed in that province, and returned to Santa Fé to serve in his old situation in 1552, leaving the government to

3. The Captain Diego Delgado, justice major of Popayán, native of Alcandete in La Mancha, who chastised and cut off the head of the tyrant Alvaro de Hoyon. He governed until 1554,

when the emperor nominated Garcia del Busto, native of Ocaña; but the ship he was sailing in having the misfortune to be set on fire, he perished with his wife and five children, though his brother was saved on a raft.

4. Pedro Fernandez del Busto, who was picked up by another vessel of the fleet, and arrived at Santa Fé, where the misfortune caused such regret, that the *oidors* vested the government in the brother who had been saved, and who retained it until the arrival of

5. Don Luis de Guzman, who entered in 1554, and governed till 1556.

6. Don Pedro de Agreda; till 1562.

7. Don Alvaro de Mendoza Carvajal; till 1567.

8. Don Gerónimo de Silva; till 1572.

9. Don Pedro Fernandez del Busto; thrice nominated by the king. He passed promoted to the government of Cartagena.

10. Don Francisco Gamarra: nominated provisionally by the president of Santa Fé, 1575, and who, for having married without the royal licence, was separated from it the same year.

11. Don Bartolomé de Mazmela; nominated by the president as provisional governor, by a title dated 19th December, 1575.

12. Don Sancho Garcia del Espinal; who was the same that caused the imprisonment of the bishop Don *Fr.* Agustin de Coruña, in vengeance of an excommunication so rightly pronounced against him. He governed till 1579.

13. The captain Francisco de Mosquera Figueroa, till 1585.

14. Don Diego Orbóñez de Lara, native of Salamanca. He died whilst exercising the government there, and in his place was nominated as provisional governor

15. The Licentiate Cueva Montesdoca; till 1591.

16. Don Diego de Noguera Valenzuela; who took possession in 1593, and exercised the government till his death.

17. Don Francisco de Hoyos, provisionally, in 1597. He was made secretary of the council of orders.

18. Don Franciso de Berrio, also provisionally, in 1598.

19. Don Francisco Sarmiento de Sotomayor; from 1609.

20. Don Pedro Laso de la Vega; nominated in 1619.

21. Don Juan Menendez Marquez, in 1620: he died in his employ.

22. Don Juan de Borja, of the habit of Santiago: nominated provisionally by his father, the president of Santa Fé; of his own name.

23. Don Juan Bermudez de Castro, in 1627.

24. Don Lorenzo de Villaquirán, in 1633.

25. Don Juan de Borja, aforesaid, nominated, for the second time, governor by the king, in 1638.

26. Don Juan de Salazar; of the habit of Santiago, in 1644.

27. Don Luis de Valenzuela Faxardo, of the habit of Alcántara; in 1649.

28. Don Luis Antonio de Guzman, knight of the habit of Santiago; in 1658.

29. Don Geronimo de Ojeda: nominated governor in 1662, being at the time governor of the island of Santa Catalina: he died before he arrived.

30. Don Gabriel Diaz de la Cuesta: nominated in 1667.

31. Don Miguel Garcia; till 1675.

32. Don Fernando Martinez de Fresneda, knight of the order of Calatrava; till 1681.

33. Don Gerónimo de Berrio y Mendoza; till 1689.

34. Don Juan de Salazar.

35. Don Baltasar Carlos Perez de Vivero, Marquis of San Miguel de la Vega; till 1708.

36. Don Fernando Perez Guerrero y Peñaloso; till 1727.

37. Don Pablo Fidalgo, ensign of the regiment of the royal Spanish guards; elected in 1734.

38. Don Joseph Francisco Carreño; in 1737.

39. Don Antonio Mola de Villacorta, in 1747; and succeeded, through his promotion, to be serjeant-major of the *plaza* of Cartagena, by

40. Don Manuel Bernal de Huidobro, on the 10th of November, 1748. It appears that he died before he took possession; and in the interim the government fell to

41. Don Juan Francisco de Equizabal, native of Popayán; and to

42. Don Francisco Damian de Espejo; until the arrival of the right proprietor; who was

43. Don Antonio de Alcalá Galiano; nominated by the king on the 16th September, 1754.

44. Don Pedro de la Moneda, captain of the royal Spanish infantry guards, on the 27th December, 1759, finding himself at the time governor of the island of Trinidad.

45. Don Juan Antonio de Celaya; on whom the government was conferred, with the superintendancy of the royal mint, when this became incorporated with the crown rights; on the 1st February, 1770. He died exercising the au-

thority; and in the interim was nominated by the viceroy of Santa Fé

46. Don Joseph Ignacio Ortega, who kept it till the arrival of

47. Don Pedro de Becaria; who was appointed on the 6th of June, 1776, though not to the superintendancy of the mint, this being conferred upon Don Joseph Jacob Ortiz Rojano.

48. Don Joseph de Castro y Correa; by decree of the 1st of December, 1787, although he has not taken possession.

POPEGI, a settlement of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America.

[POPLAR Spring, in the *n. w.* part of Ann Arundel county, Maryland, near a brook, three miles *s.* of the *w.* branch of Patapsco River, on the high road from Baltimore to Frederick's Town, about 26 miles *w.* of Baltimore.]

[POPLIN, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 12 miles *w.* of Exeter, and 20 *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 493 inhabitants.]

POPOLAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcadía mayor* of Igualapa in Nueva España; 3½ leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

POPULO, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in N. America: on the shore of the river of this name, between the settlements of Los Angeles and La Magdalena.

POPUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Pinoteca del Rey, and *alcadía mayor* of Xicayán in Nueva España: it is much reduced, and seven leagues *s. w.* of its head settlement.

[POQUE CHOUDIE, a low flat point between the Gut of Chepagan and the village of Caraquet, on the *s.* side of Chaleur Bay. It is about four leagues distant from the Gut, in a *s. w.* direction. The island of Caraquet, at the same distance from the Gut, lies in a *w.* direction from the main. The village is about three leagues in extent; its plantations, &c. has a church, and a number of inhabitants, all Roman Catholics. The oyster and cod-fisheries are carried on here.]

PORACICABA, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; which runs *w.* and enters the Tiete or Anembi.

PORATE, ARRAYAL DE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil: on the shore of the river Tocantines, at the mouth of the Taquanhuna.

PORCELADOS, Coast of, in the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, between the Point of Peña and the Bay of Iguape.

PORC-EPI, Cape of, on the coast of the province of Nova Scotia in N. America.

PORC-EPI, a small island of this province.

PORC-EPINE, Cape of, on the same coast of the province as the former, and in the Bay of Fundy: one of those which form the entrance of the basin of the mines.

PORCO, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru: bounded *n.* by that of Orura, *n. w.* by that of Paria, *n. e.* by that of Yamparaes; *s. e.* by that of Pomabamba; *s.* by that of Pilaya and Paspaya, and by that of Chichas; and *w.* by that of Lipes: it is 40 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and 60 broad from *e.* to *w.* at the widest part. Its temperature, with the exception of one or two valleys contiguous to the river Pilcomayo, which is the most considerable passing through this province. This river, in the *n. w.* part, has a bridge of shapeable stones, and another in the *e.* by which is the pass to the province of Amparaes and the city of La Plata. Nearly in the centre of the province is found the city of Potosi. Its productions are similar to those of the other parts of the *sierra;* such as *papas*, barley, beans, bark, and some wheat; and in the temperate valleys are fruits and vineyards, from which they make some wine. The breeds of sheep here are considerable, as are also the flocks of native sheep, *vicuñas*, and *huancos*. It has streams of warm water; and its principal commerce consists in its many silver minerals, always celebrated for their abundance, and even now some of them producing well: in the district of Tomahave alone a miner extracted, a few years past, in a vein of metal formed by the junction of different veins, three millions of dollars. The inhabitants of this province amount to 22,000. The capital is Talavera de Puna; and its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 76,365 dollars, and it used to pay an *alcabala* of 610 annually.

PORCO, a settlement of this same province and *corregimiento*.

PORCO, a mountain, also of the same, very abundant in silver; and in which is one of the most celebrated mines of this metal; and from whence the Indians, before the entrance of the Spaniards, extracted great wealth: 23 leagues from Chuquisaca.

PORCON, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil: *n.* of that of Frutas and *s.* of that of Altos:

PORCOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in the same kingdom as the former; situate *w.* of the town of Curituba.

Porcos, some islands of the river of Las Amazonas, near its mouth; close to the coast of the fort and town of Macapa, at the back of the great island of Caviana.

[Porcos, Morro de, or Hog's Strand, on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, is *n.* of Point Higuerra, the *s. w.* point of the peninsula which forms the Bay of Panama. From thence ships usually take their departure, to go *s.* for the coast of Peru.]

PORCOZ, a settlement and *asiento* of silver-mines, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chilia.

PORE, San Joseph de, a city of the province and government of Los Llanos. in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by the governor Anciso: it is of a very hot and unhealthy temperature, producing *cacao*, maize, *yucos*, plantains, &c. but its principal commerce is in dressed leathers and *shamois*, which they make from the deer-skins, which abound here greatly; the said hides being almost esteemed as much as those of Florida. Here are also large breeds of cattle, with which the other provinces are provided. In the swamps and lakes is a great variety of fish; and one which they call *pabon* or *curbinata*, which has above each eye a white transparent stone of the size of an olive, of special virtue against the stricture of urine, and to dissolve the stones forming in the bladder: this city should contain about 500 inhabitants. [It is 133 miles *n. e.* of Santa Fé and 82 *s.* of Pamplona. Lat. 5° 40′ *n.* long. 72° 13′ 30″ *w.*]

PORFICA, Cape of, a point of land of the coast of California; opposite Nueva España: one of those which form the bay of Magdalena.

PORIANAS, a barbarous nation of Indians but little known; inhabiting the woods bordering on the river Putumayu. All that is known of them is, that they use bows and arrows, and live like wild beasts, supporting themselves by the chace.

PORLAND, Quartel de, a part of the island of Guadalupe, one of the Antilles, towards the great land on the *n.* coast.

Porland, a small island, near the coast of Nova Scotia; opposite the Bank Frances.

POROCOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tauripampa.

POROMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes, and of the archbishopric of Charcas, in the same kingdom as the former.

PORONGO, San Juan Baptista de, a settlement of Chiriguanos Indians; reduced to the Catholic religion by the missionaries of Nuestra Señora de la Merced; subject to the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru. Its inhabitants amount to above 12,000; and they are most docile and laborious, and, inhabiting the frontiers of the infidel Yucaraes, they serve to check the incursions of the latter against the province, from the capital of which this settlement is 16 miles distant.

PORONGOS, Lakes of the, which are five; in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru: they are very close to each other, and all of them communicate with one another; the largest of which is the depôt of the waters of the Dulec and Salado rivers. The waters of these lakes are salt; and they are 83 miles *n. e.* of the city of Cordoba, between lat. 30° and 31° *s.* and long. 61° and 62° *w.*

[PORPOISE, Cape, on the coast of York county, district of Maine, is seven leagues *n.* by *e.* of Cape Neddock, and five *s. w.* of Wood Island. It is known by the highlands of Kennebunk, which lie to the *n. w.* of it. A vessel that draws 10 feet water will be a-ground at low water in the harbour here. It is so narrow that a vessel cannot turn round; is within 100 yards of the sea, and secure from all winds, whether you have anchor or not.]

PORQUERA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate in the road which leads to the river Grande de la Magdalena, and not far from this river.

Porquera, another settlement in the province and government of Maracaibo, and of the same kingdom as the former: on the shore of the great lake, and at the point of Santa Lucia; which is formed at the *s.* entrance to the capital.

PORRUDOS, River of the, in the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *w.* and enters the Cayaba. Respecting its course there is a difference between the Father Charlevoix, in his history of that province, and Don Juan de la Cruz, in the great chart of S. America.

PORT, a port of the *w.* coast of Newfoundland, between the two bays of Three Islands and that of St. George.

[Port Amherst, a bay on the *s. e.* coast of Nova Scotia, *s. w.* of Port Roseway, and 17 miles *n. e.* of Cape Sable.]

[Port Angel, a harbour on the *w.* coast of Mexico, about half-way between St. Pedro and Compostella. It is a broad and open bay, having good anchorage, but bad landing. Lat. 13° 32′ *n.* long. 97° 4′ *w.*]

[Port Antonio, in the *n. e.* part of the island of Jamaica, lies *w.* by *n.* of the *n. e.* point; having Fort George and Navy Island on the *w.* and Wood's Island *e.* It is capable of holding a large fleet; and if it were fortified and accommodated for refitting ships of war, would be of great importance, as it is only 36 leagues *w.* of Cape Tiburon, in St. Domingo, and opens directly into the Windward Passage. The town of Titchfield lies on this bay.]

[Port au Prince, a jurisdiction and sea-port, at the head of the Great Bay or Bight of Leogane, in the *w.* part of the island of St. Domingo. The town, which is seated on the head of the bay, is the seat of the French government in the time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Though singularly favoured with the *e.* winds, it was long the tomb of the unhappy Europeans, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining good water. By the exertions of M. de Marbois, who resided here about five years, in constructing fountains, public basins, and airy prisons, the place has become far more healthy and desirable.

The jurisdiction contains six parishes, and its exports, from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were as follow: 2,497,321 lbs. white sugar; 44,716,225 lbs. brown sugar; 17,829,424 lbs. coffee; 1,878,999 lbs. cotton; 137,951 lbs. indigo; other articles, as hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 8,248½ livres. The total value of duties on the above articles on exportation was 189,945 dollars, 46 cents. This fine town was nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, in November and December, 1791.

It is only fit for a shipping-place for the produce of the adjacent country, and for that of the rich plains of the Cul de Sac to the *n.* The island of Gonave to the *w.* would enable a squadron to block up the port. The line of communication between Port au Prince and the town of St. Domingo, is by the ponds, and through the towns of Neybe, Azua, Bani, &c. The distance from Port au Prince to St. Domingo City is 142 miles *e.* Port au Prince is 19 miles *e.* of the town of Leogane, and about 90 *s. s. e.* from Port de Paix. Lat. 18° 31′ 30″ *n.* long. 72° 19′ *w.*]

[Port Banks, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies *s. e.* of Pitt's Island, and *n. w.* of Point Bukarelli.].

[Port Cabanas, on the *n.* side of the Island of Cuba, lies *e.* by *n.* of Bahia Hondu, and *w.* of Port Mariel.]

[Port Dauphin, a bay on the *e.* coast of Cape Breton Island, about 18 leagues *s.* by *w.* of Cape Raye in Newfoundland.]

[Port de Paix, or Paz, a jurisdiction and sea-port, on the *n.* side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the *w.* end, and opposite the island of Tortue, seven miles distant. The jurisdiction contains seven parishes; the exports from which, from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were as follow: 331,900 lbs. white sugar; 515,500 lbs. brown sugar; 1,957,618 lbs. coffee; 35,154 lbs. cotton; 29,181 lbs. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 9,407 dollars, 60 cents. It is 54 miles *n.* of St. Marcos, 39 *e.* of the Mole, and 33 *w.* of Cape François. Lat. 19° 54′ *n.* long. 72° 46′ 30″ *w.*]

[Port de la Chaudiere, on the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, lies at the *e.* entrance of the Bay of Ocoa, which is 18 leagues *w.* by *s.* of the city of St. Domingo. This port is large, open, and deep enough to admit vessels of any burden.]

[Port Desire, a harbour on the *e.* coast of Patagonia, S. America, where vessels sometimes touch in their passage to the S. Sea. It is about 150 miles *n. e.* of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47° 6′ *s.*]

[Port du Prince, a town on the *n.* coast of the Island of Cuba, having a good harbour. The town stands in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed numerous herds of cattle.]

[Port Egmont, on the *n.* coast of the *w.* of the Falkland Isles, and towards the *w.* end of that coast. It is one of the most extensive and commodious harbours in the world; so that it has been asserted, that the whole navy of Great Britain might ride securely in it. Commodore Byron discovered this excellent harbour in 1775, on being sent to take possession of the islands for the British government.]

[Port Julian, or Port St. Julian, a harbour on the *e.* coast of Patagonia, in S. America, 104 miles *s.* by *w.* of Port Descado. It has a free and open entrance, and salt is found near it. The continent is not above 100 leagues broad here. Besides salt ponds, here are plenty of wild cattle,

horses, Peruvian sheep, and wild dogs, but the water is bad. Lat. 49° 10′ *s.* long. 67° 45′ *w.*]

[PORT MARQUIS, a harbour on the coast of Mexico, in the N. Pacific Ocean, three miles *e.* of Acapulco, where ships from Peru frequently land their contraband goods. Lat. 17° 27′ *n.* long. 102° 26′ *w.*]

[PORT PAIX. See PORT DE PAIX.]

[PORT OF SPAIN, the capital of the Island of Trinidad, in the W. Indies, situated on the *w.* side of the island. See TRINIDAD.]

[PORTA MARIA, in the *n. e.* part of the Island of Jamaica, *s. e.* from Gallina Point.]

[PORTA Port, on the *n. w.* side of the island of Newfoundland; the *s.* entrance into which is 10 or 12 leagues from Cape St. George.]

PORTAGE, a river of the province and government of Luisiana; which rises from a small lake near the Lake Misigan, runs *s. e.* and enters the river St. Croix.

[PORTAGE, Point, on the *c.* coast of New Brunswick, and in the *s. w.* part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the *n.* limit of Miramichy Bay, as Point Ecoumenac does the *s.*]

PORTAGES, a sea-port of Nova Scotia; at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

PORTAHUELO, a small port of the S. Sea; in the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo and kingdom of Peru; near the settlement of Moche.

PORTAIL, a port of the *s.* coast of Lake Superior in Canada; between the river Hicamepeque and the Bay of Grandes Sables.

PORTALES, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: on the coast on the shore of the Bay of Zinto, near Cape San Juan de Guia.

PORTE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil: on the shore of the River Aracay, near the coast.

PORTE-NEUVE, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Nova Scotia.

PORTEE GRAND, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia; on the shore of the river Ohio.

[PORTER, a lake of Nova Scotia, which empties itself into the ocean; five leagues *e.* of Halifax. It is 15 miles in length, and half a mile in width, with islands in it.]

[PORTERFIELD, a small settlement in York County, district of Maine.]

[PORTERO, a river of Peru, which empties itself into the sea at the City of Baldivia.]

PORTETE, a sea-port in the province and government of the Rio del Hacha, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate to *e.* of Cape la Vela, and *w.* of that of Chichibacoa.

PORTETE, another port, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the side of the mouth of the river Chagre; at the back of the point which this forms, and where there is a castle.

PORTETE, another, of the *n.* coast of the province and government of Costarica and kingdom of Guatemala; between the river Las Suerte and that of La Concepcion.

[PORTLAND, a post-town and port of entry, in Cumberland County, district of Maine. It is the capital of the district, and is situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. It is 32 miles *s.* by *w.* of Wiscasset, 88 *n.* by *e.* of Boston. In July, 1786, this part of the town, being the most populous and mercantile, and situated on the harbour, together with the islands which belong to Falmouth, was incorporated by the name of Portland. It has a most excellent, safe, and capacious harbour, which is seldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is easy of access. The inhabitants carry on a considerable foreign trade, build ships, and are largely concerned in the fishery. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Although three-fourths of it was laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775, it has since been entirely rebuilt, and contains about 2300 inhabitants. Among its public buildings are three churches, two for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, and a handsome court-house. A light-house was erected in 1790, on a point of land called Portland Head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is a stone edifice, 72 feet high, exclusive of the lanthorn, and stands in lat. 43° 47′ *n.* and long. 70° 10′ 30″ *w.* The following directions are to be observed in coming into the harbour. Bring the light to bear *n. n. w.* then run for it, allowing a small distance on the larboard hand; and when a-breast of the same, then *n.* by *w.* This course will give good anchorage from half a mile to a mile and a half. No variation of the compass is allowed. The works erected in 1795, for the defence of Portland, consist of a fort, a citadel, a battery for 10 pieces of cannon, an artillery-store, a guard-house, an air furnace for heating shot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.]

[PORTLAND Head, in Casco Bay, in the district of Maine, the promontory on which the light-house above described stands. From the light-house to Alden's Ledge is four leagues *s. s. e.* High water in Portland harbour, at full and change, and 45 minutes after 10 o'clock. See PORTLAND.]

[PORTLAND Point, on the *s.* coast of the Island of Jamaica, and the most *s.* land in it, lies in lat. 17° 44′ *n.* and long. 77° 5′ *w.*

[PORTLOCK'S Harbour, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, has a narrow entrance compared with its circular form within. The middle of the entrance lies in lat. 57° 43′ 30″ and long. 136° 42′ 30″ *w.*]

PORTO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil; on the shore of the river Ilheos, on the coast and at the mouth of the river Santa Cruz.

[PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a sea-port on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, 300 miles *s. e.* of the Havannah, and 186 *n. w.* of Baracoa. It was formerly a large and rich town, but being taken by Captain Morgan, with his buccaneers, after a stout resistance, it never recovered itself. Near it are several springs of bitumen.]

[PORTO RICO, one of the W. Indian isles. See PUERTO RICO.]

[PORTO SANTO, a port situate in the mouth of the river of its name, on the coast of Peru, *n.* of Point Ferol, and 15 miles *s. e.* of Cape de Chao, or Chau, and in lat. 8° 58′ 30″ *s.*]

PORTOBELLO, a city and sea-port of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the declivity of a mountain surrounding the port. The greater part of the houses are of wood; although there be some which have the first body of stone: they are all large, and amount to about 130, which run in one long street; this being intersected, however, with some other houses, and there being also some scattered about the mountain. It has two squares, one in front of the custom-house, which is of stone, and another opposite the parish church also of stone, and which is large, prettily adorned, and served by a parochial curate and other priests. There are other two churches, one which is a convent of the monks of La Merced, and another of those of San Juan de Dios, having under their charge the hospital; but both these are poor and small, and nearly in a state of complete ruin.

At the *e.* extremity of the city, and in the road which leads to Panamá, is a place called Guinea; this being where the Negroes dwell, as well the bondmen as the slaves of both sexes; and this spot was, during the trade carried on by the galleons, very thickly inhabited; inasmuch as it was resorted to by the greater part of the neighbourhood, in order to let out their houses to the people of the galleons, and by the many artisans who came down from Panamá.

This city, which is but poorly inhabited, was in the time of the galleons one of the most populous in the world; for its situation upon an isthmus of the two seas, the *n.* and *s.* the goodness of its port, and its vicinity to Panamá, gave it the preference of all the other settlements of America for the celebration of the richest fair in the universe, and which was carried on nearly every year by the Spanish merchants of Spain and Peru. Immediately on the arrival at Panamá of the fleet of Peru with its riches, the galleons of Cartagena dropped down to Portobello; not doing it sooner in order to avoid many inconveniences, such as sickness and the exorbitant expences which arose from the vast concourse of people which used to assemble on the occasion; when a moderate sized parlour and bed would cost 1000 dollars, and the houses let for 5000 or 6000. Scarcely did the sailors bring their vessels to anchor, but they formed with sails a large booth in the square of the town, where to disembark and lodge cargoes; each one recognizing his own effects by his mark. At the same time was to be seen the arrival of large mule-droves of 100 mules each, loaded with chests of gold and silver from Peru: some of these would lodge their valuable burdens in the custom-house, others in the square; and it was, indeed, well worthy of admiration to see with what little disorder and confusion every thing was conducted amongst so great a diversity of men and characters; robbery, murders, or any other less serious disturbances being entirely unknown on these occasions. — Again, the spectator who had just before been considering Portobello in a poor, unpeopled state, without a ship in its port, and breathing nothing but misery and wretchedness, would remain thunderstruck at beholding the strange alteration which takes place at the time of this fair. Now he would see the houses crowded with people, the square and the streets crammed with chests of gold and silver, and the port covered with vessels; some of these having brought by the river Chagre from Panamá the effects of Peru, such as *cacao*, bark, *vicuña* wool, Bezoa stone, and other productions of those provinces. He would see others bringing provisions from

Cartagena; and he would reflect that, however detestable might be its climate, this city was the emporium of the riches of the two worlds, and the most considerable commercial depôt that was ever known.

Scarcely have the merchants of Spain disembarked their merchandise, and those of Peru, attended by the president of Panamá, arrived with their riches, than the general of the galleons and the deputies of the two trading parties proceed to regulate the prices of all the articles; and this being once published nothing will alter. Thus the sales and exchanges used to be made in the course of 60 days, the time of the duration of the fair; during which period the vessels laden with the newly purchased Spanish goods would proceed up the river Chagre, the same kind of articles being carried by land to Panamá; and the European merchants would begin to put a-board the treasures of America: the city at the end of the aforesaid period remaining in the same deplorable state as before.

This port was discovered by Admiral Don Christóval Columbus in 1502; who, observing it to be so large, deep, and well sheltered, gave it the name of Puertobelo. Its entrance, though three-quarters of a mile in width, was well defended by the castle of San Felipe de Todo Fierro, situate on the *n.* part; for the *s.* part being full of rocks, vessels were under a necessity of passing between these and the aforesaid fort, where there is from 9 to 15 feet water. But in the *s.* part also, at the distance of 200 toises from the city, was another large castle, called De Santiago de la Gloria; and opposite the city another castle, with the name of San Geronimo; all which were built by the celebrated engineer Juan Baptista Antoneli, by order of Philip II., and which were destroyed by the English admiral Vernon in 1742, who took the city.

To the *n. w.* of the city is a small bay, called La Caldera, sheltered from every wind, and excellent for careening vessels. Amongst the mountains which surround the port from the castle of Todo Fierro, as far as the opposite part, is one very peculiar, not only on account of its height, but as being the barometer of the country, and as announcing all the changes of the seasons: it is called Capira, and is in the interior of the port, and in the road which leads to Panamá: its top is perpetually covered with a very thick cloud, and they have a saying here of "*calarse el gorro Capira*," (Capira has put on his night-cap); since, when the cloud descends lower than ordinary, it is a certain indication of a storm: indeed this occurs almost daily, and the top of the mountain is scarcely ever visible or uncloudy. The climate of this city is bad in the extreme, for the heat is excessive; and this is encreased by its peculiarity of situation, as being hemmed in on all sides by a lofty mountain, such as will not admit of a free passage for the air.—Again, the trees are so thick they will not permit the rays of the sun to penetrate the ground, and they, of course, prevent this from being ever sufficiently dried, although they admit the exudation of sufficient vapours to condense into clouds, and form deluging rains. Scarcely are these over, than the activity of the sun dries up such parts of the ground as lie exposed and uncovered by trees, and the atmosphere becomes again subject to strong exhalations: let then the sun but disappear, and it immediately rains again; and thus it is that, day and night, the heat is always the same and undiminished. These showers sometimes come accompanied with such tempests of thunder and lightning as to cause a general alarm; and the terrifying peal will be prolonged in sullen echo through the caverns of the mountains, and followed up with the outrageous chattering of monkies of a thousand kinds which dwell therein.

This continual intemperate state of the atmosphere, united to the fatigues and labours of the mariners, causes them to have a debilitating sweat; and to recover their strength they have recourse to brandy, of which there is an extraordinary consumption; and this spirit, together with the excess of toil; in short a constant state of intoxication, and the natural malignity of the climate, ruin the best constitutions, and breed the most ruinous disorders. Thus the number of inhabitants of Portobello is extremely small, and the greater part is of Negroes and Mulattoes, the whites being very few.

The provisions are scarce and dear, particularly so at the time of the fairs, though plenty were then brought from Panáma and Cartagena. The only eatable abounding here is fish, which is of excellent quality and of all sorts. Water flows down in streams from the mountains; some passing without the city, and others through it; and although the qualities of being light and easy to pass would render it estimable in any other place, in this country, destined to be unfortunate, and in which even what is good degenerates into evil, the circumstance of its subtilty and digestive powers is attended with the pro-

moting of dreadful dysenteries, causing other evils of no easy cure.

As the woods closely surround the city, the tigers are accustomed to make frequent incursions by night through the streets; carrying away fowls, pigs, and other domestic animals, and sometimes even human beings. The snakes are also very abundant, but the toads so as to exceed all belief; for when it has rained during the night more than usual, on the morrow the streets are covered with these reptiles; so that it is scarcely possible to walk without treading upon them and being bitten by them; which, added to the noise they make, renders them insufferably unpleasant.

This city was peopled from the inhabitants of Nombre de Dios: founded by Diego Nicuesa; the which having been many times ruined by the Indians of Darien, was by command of Philip II. translated to this spot in 1584, for the greater security and better situation of its commerce. The Duke of La Plata, viceroy of Peru, began to fortify it, but did not follow this up, judging that the three castles aforesaid, which were rebuilt in 1751, by the lieutenant-general Don Ignacio de Sala, a celebrated engineer and governor of Cartagena, were sufficient for its defence. It has experienced several invasions; the first in 1596, by the English pirate Francis Drake; the second in 1668, by John Morgan; the third in 1680, by John Spring; the fourth in 1702, by two English ships of war and three bilanders; the fifth, by the English admiral Edward Vernon, who took it through a capitulation in 1742, its governor being Don Juan de la Vega Retes; and the sixth in 1745, when it was ill-treated by the captain William Kinhills, who battered it with 5000 cannon-balls to recover a prize he had lost, although he did not dare to disembark, as he had threatened. [It is 33 miles from Panamá, and 248 from Cartagena, in lat. 10° 27′ *n.* long. 79° 26′ *w.*]

Portobello, another port, of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil; between the river Dulce and that of Santa Cruz.

PORTO-SEGURO, a province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; bounded *n.* by the province of Los Ilheos, *s.* by that of Espiritu Santo, *e.* by the sea, and its jurisdiction terminating on the *w.* by the river Grande de San Francisco; which serves it as a barrier. It was the first territory and port discovered by the Portuguese in this kingdom in 1500. It is very fertile and delightful, although of a very hot climate; abounding in sugar canes, of which they make a considerable portion of sugar. Its extent is 54 leagues; and it is watered by the rivers S. Antonio, Yucara, Caravelas, Macuripe, Maranepe, and Curubabo.

It was ceded by the king of Portugal to Pedro de Campos Tourinho, native of the town of Viana, who passed to take possession of it, with his family and other noble families of that kingdom which accompanied him, and who disembarked in the same part, as did Pedro Alvarez Cabral its discoverer. He succeeded in all the engagements which he fought with the natives, and caused them to flee to the interior of the mountains. At his death, the heir to this province was his daughter Doña Leonor de Campos; who sold it to Don Juan de Lancaster, first Duke of Aveiro, son of Don Jorge, Duke of Coimbra, grand-master of the military orders of Santiago and Avis.

The king of Spain and Portugal, Don Philip II. erected it into a marquisate in favour of Don Alonso de Lancaster, Marquis of Valdefuentes, son of the duke of Aveiro; and to this house it belonged until 1758, when it was united to the crown.

The governor-general, Luis Brito de Almeida, from intelligence he had received that there were in the interior of this province and on the confines of that of Espiritu Santo precious stones; sent in search of the same Sebastian Fernandez Tourinho, who navigated with some companions by the river Dulce and by an arm of that called the Mandy, where he disembarked, pursuing his rout by land for many leagues, until he arrived at a lake, which, from its size, was called by the Indians, Mouth of the Sea: pushing still forward for 70 leagues, as far as where the river Dulce enters into another called Acesi; he traversed the shores of this for 50 leagues further on, and found some quarries of stone of various colours between blue and green. The Indians, who were his guides, also affirmed that on the top of the quarry were red and other coloured stones with veins of gold; and that, at the foot of a *sierra* covered with trees, of more than a league long, there were some of the same sort. Here, indeed, he found an emerald and a zaphyr, both perfect; and 70 leagues higher up, in another *sierra*, various green stones.

It was asserted by the natives, that there were more of these, though much finer, in a mine of chrystal; and this induced the governor to send out Antonio Diaz de Adorno, who, con-

firming the account, namely, that from the *sierra* of crystal, eastward, there were to be found emeralds, and, westward, zaphyrs, brought home some as a proof, which were forthwith transmitted to the king.

Just at this period the crown devolved on Philip II. king of Spain, and these discoveries were pushed no father; those valuable spots remaining in the possession of the infidels, and the different routs which had been taken being so completely lost sight of, as never since to admit of discovery, notwithstanding the frequent search that has been made after them.

There are in this province two towns, which are, that of its name, and that of San Antonio de las Caravellas; and two leagues distant from the former is the church of Nuestra Señora de Ayda; celebrated for the miracle of a copious fountain, which burst forth on a sudden from the rock when the church was building, and when there was a lack of water.

[We have extracted the following description of the province of Porto-Seguro, of the manners of its inhabitants, and of its trade, manufactures, military establishments, &c. from the compendious little history by Mr. Grant.

The trade from Brazil to Europe is chiefly carried on by three principal ports. These are, Grand Para, Bahia, or the Bay of Santos, and Rio Janeiro. Into the last of these are poured the treasures from the mines of the *s.*; and from this port are exported the commodities of Porto-Seguro, Spiritu-Santo, and S. Vicente.

The province of Porto-Seguro is bounded on the *n.* by the Rio Grande, which separates it from the *captainship* of the Illeos; and on the *s.* by that of Spiritu-Santo.

Porto-Seguro, so denominated from its being a safe harbour, is formed by a ledge of rocks that stretch out from an extended point of the main, about a mile, in a direction parallel to the land, forming a natural mole. These rocks, which are dry at low water, terminate abruptly, and again appear at the distance of half a league.

The space between these rocks is the bar or entrance to the harbour, over which, during high tides, the depth of water is about 20 feet; but, within, it decreases to 12 feet. A little farther up, however, where a river disembogues itself into the harbour, the water again somewhat deepens. This port has a fine sandy bottom, terminating in a broad beach.

On entering the port, the adjacent country presents to the view a most delightful and variegated landscape. Close to the shore we behold a range of fishermen's cabins, shaded with luxuriant trees; and in the back ground, extensive woods, intersected with paths leading to various sequestered habitations. To the *n.* rises a steep hill, on the summit of which stands the capital, termed, like the province, Porto-Seguro.

Though, from its commanding situation, this city certainly has an elegant aspect at a distance, yet, on a nearer approach, its general appearance is mean and wretched. The streets are straight and sufficiently wide; but they are irregularly disposed, and the houses, in general, low and ill-constructed. Few of them are above one, and none of them exceed two stories; they are built of a soft kind of brick, and covered over with plaster; the windows are furnished with a kind of split-cane blinds, as a substitute for casements.

There are no public edifices in Porto-Seguro deserving of attention. The town-house is a large quadrangular building; and the prison is also of considerable extent. There are only two churches in the city, one of which is a neat plain building, furnished with glass casements; but the other is no way distinguished from the warehouses, except by having been erected of better materials, which are a mixture of stone and red brick.

In 1550 a monastery of Franciscans was established, at the expence of the city, which has long since fallen into a state of decay.

On the banks of the river running at the foot of the hill, on which stands the city, a village is situated equal in extent to the town itself. It consists of about 400 huts or cabins, and, including Indians and slaves, contains a population of nearly 3000 souls. The sole occupation of these villagers consists in fishing off the islands and rocks of Abrolhos, where a species of salmon abounds, which is salted for the market of Bahia. About 50 or 60 small vessels are employed in this fishery, and remain at sea for a month or six weeks till their cargoes are completed.

Those of the inhabitants not engaged in this fishery are employed in careening and repairing these vessels, and manufacturing the lines and nets. These lines are excellent, being composed of cotton well twisted, and afterwards several times rubbed over with the inner bark of a tree, which contains a glutinous substance that hardens

[on the exposure to the sun, and is proof against the action of salt water. These lines are therefore both strong and elastic.

These fishing vessels are the property of a few individuals, who are comparatively rich. At Bahia they either receive cash in return for their fish, or else exchange them for different articles of food or clothing, which they retail to such of their more indigent neighbours as can afford to purchase them.

The food of the inhabitants consists principally of salt fish and the flour of the manioc, which is sold here at about 3*s*. 6*d*. per bushel. Scanty, however, as may be their means of enjoyment, they at least live in a temperate climate, where they are exposed to fewer miseries, and experience fewer hardships, than the inhabitants of colder regions. In the latter, a sheltered habitation, warm clothing, and fuel during the rigorous season of winter, are necessary to the comfort of existence; whereas in a tropical climate these necessaries may with less inconvenience be dispensed with, or a sufficiency of them more easily obtained: while food is supplied in greater abundance by the bounteous hand of nature, in warmer than in colder countries. Thus, for instance, oranges, bananas, cocoas, and a profusion of other delicious fruits, which are so highly prized in Europe, form part of the sustenance of the poorest inhabitants of these climates.

Various species of fish, besides that already mentioned, abound on the coast, but the inhabitants are of too indolent a disposition to avail themselves of this advantage, consequently fresh fish is both scarce and bears a high price at Porto-Seguro. Beef, of a very indifferent quality, and of which but a scanty supply is brought to market, is in general sold at three *vintims*—about 4*d*. per pound; and mutton or pork is almost unknown. No attention is indeed paid in this district to the breeding of hogs or sheep, though the woods afford an inexhaustible store of food for these animals.

The more opulent part of the inhabitants possess each a country-house, with extensive plantations of sugar-cane and manioc attached to them. These farms are in general situated on the banks of a river which runs past the city. They are well stored with poultry and domestic cattle, but from the total deficiency in the art of cookery, their tables are not much better supplied here than in the city; and indeed they may be said, in a great measure, to exist in poverty and want in the midst of abundance.

The attention paid to literature and science in Rio is extremely small, but here, if we are to rest on the authority of Mr. Lindley, who was unwarrantably detained a considerable time in Porto-Seguro, the inhabitants are buried in a still greater degree of ignorance.

"Employment of any sort," he observes, "is nearly unknown among the females. In some instances they fabricate a kind of coarse lace for their own use, but even this is by no means universal among them. The needle they are still less acquainted with; for there are few who can sew the simple *chemises* (although their chief article of dress), and they have Mulatto slaves for that purpose. Cookery is entirely out of the question, their general diet not requiring nor admitting it; and so completely ignorant are they of this addition to our comforts, that some flour which I had I could not get converted into bread throughout the town."

The province naturally abounds in the most delicious fruits for preserves: but this preparation too is totally neglected by the ladies, even the confections and marmalades of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro being manufactured by male slaves. In short, the people here merely vegetate in a senseless apathy and unnerving indolence, increased by the equal neglect of their minds: for few of the females can read; and writing is an art which not many of the men acquire.

The same inanimate existence and constitutional idleness characterise the male sex. They lose whole days in visiting each other, yawning in flimsy conversation, or playing at cards for pence; while the plantations, &c. are carried on by European overseers, some favourite Mulattoes, or confidential slaves. Nor is the climate to be admitted as an excuse for want of exertion: for many weeks are moderate as an European September, and their winter months are generally so. Even during the hot days, there are intervals of cool breezes, besides some hours of every evening and morning, during which the sun's rays have but little force, and the ground is cool, from the excessive dews generally found within the tropics, and particularly here.

The inhabitants of Porto-Seguro plume themselves on the circumstances of their's being the immediate spot where Brazil was first discovered by Cabral; and they still preserve with great veneration the holy cross that was erected under a spreading tree at the first high mass, with mu-

[sic, discharge of ordnance, &c. during which the Indians, they say, flocked in crowds at a sight so novel, and continued in profound silence, absorbed in amazement and curiosity; and that the divine spirit so visibly manifested itself, that the natives, at the moment, were converted to the holy faith.

The interior of the district abounds with wild cattle and horses, but they never approach the coast. The horses employed by the inhabitants are of the Buenos Ayres breed. They are in general 14 hands high, small boned, but capable of sustaining great fatigue; they, however, neither possess much beauty of form, nor display much spirit in their motions.

The sheep here, with a few exceptions, are of a small breed, and resemble those of Europe. There is one variety, however, that has several horns, and another apparently of the hairy African breed. The ewes of Guinea *(ovis Guinensis)*, might be transported from Angola to Brazil with the greatest advantage.

The numerous herds of cattle that are found in this and indeed in the interior of all the provinces of Brazil, might, under proper management, afford cheese and butter, not only for home consumption, but also for foreign commerce; but at present these useful articles are prepared in small quantities, and rather for curiosity than use. The cheese made in the colony is of a very indifferent quality; and it is a pretty general opinion, that butter cannot be prepared on account of the heat of the climate; though it is well known that in the East Indies, where the weather is much warmer, most excellent butter may always be procured.

The vast number of oxen killed in Brazil are mostly slaughtered on account of their hides, though it is evident that, besides salting the carcase, other parts of the body might be appropriated to some useful purpose. But without the adoption of a liberal plan of policy, and judicious encouragements being offered for the promotion of agriculture, it will, in all probability, as well as its sister arts, continue to languish in a country possessing every advantage of climate and natural situation.

The mules reared in and near Porto Seguro are large, well shaped, and extremely handsome. They are lively, and do not display, in their general appearance, the sluggishness common to these animals.

The wild animals of this district are similar to those of the other provinces of Brazil. The ravenous quadrupeds of the New World, such as ounces, leopards, tygers, hyenas, &c. display less ferocity, and are far inferior in size and strength to those of the same kind in the African and Asiatic continents.

The pregusia or sloth is very common in this province, and perfectly harmless. Its head is round, with a very small round mouth, and small blunt teeth; its nose is black, high and smooth, but the other parts of the body are covered with ash-coloured hair, and the eyes are small, black and heavy. This animal, which is about the size of a fox, feeds on the succulent leaves of trees, which serve it both for food and drink. Though its limbs appear to be exceedingly weak, it will nevertheless lay hold so firmly of the branches of trees, as not to be easily shaken off. So great an antipathy has the sloth to rain, that on its approach it carefully conceals itself. It cannot proceed above a stone's throw in the course of several minutes, and derives its name from the uncommon slowness of its motion. Monkeys, which are so numerous in other parts of this colony, are here extremely scarce: the few that do frequent the woods in the neighbourhood of Porto Seguro are chiefly of the grey sort. Armadilloes are, however, extremely numerous, and run about in every direction. One species possesses a quality similar to the hedge-hog, of rolling itself up into a ball when attacked, and presenting on all sides its scaly covering, which forms an impenetrable shield. The saratue, which is about the size of our fox, is an extremely savage animal, and commits great depredations among the poultry in the vicinity of the city. This animal, when attacked, defends itself with great resolution.

The woods and groves abound with various birds, some of which display the most brilliant and gaudy plumage, while others delight us by their melodious voices; but as they do not differ from those in the other provinces, we shall not here enter into a particular description of them.

The botanical productions are here, as in every part of this country, extremely abundant. They are, however, but little known to the inhabitants, and from the extreme jealousy of the government, learned foreigners have been hitherto prevented from examining them. Many of the trees round Porto Seguro exude gums of a resinous, mucilaginous, and balsamic nature. Among the latter is one similar to the balsam of Peru, which is collected by the inhabitants, and exported in considerable quantities to Europe. It is procured from the female of the pine tribe, and is collected in pans after the tree is cut down. Towards the northern extremity of this *captainship*, the banks]

[of the Rio Grande are covered with immense forests, which are considered as the best in Brazil for the purposes of ship-building. It is from hence that the king's yards are principally supplied with timber.

The trees chiefly employed for this purpose, are the *sippipira*, which resembles the teak of India, and the *peroba*, *oraubu*, and *louro*, which are species or varieties of oak and larch. Cedar and other woods, which are used for deck planks, also abound in these forests, as well as brazil and logwood, mahogany, camwood, campeachy, and various other. The Rio Grande is navigable for canoes to a great distance, uninterrupted by any falls or rapids. After ascending the country to a considerable distance westward, it takes a direction to the south, and is supposed to originate beyond the mines of Pitangui, though its source has not hitherto been explored. It is broad and deep at its mouth within the bar, and for a considerable distance above it. An expedition was undertaken a few years ago by the two sons of the civil governor or judge of the province, Sen. Joze Dantes Coelho, accompanied by his servant and the *capitian mor*, or military captain of Port Seguro, attended by their servants and a party of Indians. During fifteen days they proceeded up the river in canoes, without experiencing the slightest interruption. They found its banks clothed with the most valuable natural productions, the forests abounding with hogs, and the savannahs with cattle. At the termination of their voyage they observed small diamonds scattered over the ground, at a short distance from the river, as well as several other precious stones. The diamonds did not appear to them of great value; but they proposed to repeat their excursion, with a view of more accurately investigating this part of the district, when they were prevented, by the interposition of government, from carrying this resolution into effect.

From the cursory observations which their short stay enabled them to make, it appears evident, that under an enlightened administration, and with proper encouragement, settlements might be formed on the Rio Grande of Porto Seguro, which in a short time would become a great national benefit, though at present, from the most absurd and mistaken policy, the Portuguese government wish it to remain unpeopled and unknown.

On the coast, to the *s.* of the Rio Grande, has been lately established the settlement of Belmont, which is at present in a thriving condition: and, a little farther on, we meet with the town of Santa Cruz, which is about five leagues distant from Porto Seguro. The town, which has never been large, is now rapidly falling into a state of decay: the harbour admits only small vessels, drawing about 12 feet water; but in the Coroa Vermeil, immediately adjoining, ships of any burden may safely come to anchor.

To the *s.* of Porto Seguro, the small shallow bay of Tranquoso indents the shore. This part of the coast is delightful, and covered with several thriving plantations. At a small distance from Tranquoso, on the banks of the Rio des Fratres, the country is uninhabited; owing possibly to the risks to which vessels are exposed, on entering this river, from its mouth being choaked up by a very dangerous bar.

To the *s.* of the Rio Fratres, the country becomes mountainous. Monte Pascoa serves as a land-mark to those mariners who navigate this part of the coast, which is extremely dangerous, on account of a continuation of reefs, sunken rocks and shallows, especially to those vessels which approach to the river Carevellos; though the neighbouring pilots are so extremely skilful, that very few accidents are known to occur.

From the Rio des Fratres to Villa Prado, the coast is inhabited by numerous hostile tribes of Indians, which renders travelling so extremely dangerous, as to cut off all communication by land between these two places. The latter is a flourishing fishing town. The inhabitants in the vicinity of this village, as well as of Alcoabass, which is situated at a short distance from it, are chiefly occupied with the culture of manioc, and the preparation of the cassava powder, which they carry to the port of Carevellos.

On account of a dangerous bar, only vessels of small burden can enter this harbour, though within it the water deepens to 10 fathoms.

The town of Carevellos is situated about six miles above the mouth of the river. It is more populous, and the buildings somewhat superior to those of Porto Seguro. The country around is covered with plantations of manioc, whence large quantities of this useful article are sent to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco. Small craft are built at the port of Carevellos, not only for their own use, but in order to supply what is wanted at Porto Seguro.

San Matthias, which forms the boundary of Porto Seguro in this direction, lies about 10 leagues to the southward of Carevellos. Here likewise we meet with extensive plantations of manioc. The coast of this *captainship* extends]

[for the length of 70 leagues, with an unbounded extent of country towards the *w.* though at present there are no settlements in that direction above 10 or 12 leagues from the sea. Gold and many valuable minerals abound in the interior of this district.

The extreme jealousy displayed by the Portuguese, respecting the admission of strangers into their colonies, renders our knowledge of the interior of this interesting country still extremely defective. During Mr. Lindley's enforced stay at Porto Seguro, the commission empowered to seize his papers, found in his possession a small quantity of grain gold, intermixed with gold-coloured sand, which had been given to him by one of the colonists, as a sample. This strongly attracted their curiosity, and he was strictly questioned respecting it. This gentleman frankly informed them how it came into his possession, but declared that he was totally ignorant of the person from whom he received it, though he had reason to suppose that he was an inhabitant of a distant settlement; on which he was ordered to prepare for a journey, in order, if possible, to discover and identify the individual from whom he obtained it.

In consequence of this determination, he was commanded to be in readiness to accompany the minister, &c. on the following morning, at five o'clock; and he gives the following interesting account of that part of the district which he was thus enabled to visit.

"On the second of August," says he, "we mounted our horses, altogether seven of us, and took the beach to the *s.* After an hour's ride, abruptly turned to the *w.* into the country, and ascending a steep height, soon arrived at the chapel of Nossa Senhora de Judea, on its summit. The prospect from hence is grand indeed, not only of the surrounding country, but commanding the adjacent ocean, upon which the white walls of the chapel form an excellent seamark; and its patroness, the virgin, is particularly invoked by the neighbouring coasting vessels and fishing smacks, in cases of distress or contrary winds: her fame even extends to curing several disorders, if called on with proper faith. The inside of the building is decorated with rude drawings of vessels in distress, and of sick chambers; having inscriptions under each, of the different cases which they are intended to commemorate.

"After eating a biscuit, and drinking some of the good vicar's water, we visited several plantations and *ingenios* in the neighbourhood, at one of which we procured an Indian guide. Taking the course of the river, we had a beautiful ride over a fine champaign country, wanting only cultivation to form the best of meadow land; the soil black mould, at times gravelly, clay patches and sandy flats.

"Leaving the open land, we entered the woods of ages, through a narrow path, which admitted only one horseman abreast, and was impenetrably defended from the sun's rays by the overhanging branches, which sometimes were so low as to be very inconvenient. After two hours smart ride, the country again opened; and we passed several plantations of sugar-cane, mandiock, &c. with pieces of ground partly cleared, and numberless other spots capable of being converted into fine land, either for pasture or tillage. The scene now changed to a range of low hills, lying *e.* and *w.* in the direction of the river, to which the land gradually descended; but on the opposite bank it rose precipitately to a high cliff, covered with never-fading verdure. Riding parallel to these hills, about one o'clock we arrived at the plantation and *ingenio* of Jaoa Furtado. Here we alighted, expecting better accommodation than we might meet with at the Villa Verde, a little further; which, being an extreme settlement, is inhabited only by the vicar (a missionary), three whites, and a few converted Indians.

"Our host was an old bachelor of 70, who resided with a maiden sister, of nearly the same age. The old man told me he was born near the spot; that his life had been a series of industry; and the *ingenio*, building, furniture, &c. were almost entirely the work of his own hands. I found him very conversant in the natural history of the country around him, particularly in ornithology; and I was sorry our momentary stay enabled me not to obtain more information.

"The word *ingenio* is the Portuguese distinction of those who have a sugar-work, here very simple, consisting of three rollers of ponderous wood, two feet in diameter, and three in length, working horizontally in a frame: the upper part of the centre roller joins a square beam that ascends through the frame-work, and to which are affixed cross pieces, sufficiently low for the harness of two horses, that move the whole. The side-rollers work by cogs from the centre one. Underneath this machine is a long trough, slanted, that receives the juice of the cane as pressed out by the rollers. The juice is then conveyed to a shallow boiler, of six feet in diameter, and skimmed from all impurities; after cooling in]

[another vessel, they add an alkali of wood ashes, suffer it to stand some days, pour off the pure liquor, convey it to the same boiler, and evaporate till the sugar is formed, the settlings, &c. being distilled to a powerful spirit. How widely different is this primitive sugar-making, from the immense works, machines, and engines, employed by our West India planters!

"I found the accommodation of the house far superior to what I had expected, from the general poverty of Porto Seguro, and, in fact, the best I met with in this part of Brazil: our welcome was free, provision well cooked (for the country), and tolerably clean. We dined on the ground, mats being first laid, and a clean cloth spread over them. There was plenty of earthenware (a rarity here), silver spoons, and knives and forks hafted with the same metal. At night, the bedding was decent and comfortable.

"The next morning I arose with the sun, and was charmed with the country surrounding the plantation. The house itself was encircled with bannanas, cotton shrubs, cocoas, and orange trees: diverging from them, inclosures of canes, mandiock, &c. To the westward lay a large tract of herbage, reserved for grazing, irregularly fenced with native woods. On its descent to the river, the ground, unequal, formed some beautiful hollows, patched with groups of trees, which, with the stream itself, and cattle on its banks, pictured the most delightful scene.

"As I skirted the woods, I saw birds of the most brilliant plumage, one nearly the size of a turkey. Of these the *moutou* was particularly rich, of a deep blue, nearly approaching black, with a head and eye strikingly beautiful. Toucans were numerous, and many others elegant indeed. Marmozets, both of the grey and silver lion colour, were in every bush; but their piercing shriek is disagreeable, and, if near you, penetrates to the very brain. I fancied I heard the distant growl of ounces, which are numerous, and fatal in their ravages, forming, with snakes, the chief scourge of the planters.

"After dinner we began our return by the same route, passing several scattered plantations, situate near the river, for the better transporting their products to Porto Seguro, &c. The whole land besides (extending both ways to the next sea-ports) is entirely neglected, although finely watered with small streams in every part, where the cane, cotton, and mandiock, would grow with scarcely any labour, as well as the immense variety of other tropical produce: in short, where nature spontaneously offers her gifts, and invites the hand of man. But this beautiful country, one of the finest in the world, is entirely lost through want of inhabitants, of cultivation, and of industry; mines of wealth being buried, far exceeding all their mineral or metallic ores.

"Absorbed in these reflections, I rode along, our party returning very silent, probably chagrined at their want of success in discovering the presumptuous vassal who had dared to touch or think of so prohibited an article as gold; but though the bird was flown, his rich nest remained. They found out the stream on whose margin the gold had been discovered. Guards were directly appointed over it, and all approach to its banks interdicted, in the dread name of her most faithful majesty; while a further sample was taken for accurate inspection and assay on the arrival of the commission at Bahia."

On Mr. Lindley's arrival at Porto Seguro, some of the inhabitants, who were officiously prying into every corner of his vessel, observing a medicine chest, immediately concluded that he belonged to the medical profession. This mistake being disseminated through the city and its neighbourhood, he was immediately beset with patients of every description; some imploring his assistance *por amor de Deos*, and others entreating him in the name of Nossa Senhora Maria to cure their maladies.

Many instances are recorded by this writer of the ignorance of the inhabitants in the city and neighbourhood of Porto Seguro, as well as of their extreme filthiness, indelicacy, and indolence. The shocking custom of searching each others heads for vermin, which is only practised by the lowest vulgar in Spain and Portugal, here prevails among all ranks of the community; nor does the presence of strangers prove any hinderance to this disgusting operation.

To a certain cutaneous distemper (*psora*), here termed *sarna*, which is regarded as an opprobrium by the natives of other countries, no idea of shame or disgrace is attached in Brazil. It is common to hear even ladies complain of it without a blush; nor, so far as we have been informed, is its cure ever attempted in this country. This disorder often terminates in a scaly leprosy, particularly on the stomachs of the men, who are provided with openings in the sides of their shirts, for the purpose of scratching, which they do without the least hesitation, whatever company may be present.]

Porto-Seguro, the capital of the above province, of the same name, on the sea-coast, and on the shore of a great port; thus called by Pedro Al-

varez Cabral, when he discovered and found it secure from tempests. It has, besides the parish church, which is very good, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Peña, the churches of San Sebastian, La Misericordia, Nuestra Señora del Rosario, and an house of entertainment of the Jesuits. It is situate on an eminence, and defended with good fortifications, and a castle well furnished, in which the governor resides. The town is small, but handsome, rich, commercial, and well peopled. Amongst the inhabitants are some noble and distinguished Portuguese families. Its climate is hot, but healthy. It is 92 miles *s.* of S. Jorge, and 286 *n. n. e.* of Espirito Santo, in lat. 16° 7′ *s.* and long. 39° 37′ *w.*

PORTO-SEGURO, a river of this province, which is also called Seringham. It rises in the mountain of Frio, runs *e.* and enters the sea.

[PORT PENN, a town of Newcastle County, Delaware, on the *w.* shore of Delaware River, and separated from Reedy Island on the *e.* by a narrow channel. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, and lies 50 miles below Philadelphia. See PENN and REEDY ISLAND.]

PORTQUESIN, a river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania in N. America.

PORT-ROYAL, a city of the island of Jamaica, formerly the capital; situate on the extremity of a long strip of land, which, running into the sea, forms part of the circumference of a beautiful port, which gives it its name, where 1000 vessels may lie at anchor in complete security. The quay also is such, that vessels of the largest size can come close up, and can lade and unlade with the greatest convenience. Indeed, this was esteemed of such importance by the inhabitants, that they made this the capital of the island, although the soil is dry and sandy, producing nothing, and even in want of fresh water. From the aforesaid advantages, however, it had been the constant rendezvous of pirates, who by their riches had made it a place of great consideration.

It contained 2000 houses of beautiful structure, the wafer-conveyances of which were as costly as those of London, and at the time of its achme there were few cities in the world which could vie with it in commerce, riches, and vicious habits. Thus it remained till 1692, when a terrible earthquake caused it to be overwhelmed by the water. It was again rebuilt, but, after standing 10 years, was burnt to ashes. Notwithstanding this second catastrophe, the advantageous situation of the port was such as to induce its rebuilding for the third time: but, in 1722, a hurricane, the strongest that ever was known, reduced it to a heap of ruins; when, being as it were sensible that the wrath of heaven had marked out this devoted city to destruction, an act was passed by the assembly, decreeing the removal of the custom-house and other public buildings; forbidding any fair to be carried on here in future. The bay of Kingston was then the great rendezvous of merchants; for it is very deep, and affords accommodation for careening, and, accordingly, the vessels lie in it in the time of peace; though, in the time of war with Spain, at the Point of Negrillo, to the *n.* of the island. At the extremity of the long strip of land is situate Fort Carlos, with 126 cannon, which defend the entrance of the bay. Puerto Real is at present reduced to only three streets, which may contain 200 houses. It is 10 miles from the city of Spanish Town, [in lat. 18° *n.* long. 76° 45′ *w.*]

[PORT-ROYAL, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, is separated from the main land on the *w.* by Broad River. It consists of about 1000 acres of excellent land; and on it stands the town of Beaufort. It has an excellent harbour, sufficient to contain the largest fleet in the world. It is 24 miles *n. e.* ¼ *e.* of Tybee Light-house, at the mouth of Savannah River. Lat. 32° 30′ *n.* Long. 80° 50′ *w.* At Port Royal Entrance it is higher water at full and change a quarter past eight o'clock.]

[PORT-ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.]

[PORT-ROYAL, a post-town of Virginia, seated on the *s.* bank of Rappahannock River, in Caroline County. It is laid out on a regular plan, and contains about 200 houses, which make a handsome appearance, being built of brick. Here are three churches, viz. for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists. It is 16 miles *s. e.* of Fredericksburg, and 47 above Urbanna. Lat. 38° 13′ *n.* Long. 77° 17′ *w.*]

[PORT-ROYAL, a town and harbour in the island of Martinico, in the W. Indies; which, with St. Peter's, are the chief places of the island. Lat. 14° 35′ *n.* Long. 61° 8′ *w.*]

[PORT-ROYAL, in the Island of Otaheite. See MATAVIA.]

[PORT-ROYAL, an island and harbour in the *s. w.* part of the Gulf of Mexico, at the bottom of the Bay of Campeachy. The harbour is 18 leagues *s. w.* by *s.* of Champetan; and the island three miles long and one broad, lies *w.* of the harbour.]

PORT-ROYAL, a river in S. Carolina, 15 miles of the Mayo, having 17 feet of water at its en-

trance at the bar at ebb tide. It forms a large, convenient, and secure bay for ships, and runs through a territory which is fertile and delightful, and the best in the province. At its mouth is a small island of its name.

[PORT ST. JOHN, a small town in the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain, at the mouth of a river on the N. Pacific Ocean. The harbour is safe and capacious, 85 miles to the *s. e.* of the City of Leon. Lat. 11° 25′ *n.* Long. 85° 45′ *w.*]

[PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis of New Hampshire, and the largest town in the State, and its only sea-port, is situate about two miles from the sea, on the *s.* side of Piscataqua River. It is the shire town of Rockingham County, and its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. It is defended against storms by the adjacent land, in such a manner, as that ships may securely ride there in any season of the year; nor is it ever frozen, by reason of the strength of the current, and narrowness of the channel. Besides, the harbour is so well fortified by nature, that very little art will be necessary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the sea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A light-house, with a single light, stands on Newcastle Island, at the entrance of the harbour, in lat. 43 3′ *n.* and long. 70° 41 *w.* Ships of war have been built here; among others, the America, of 74 guns, launched November, 1782, and presented to the King of France, by the Congress of the United States. Portsmouth contains about 640 dwelling houses, and nearly as many other buildings, besides those for public use, which are three Congregational churches, one Episcopal church, one for Universalists, a State-house, a market-house, four school-houses, a workhouse, and a bank. The exports for one year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 153,865 dollars. A settlement was begun here in 1623, by Captain Mason and other merchants, among whom Sir F. Gorges had a share. They designed to carry on the fishery, to make salt, trade with the natives, and prepare lumber. As agriculture was only a secondary object, the settlement failed. The town was incorporated in 1633. It is eight miles *s. w.* of York, in the district of Maine, 18 *n.* of Newbury Port, 47 *n. n. e.* of Boston, and 275 *n. e.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[PORTSMOUTH, a township of good land on the *n.* end of Rhode Island, Newport County, containing 1560 inhabitants, including seventeen slaves; on the road from Newport to Bristol.]

[PORTSMOUTH, a small sea-port town of N. Carolina, in Carteret County, on the N. end of Core Bank, near Ocrecock Inlet. Its chief inhabitants are fishermen and pilots.]

[PORTSMOUTH, a pleasant, flourishing, and regularly built town in Norfolk County, Virginia; situate on the *w.* side of Elizabeth River, opposite to and a mile distant from Norfolk; both which constitute but one port of entry. It contains about 300 houses, and 1702 inhabitants, including 616 slaves. It is 67 miles *e.* by *s.* of Petersburg. See NORFOLK.

[PORTSMOUTH, a town on the *n. w.* side of the Island of Dominica, in the W. Indies; situate on Prince Rupert's Bay, between the salt-works and the coast.]

[PORT TOBACCO, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Charles County, situate a little above the confluence of two small streams which form the creek of its name, which empties through the *n.* bank of the Patowmac, at Thomas's Point, about four miles below the town. It contains about 80 houses, and a large Episcopal church, not in good repair, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 37 miles *s. w.* of Annapolis, nine from Allen's Fresh, and 49 *s. s. w.* of Baltimore.]

PORTUGAL, Point of, in the Island of Tortuga, opposite St. Domingo. [See TORTUE.]

PORTUGALETE, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, on the coast.

PORTUGUESA, an abundant river of the province and government of Venzuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *páramo* of La Rosa, to the *n.* of the city of Truxillo, runs in the form of an S, and, collecting the waters of many others, enters with a large stream into the Apure.

[PORTUGUESE AMERICA, or BRAZIL, lies between lat. 4° *n.* 33° *s.* and between long. 35° and 73° *w.* On the coast are three small islands, where ships touch for provisions on their voyage to the S. Seas, viz. Fernando, St. Barbaro, and St. Catherines. See BRAZIL. Since the discovery of the mines of Brazil, that is, within the last 70 or 80 years, Portugal has drawn from Brazil 2400 million of livres, or 100 millions of pounds sterling. Besides these large sums of money, she receives from Brazil large quantities of cocoa, sugar, rice, train-oil, whale-bone, coffee, and medicinal drugs.]

POSSESSION Bay, on the *n.* coast of the Straits of Magellan: thus called as having been one of those places on which Pedro Sarmiento

took possession of that territory. It is just within the entrance of the strait. In one of the capes forming it, the said Pedro Sarmiento built a fortress, called Nombre de Jesus, the ruins of which are still remaining: it was on the coast of this bay the Commander Biron saw, in 1765, the pretended Patagonian Giants, of which he speaks in his voyage.

Possession Bay, a port of the S. Sea, in the province and government of Nicaragua and kingdom of Guatemala, on the shore of which is situate the town of Realejo.

POSIGUEICA, a large, rich, and populous city in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, of the province and government of Santa Marta and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It belonged to the nation of the Taironas Indians, and was plundered and burnt in 1530 by Garcia de Lerma. It is at present reduced to a miserable small settlement, bearing the name of San Pedro.

POSSO, Bay of, on the *w.* coast of the island St. Domingo, of the part possessed by the French, between the Port of Principe and the Cayo Icarnier.

Posso, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Pautepéc.

POSTA, a small settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, situate on the coast, on the shore of the river Moroa.

POTAN, a small settlement of Indians of the province of Ostimuric in Nueva España, on the shore of the river Hiaqui, near its entrance into the sea, in the Gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés.

POTAQUISIMO, a river of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru. It rises between the town of San Xavier and that of Mato Groso, of the territory of the Portuguese, which bears this name. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Zumunaca.

[POTATOE, a bay so named, on the *s.* coast of the island of St. Christopher's Island, in the W. Indies.]

POTEL, a river of the island of Guadaloupe, which rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the sea between the Bay of La Barque, and the river of Vieux Habitans.

POTETINGA, Point of, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande in Brazil. It is between the Point of Martinas and the Bay of Smiends.

POTICHE, a great river of the Island of Martinique, one of the Antilles. It rises at the foot of the mountain Pelada, runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the sea near the settlement of Mocouba.

POTINCHAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Acantepéc and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, and contains 90 families of Indians, who employ themselves in cultivating and selling cotton.

POTO, a large settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru. It is celebrated for the rich gold-mines which are worked in its territory, the most famous being that of the name of Ananea, two leagues distant from the settlement. In this settlement reside the royal officers, who receive the royal shares, which are a fifth of the metal extracted from the mines.

POTOSI, a province and government of the kingdom of Peru, in the archbishopric of Charcas. It was formerly a *corregimiento*, and its jurisdiction was bounded by the curacy of Salinas with the province of Paria, which is to the *n. e.* the whole of the rest of its district being surrounded by the province of Porco. It is a mountainous country, full of ravines and chasms, of a very cold temperature, and consequently barren in vegetable productions. It is 10 leagues long, from *e.* to *w.* and seven wide. In its territory they breed much sheep-cattle, native sheep, and some *vieuñas*. It has many mines of crystalline salt; and it is irrigated by the river Pilcomayo, into which run many tributary streams. The inhabitants amount to 25,000, and the capital is of the same name.

[This province joined the new government of Buenos Ayres in 1810. See La Plata.]

Potosi, this town was founded in 1545, on the skirts of the mountain which is also thus called, and near a ravine, through which passes a stream which irrigates the town. Its population was formed by the people who had collected for the working of the mine: [and it amounted in 1802 to 30,000 souls.] It has a mint, which was established in 1562; six convents of religious orders, namely, of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, San Augustin, La Merced, and San Juan de Dios and Bethlehemites, which are hospitals; two monasteries of religious women, the one of Augustines, the other of Carmelites, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, and a house of recluse women. In the town and its district were 19 curacies, the which were reduced, in 1759, to seven, with the names of La Matriz, which is of Spaniards, and for the Indians those

of San Pablo and San Sebastian, San Juan and San Martin, La Concepcion and San Christóval, San Pedro and San Francisco, Santiago and Copacavana, San Benéto and Santa Barbara, San Bernardo and San Lorenzo, and San Roque. In its vicinity are some hot medicinal baths, much famed, and called of Don Diego. Forty-five miles *w. s. w.* of Chuquisaca, in lat. 19° 47′ *s.* and long. 67° 22′ *w.*

Potosi, the mountain of which we have spoken in the former article, and on the skirts of which the city stands, is celebrated throughout the world for the immense riches which have been extracted from its inexhaustible silver-mines, which were discovered by chance in 1645 by an Indian called Huallpa; who following a *vicuña*, or native sheep, over the rough and craggy parts of the mountains, caught hold of a small tree to support himself whilst in the act of falling; and tearing the same up by the roots, found sticking amongst the earth some small pieces of silver. The first person who examined this mine was Tomas Villaroel, in the same year. The mountain is three miles in circumference, and 6000 Castillian yards high above the level of the sea, as it was measured by Don Luis Godin, of the Academy of the Sciences of Paris. It is of a sharp conical figure, and resemble a great pavilion. In the interior it is nearly hollow from the excavations which have been made for so many years, and on the exterior it appears like an ant-hill, from the multitude of mouths by which it is entered. The richest mines are called La Descubridora, Del Estaño, La Rica, and La Mendieta; all of which are in the *n.* part, and have their direction to the *s.* At the beginning the metal was prepared by fusion, but lately by quicksilver, on account of their not being able to pay the miners, the allay of the silver having decreased, and through the want of hands for the working of the mines, owing to the plague which was experienced in 1720, when an infinite number of the Mitayos Indians died; these being of those which every province were obliged to send to work for a limited time, agreeably with the plan established by the viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo. By this misfortune the working of the mines greatly fell off, until the year 1737, when they were again worked with some degree of vigour and enterprise, owing to the king's having lowered the rate of duty from a fifth to a tenth. According to the most accurate calculation, it should appear, that from the aforesaid year of 1545, when the mine was first discovered, till 1761, no less than 929 millions of dollars were registered, which had paid the duty, and if we should reckon what has been extracted in the contraband way, we may easily judge how much more considerable would be this sum. At present it renders only from four to six marks of silver in each *caxon* or compartment, all of which is carried down to be worked in skins peculiar to the country.

[Potosi, San Luis de, an intendancy of the kingdom of Nueva España, which (observes Humboldt) comprehends the whole of the *n. e.* part of the kingdom of New Spain. As it borders either on desert countries, or countries inhabited by wandering and independent Indians, we may say that its *n.* limits are hardly determined. The mountainous tract called the Bolson de Mapimi includes more than 300 square leagues, from which the Apachis sally out to attack the colonists of Cohahuila and New Biscay. Indented into these two provinces, and bounded on the *n.* by the Great Rio del Norte, the Bolson de Mapimi is sometimes considered as a country not conquered by the Spaniards, and sometimes as composing a part of the intendancy of Durango. The above traveller traced the limits of Cohahuila and Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Puerco, and towards the sources of the Rio de San Saba, as he found them indicated in the special maps preserved in the archives of the viceroyalty, and drawn up by engineers in the Spanish service. But how was it possible to determine territorial limits in immense savannas, where the farms are from 15 to 20 leagues distant from one another, and where almost no trace of cultivation is any where to be found?

The intendancy of San Luis Potosi comprehends parts of a very heterogeneous nature, the different denominations of which have given great room for geographical errors. It is composed of provinces, of which some belong to the Provincias internas, and others to the kingdom of New Spain Proper. Of the former there are two immediately depending on the commandant of the Provincias internas; the two others are considered as Provincias internas del Vireynato. These compl cated and unnatural divisions are explained in the following table:

The intendant of San Luis Potosi governs:

A. In Mexico Proper:

The Province of San Luis, which extends from the Rio de Panuco to the Rio de Santander, and which comprehends the important]

[mines of Charcas, Potosi, Ramos, and Catorce.

B. In the Provincias internas del Vireynato:
   1. The new kingdom of Leon.
   2. The colony of New Santander.

C. In the Provincias internas de la Commandancia-general Oriental.
   1. The province of Cohahuila.
   2. The province of Texas.

It follows from the latest changes which have taken place in the organization of the *commandancia-general* of Chihuahua, that the intendancy of San Luis now includes, besides the province of Potosi, all that tract which goes under the denomination of Provincias internas Orientales. A single intendant is consequently at the head of an administration which includes a greater surface than all European Spain. But this immense country, gifted by nature with the most precious productions, and situated under a serene sky in the temperate zone, towards the borders of the tropic, is, for the greatest part, a wild desert, still more thinly peopled than the governments of Asiatic Russia. Its position on the eastern limits of New Spain, the proximity of the United States, the frequency of communication with the colonists of Louisiana, and a great number of circumstances which we shall not endeavour here to develope, will probably soon favour the progress of civilization and prosperity in these vast and fertile regions.

The intendancy of San Luis comprehends more than 230 leagues of coast, an extent equal to that from Genoa to Reggio in Calabria. But all this coast is without commerce and without activity, with the exception of a few small vessels, which come from the W. Indies to lay in provisions, either at the Bar of Tampico, near Panuco, or at the anchorage of New Santander. That part which extends from the mouth of the Great Rio del Norte to the Rio Sabina is almost still unknown, and has never been examined by navigators. It would be of great importance, however, to discover a good port in this northern extremity of the Gulf of Mexico. Unfortunately, the *e.* coast of New Spain offers every where the same obstacles, a want of depth for vessels drawing more than 38 decimeters, or 12 feet $5\frac{6}{10}$ inches of water, bars at the mouths of the rivers, necks of land, and long islots, of which the direction is parallel to that of the continent, and which prevent all access to the interior basin. The shore of the provinces of Santander and Texas, from lat. 21° to 29°, is singularly festooned, and presents a succession of inferior basins, from four to five leagues in breadth, and 40 to 50 in length. They go by the name of *lagunas*, or salt-water lakes. Some of them (the Laguna de Tamiagua, for example) are completely shut in. Others, as the Laguna Madre, and the Laguna de San Bernardo, communicate by several channels with the ocean. The latter are of great advantage for a coasting trade, as coasting vessels are there secure from the great swells of the ocean. It would be interesting for geology, to examine on the spot if these *lagunas* have been formed by currents penetrating far into the country by irruptions, or if these long and narrow islots, ranged parallel to the coast, are bars which have gradually risen above the mean level of the waters.

Of the whole intendancy of San Luis Potosi, only that part which adjoins the province of Zacatecas, in which are the rich mines of Charcas, Guadalcazar, and Catorce, is a cold and mountainous country. The bishopric of Monterey, which bears the pompous title of New Kingdom of Leon, Cohahuila, Santander, and Texas, are very low regions; and there is very little undulation of surface in them. This soil is covered with secondary and alluvial formations. They possess an unequal climate, extremely hot in summer, and equally cold in winter, when the north winds drive before them columns of cold air from Canada towards the torrid zone.

Since the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the bounds between the province of Texas and the county of Natchitoches (a county which is an integral part of the confederation of American republics), have become the subject of a political discussion, equally tedious and unprofitable. Several members of the Congress of Washington were of opinion, that the territory of Louisiana might be extended to the left bank of the Rio bravo del Norte. According to them, " all the country called by the Mexicans the province of Texas anciently belonged to Louisiana. Now the United States ought to possess this last province in the whole extent of rights in which it was possessed by France before its cession to Spain; and neither the new denominations introduced by the viceroys of Mexico, nor the progress of population from Texas towards the *e.* can derogate from the lawful titles of the Congress." During these debates, the American government did not fail frequently to adduce the establishment that M. de Lasale, a Frenchman, formed about the year 1685 near the Bay of St. Bernard, without having]

[appeared to encroach on the rights of the crown of Spain.

But on examining carefully the general map of Mexico and the adjacent countries on the *e.* we shall see that there is still a great way from the Bay of St. Bernard to the mouth of the Rio del Norte. Hence the Mexicans very justly allege in their favour, that the Spanish population of Texas is of a very old date, and that it was brought, in the very early periods of the conquest, by Linares, Revilla, and Camargo, from the interior of New Spain; and that M. de Lasale, on disembarking to the *w.* of the Mississippi, found Spaniards at that time among the savages whom he endeavoured to combat. At present, the intendant of San Luis Potosi considers the Rio Mermentas, or Mexicana, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico to the *e.* of the Rio de Sabina, as the *e.* limit of the province of Texas, and consequently of his whole intendancy.

It may be useful to observe here, that this dispute as to the true boundaries of New Spain can only become of importance when the country, brought into cultivation by the colonists of Louisiana, shall come in contact with the territory inhabited by Mexican colonists; when a village of the province of Texas shall be constructed near a village of the county of the Opeloussas. Fort Clayborne, situated near the old Spanish mission of the Adayes (Adaes or Adaisses) on the Red River, is the settlement of Louisiana which approaches nearest to the military posts *(presidios)* of the province of Texas; and yet there are nearly 68 leagues from the *presidio* of Nacogdoch to Fort Clayborne. Vast *steppes*, covered with *gramina*, serve for common boundaries between the American confederation and the Mexican territory. All the country to the *w.* of the Mississippi, from the Ox River to the Rio Colorado of Texas, is uninhabited. These *steppes*, partly marshy, present obstacles very easily overcome. We may consider them as an arm of the sea which separates adjoining coasts, but which the industry of new colonists will soon penetrate. In the United States the population of the Atlantic provinces flowed first towards the Ohio and the Tenessee, and then towards Louisiana. A part of this fluctuating population will soon move farther to the westward. The very name of Mexican territory will suggest the idea of proximity of mines; and on the banks of the Rio Mermentas the American colonist will already in imagination possess a soil abounding in metallic wealth. This error, diffused among the lower people, will give rise to new emigrations; and they will only learn very late that the famous mines of Catorce, which are the nearest to Louisiana, are still more than 300 leagues distant from it.

The road from New Orleans to the capital of New Spain which has been opened by the inhabitants of Louisiana, coming to purchase horses in the Provincias internas, is more than 540 leagues in length, and is consequently equal to the distance from Madrid to Warsaw. This road is said to be very difficult from the want of water and habitations; but it presents by no means the same natural difficulties as must be overcome in the tracks along the ridge of the *cordilleras* from Santa Fé in New Grenada to Quito, or from Quito to Cusco. It was by this road of Texas that an intrepid traveller, M. Pagès, captain in the French navy, went in 1767 from Louisiana to Acapulco. The details which he furnishes relative to the intendancy of San Luis Potosi, and the road from Queretaro to Acapulco, which Humboldt travelled thirty years afterwards, display great precision of mind and love of truth; but, unfortunately, Mr. Pagès is so incorrect in the orthography of Mexican and Spanish names that we can with difficulty find out from his descriptions the places through which he passed. The road from Louisiana to Mexico presents very few obstacles until the Rio del Norte, and we only begin from the Saltillo to ascend towards the table land of Anahuac. The declivity of the *cordillera* is by no means rapid there; and we can have no doubt, considering the progress of civilization in the new continent, that land communication will be become gradually very frequent between the United States and New Spain. Public coaches will one day roll on from Philadelphia and Washington to Mexico and Acapulco.

The three counties of the state of Louisiana, or New Orleans, which approach nearest to the desert country, considered as the *e.* limit of the province of Texas, are, reckoning from *s.* to *n.* the counties of the Attacappas, of the Opeloussas, and of the Natchitoches. The latest settlements of Louisiana are on a meridian which is 25 leagues *e.* from the mouth of the Rio Mermentas. The most *n.* town is Fort Clayborne of Nachitoches, seven leagues *e.* from the old situation of the mission of the Adayes. To the *n. e.* of Clayborne is the Spanish Lake, in the midst of which there is a great rock covered with stalactites. Following this lake to the *s. s. e.* we meet in the extremities of this fine country, brought into cultivation by colonists of French origin, first, with the small village of St. Landry,]

[three leagues to the *n.* of the sources of the Rio Mermentas; then the plantation of S. Martin; and, lastly, New Iberia, on the river Teche, near the canal of Bontet, which leads to the Lake of Tase. As there is no Mexican settlement beyond the *e.* bank of the Rio Sabina, it follows that the uninhabited country which separates the villages of Louisiana from the missions of Texas, amounts to more than 1500 square leagues. The most *s.* part of these savannas, between the Bay of Carcusin and the Bay of La Sabina, presents nothing but impassable marshes. The road from Louisiana to Mexico goes therefore further to the *n.* and follows the parallel of the 32d degree. From Natchez travellers strike to the *n.* of the Lake Cataouillou, by Fort Clayborne of Natchitoches; and from thence they pass by the old situation of the Aadayes to Chichi, and the fountain of Father Gama. An able engineer, M. Lafond, whose map throws much light on these countries, observes, that eight leagues *n.* from the post of Chichi there are hills abounding in coal, from which a subterraneous noise is heard at a distance like the discharge of artillery. Does this curious phenomenon announce a disengagement of hydrogen produced by a bed of coal in a state of inflammation? From the Adayes the road of Mexico goes by San Antonio de Bejar, Loredo (on the banks of the Rio Grande del Norte), Saltillo, Charcas, San Luis Potosi, and Queretaro, to the capital of New Spain. Two months and a half are required to travel over this vast extent of country, in which, from the left bank of the Rio Grande del Norte to Natchitoches, we continually sleep *sub dio*.

The most remarkable places of the intendancy of San Luis are: the town of this name, Nuevo Santander, Charcas, Catorce, Monterey, Linares, Monclova, San Antonio de Bejar.

The population of this intendancy, in 1803, amounted to 334,900 souls; the extent of surface in square leagues was 27,821; the number of inhabitants to the square league being 12.]

Potosi, San Luis de, a city and capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España; situate in a level territory.

It is of a mild temperature and of modern structure. The streets are wide, proportioned, and straight. It has six magnificent temples; which are, the parish church, the convents of San Francisco, San Augustin, La Merced, San Juan de Dios, the college which belonged to the Jesuits, and an hospital of the bare-footed Carmelites, a late foundation. Its population consists of 16,000 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians. Its commerce is of the gold and silver extracted from the mountain of San Pedro de Potosi, which is five leagues distant from the city. Hither were brought the metals to be worked; although this business has greatly fallen off from the bad allay of the silver, and from the want of means in the miners to meet the expenses of the labour. Indeed, although the mines are very numerous, and none of them filled with water, there is no one will venture to risk his fortune in the undertaking; and save certain portions of gold and silver extracted from the mine of San Antonio, the inhabitants content themselves with the trade of small necessary articles, and by the slaughter of goats, deriving great emolument from the tallow and the skins which they tan in the yards of the wards of the city; from all of which may be determined the reason of the great decay of the former resources and opulence of this city.

[San Luis Potosi is, at present, the residence of the intendant. Its habitual population is 12,000.]

It is 177 miles *n.* by *w.* of Mexico, in lat. 22° *n.* long. 100° 41′ *w.* The settlements which it comprehends in its jurisdiction are the following:

Tequisquiapan,	Sta. Catarina Martin de Rio Verde,
San Miguel,	La Presentacion,
Ntra. Señra de Guadalupe,	Las Lagunillas,
San Sebastian,	San Juan Tetla,
San Christoval del Montecillo,	Nombre de Jesus,
Tlacaxlilla,	Sta. Isabel del Armadillo,
Santiago,	San Nicolas,
San Miguel Mexquitic,	Santa Maria del Rio,
San Pedro de Potosi,	San Francisco de Los Pozos.

Potosi Nuevo, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru, close to the settlement of Yauli. It has in it some rich silver mines, which, at the beginning, were worked to great profit, but which are at the present nearly destroyed.

Potosi, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, which is a *real* of silver mines, in the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of its name, of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It contains 110 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, em-

ployed in the traffic of the metals, and is five leagues *e.* of its capital.

Potosi, another, in the province and government of Pasto, in the kingdom of Quito.

POTOTACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Paicollo.

POTOWMACK, a large river of the province and colony of Virginia, in N. America.

POTRE, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which runs *e.* and enters the Paroná between those of Conchas and Ana Maria.

POTRERO Seco, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Mamas.

Potrero, a valley of this province and kingdom, very fertile and handsome; between the river Castaño and the volcano of Copiapó.

Potrero, a river of the same province and kingdom; which rises in the middle of the narrowest part of the isthmus of Panamá, and afterwards enters the Bayano.

POTRO, a river of the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; near the river Cahuapanas. It runs *n. e.* and empties itself into the Marañon by the *s.* part, after running 21 leagues, in lat. 4° 44′ *s.*

[POTTERS, a township of Pennsylvania, situated on Susquehanna river. See Northumberland County.]

[POTTERSTOWN, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, is about five miles *e.* of Lebanon, and about 22 *n. w.* of New Brunswick.]

[POTTSGROVE, a post-town of Pennsylvania, situated on the *n.* bank of Schuylkill River, 15 miles *s. e.* of Reading, and 30 *n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-town of New York, and capital of Dutchess County, delightfully situated a mile from the *e.* bank of Hudson's River, and contains a number of neat dwellings, a court-house, a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and an academy. Here is also a printing-office. It is about 28 miles *n. w.* of Danbury, in Connecticut, 64 *n.* of New York City, 61 *s.* of Albany, and 123 *n. e.* by *n.* of Philadelphia. The township is bounded *s.* by Wappinger's Kill, or Creek, and *w.* by Hudson's River. It contains 2,529 inhabitants, including 429 electors, and 199 slaves.]

POULE Cape, a point or extremity of the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, one of those which form the bay of Trespassés.

[POULTNEY, a small river of Vermont, which falls into E. Bay, together with Castleton River, near Colonel Lyon's iron-works.]

[Poultney, a considerable and flourishing township of Rutland County, bounded *w.* by Hampton in New York, which adjoins Skeensburgh on the *w.* It contains 1121 inhabitants.]

POUMARON, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part called Dutch Guayana. It rises in the *serrania* of Imataca, runs *n. e.* and enters the sea 107 miles from the mouth Grande or De Hanos Navios of the Orinoco. It is the boundary of Dutch Guayana; is at its mouth half a league wide, and the territory of its shores is low and covered with trees. Its mouth may be entered by large vessels as it is 12, 15, and 18 fathoms deep, increasing gradually to 40 to the distance of five leagues. The *e.* point which it forms is the Cape of Nassau, and at six leagues from hence the Dutch built upon its shore a fort with the name of Nueva Zelanda; and a little higher up is the settlement of New Middleburg, surrounded with plantations and cultivated lands. The mouth of this river is in lat. 7° 34′ *n.* long. 58° 47′ *w.*

[POUNDRIDGE, a township in W. Chester County, New York, bounded *s.* by the State of Connecticut, *e.* and *n.* by Salem, and *w.* by Bedford and Mahanus River. It contains 1062 free inhabitants, of whom 141 are electors.]

POUTEOWATAMIS, a nation of Indians of Canada in N. America, who inhabited the islands in the Lake Huron. The father Claudius Allouz, a Frenchman and a Jesuit, began to reduce them to the Catholic religion, and succeeded in bringing into the fold 300 souls, as they are of a docile nature, and even then venerated a Supreme Being, the author of all created. At present there are two settlements of these Indians: the one is between the lakes Erie and Michigan, on the shore of the river San Joseph, and having built upon it a fort for the French establishment of the commerce of skins with the Indians; and the other by the strait which communicates the lakes Huron and Erie.

[POWELL'S Creek, in the State of Tennessee, rises in Powell's Mountain, runs *s. w.* and enters Clinch River, through its *n.* bank; 49 miles *n. e.* of Knoxville. It is said to be navigable in boats 80 miles. From its source to where it enters the Clinches River is not more than 32 miles in direct distance.]

[POWHATAN, the ancient name of James River in Virginia.]

[POWHATON, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by James River, which separates it from Goochland, and *s.* by Amelia County. It has its name in honour of the famous Indian king of its name, the father of Pocahontas. It contains 6822 inhabitants, including 4325 slaves. The court-house in the above county is 17 miles from Cartersville, 20 from Cumberland court-house.]

[POWLE'S Hook, to the *w.* of New York, on the Jersey shore. It is a small peninsula, intersected with creeks and salt meadows, but of late has been considerably improved by a company, who have established themselves for the purpose of building a city, which is to become the capital of the State of New Jersey, and intended to rival New York. A few straggling buildings are all that yet appear. It was on this shore that General Hamilton and Colonel Burr evaded the laws of New York, and fought the duel which proved fatal to the former gentleman.]

[POWNAL, a flourishing township in the *s. w.* corner of Vermont, Bennington County, *s.* of the town of Bennington. It contains 1746 inhabitants. Mount Belcher, a portion of which is within the town of Pownal, stands partly in three of the states, viz. New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Mount Anthony, also, one of the most remarkable mountains in Vermont, lies between this and Bennington.]

[POWNALBOROUGH, the shire-town of Lincoln County, district of Maine, is situated on the *e.* of Kennebeck River, and is a place of increasing importance, and contains a Congregational church, and several handsome dwelling-houses. The flourishing port and post-town of Wiscasset is within the township of Pownalborough. This town was incorporated in 1760, and contains in all 2055 inhabitants. It is 13 miles *n.* of Bath, 36 *n. e.* of Portland.]

[POWOW, a small river of Essex County, Massachusetts, which rises in Kingston in New Hampshire. In its course, which is *s. e.*, it passes over several falls, on which are mills of various kinds, and empties into Merrimack River, seven miles from the sea, between the towns of Salisbury and Amesbury, connected by a convenient bridge, with a draw, across the river. It is navigable a mile from its mouth, and many vessels are built on its banks. See ALMSBURY and SALISBURY.]

[POYAIS, a town of N. America, situate on the *w.* side of Black River, in the province of Honduras, about 110 miles *w. n. w.* of Secklong, and 55 *s.* of Cape Cameron, which forms the *n.* point of the entrance of the river in the Sea of Honduras.]

POYAS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, in the *s.* part. Some of these tribes extend as far as the lands and mountains of the Straits of Magellan. The venerable father, Nicolas Mascardi, of the Jesuits, was the first who attempted to reduce these infidels in 1670.

POYOGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; belonging to the jurisdiction of the city of Salta, and annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiquiana.

POZIGUAI, a small province, comprehended now in that of Santa Marta, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is very fertile in maize, but scantily inhabited, owing to its climate, which is hot and sickly. It has some gold and copper mines, which are not worked.

POZO, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the abundant river Cauca, in the valley of its name, and *e.* of the city of Anserma.

POZOLTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcáldía mayor* of Zultepéc in Nueva Espana. It contains 160 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by the commerce of salt and some seeds, and making mats of palm trees, and spinning cotton. Seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

POZOS, SAN FRANCISCO DE LOS, a settlement and *real* of mines, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Potosí in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is the head settlement of the district, and contains 320 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who are engaged in buying silver from the mines of the mountain of San Pedro, and in carrying it away to found it in the places established for this purpose; although they have other estates wherein to breed cattle and raise seed. Three leagues *s.* of the capital.

POZUELOS, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, at the division of the limits of the one and the other; on the coast.

POZUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature; situate in a plain, on the shore of the river which flows down from the *real* of mines of

Zultepeque. It contains 107 families of Indians, 22 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; and is five leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

PRABARI, Câpe of, on the coast of the province and government of Guayana, and part of the same possessed by the Dutch.

PRADO, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the province and country of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Portuguese: on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, and between those of Surubia and Curupatuba.

[PRAIRIE DE ROCHER, La, or The Rock Meadows, a settlement in the N.W. Territory, on the *e.* side of the Mississippi; situate on the *e.* side of a stream which empties into the Mississippi, 12 miles to the *s.* It is 15 miles *n. w.* of Kaskaskias Village, and five *n. e.* by *e.* of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago it contained 100 white inhabitants and 80 Negroes.]

[Prairie, La, a populous little village, with narrow dirty streets, on the river St. Lawrence in Canada. Eighteen miles *n.* of St. John, and nine *s. w.* of Montreal.]

[PRASLIN Port, is on the *n.* side of Solomon's Islands, in lat. 7° 33′ *s.* long. 157° 30′ *e.* discovered and entered by M. de Surville, on Oct. 12, 1769. The islands which form this port are covered with trees, and at high water are partly overflowed. The artful natives entrapped some of Surville's men in an ambuscade, in consequence of which 30 or 40 of the savages were killed. The inhabitants of these islands are in general of the Negro kind, with black woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips.]

PRAYA, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; near the *n.* coast, and on the shore of the river Tarena.

PRECHEUR, a settlement, of the island Martinique, one of the Antilles; situate on the *w.* coast. It was a curacy of the Jesuits.

Precheur, a small isle near the coast of the island Martinique; between the former settlement and the chapel of Santa Cruz.

PREGONERO, a small settlement of the government of Maracaibo, in the jurisdiction of the city of La Grita, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Guaraque.

PRESA, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America. Twenty-two leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

[PRESCOTT, a small plantation in Lincoln County, district of Maine; which, together with Carr's plantation, has 159 inhabitants.]

PRESENTACION, Nuestra Senora de la, a settlement of the mission and conversion of the Chichimecas Indians, of the religious of San Francisco, in the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosí in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

[PRESQUE Isle, a small peninsula on the *s. e.* shore of Lake Erie, almost due *s.* of Long Point on the opposite side of the lake; 23 miles *n.* from Fort Bœuf, and 60 *n.* by *w.* of Venango, on Allegany River. The garrison about to be erected by the United States at Presque Isle, will be upon a very commanding spot, just opposite the entrance of the bay. The town commences 30 yards *w.* of the old British fort, leaving a vacancy of 600 yards for a military parade and public walk. The town, which is now building, will extend nearly three miles along the lake and one mile back. It lies in about lat. 42° 20′ *n.*]

PRESTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in Peru.

[PRESTON, a town in New London County, Connecticut; six or eight miles *e.* of Norwich, from which it is divided by Shetucket River. The township was incorporated in 1687, and contains 3435 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. Here are two Congregational churches, and a society of Separatists.]

[PRESUMSCUT, a small river of Cumberland County, district of Maine, which is fed by Sebacook Lake, and empties into Casco Bay, *e.* of Portland. See Casco Bay.]

PRETO, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, called also De la Palma. It runs many leagues, making a curve to the *w.* and then to the *s. s. w.* and enters the Tocantines, between the rivers Custodio and the San Luis.

Preto, another river, of the same kingdom, which rises in the interior of the mountains, runs *s. e.* and enters the Iruquia.

PRICKLY, one of the small islands, called, Of the Virgin; situate near the *n.* coast of the Virgen Gorda, on which it depends, in lat. 18° 20′ *n.* long. 63° 10′ *w.*

PRIETA, Sierra, a *cordillera* of mountains of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It runs *s. s. e.* as far as the *s.* coast.

PRIETO, a river of the territory of Mato-groso, in the province and country of Las Amazonas. It is that which is formed by the union of those of San Francisco and Santa Ana to enter the Paraguay.

Prieto, another river, in the province and

captainship of Porto-Seguro in Brazil. It rises in the mountains of Esmeralda in the *n.*, runs to this rhumb, and enters the river Verde.

PRIETO, a *sierra* or *cordillera* of mountains of the province and government of Sonora in N. America.

PRIMERO, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It rises in a fertile valley, runs *s. e.*, passes across the royal road between the settlements of Sincasati and Coroya y Jesus Maria; it then turns *n. e.* and loses itself near the settlement of Tororal. From this place, it is thought to have a subterraneous communication with the river Dulce.

[PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the TideWaters. It contains 8100 inhabitants, including 3986 slaves. The academy in this county has been erected into a college, by the name of "Hampden Sydney College." The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 28 miles from Cumberland court-house, and 48 from Petersburg.]

[PRINCE EDWARD'S Isles. See WASHINGTON'S Isles.]

[PRINCE FREDERICK, a parish in Georgetown district, S. Carolina; containing 8135 inhabitants, of whom 3418 are whites, and 4685 slaves. It sends four representatives and one senator to the state legislature.]

[PRINCE FREDERICK, the chief town of Calvert County, Maryland; three miles *s.* of Huntingtown, and six *n. e.* of Benedict, by the road to Mackall's Ferry.]

[PRINCE GEORGE, a parish of Georgetown district, S. Carolina; containing 11,762 inhabitants, of whom 5031 are whites, and 6651 slaves. It sends five representatives and one senator to the state legislature.]

[PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Virginia; bounded *n.* by James River, which washes it about 35 miles. The medium breadth is 16 miles. It contains 8173 inhabitants, including 4519 slaves; of this number 1200 are residents in Blandford. There are five Episcopal churches in the county, one meeting for Friends, and several Methodist meetings. The Bapists have occasional meetings, and to this sect the Negroes seem particularly attached. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with wheat, corn, flax, cotton, and tobacco. Cotton here is an annual plant; and, in summer, most of the inhabitants appear in outer garments of their own manufacture. The timber consists of oaks of various kinds, and of a good quality, sufficient to build a formidable navy, and within a convenient distance of navigation. It has all the different species known in the *e.* states, and others which do not grow there. Here is also abundance of wild grapes, flowering shrubs, sarsaparilla, snake-root, and ginseng. Apples are inferior in spirit and taste to those in the *e.* states; but peaches have a flavour unknown in those states. The almond and fig will grow here in the open air, if attended to. Immense quantities of pork and bacon are cured here, and indeed form the principal food of the inhabitants. Veal is excellent, mutton indifferent, poultry of every kind in perfection and in abundance. The winters are short and generally pleasant; and the country cannot be considered as unhealthy.]

[PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Maryland, on the *w.* shore of Chesapeak Bay; situate between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers, and is watered by numerous creeks which empty into those rivers. The *e.* corner of the territory of Columbia borders upon the *w.* part of this county. It contains 21,344 inhabitants, of whom 11,176 are slaves.]

[PRINCE OF WALES, Cape, is remarkable for being the most *w.* point of the continent of N. America, and the *e.* limit of Behring's Straits, between Asia and America; the two continents being here only about 39 miles apart. The mid channel has 28 fathoms water. Lat. 65° 46′ *n.* long. 168° 15′ *w.*]

[PRINCE OF WALES, Fort, in New N.Wales, N. America; a factory belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Company, on Churchill River. The mean heat here is 18° 7′; least heat 45°; greatest heat 85°. It lies in lat. 58° 47′ 30″ *n.* and long. 94° 7′ 30″ *w.*]

[PRINCE OF WALES Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 17½ British miles long, and 12¼ wide. Lat. 5° 22′ *n.* and long. 100° 19′ *e.* The variation of the needle in 1800 was 0° 20′ *w.*]

[PRINCE RUPERT'S Bay, on the *n. w.* coast of the island of Dominica, one of the Caribbee Islands, where there is excellent shelter from the winds. It is deep, capacious, and sandy, and is the principal bay in the island. It is of great advantage in time of a war with France, as a fleet may here intercept all their W. India trade. On this bay is situate the new town of Portsmouth, *n.* of which is a cape, called Prince Rupert's Head.]

[PRINCE WILLIAM, a county of Virginia; bounded *w.* by Faquier, and *e.* by Patowmac River, which divides it from Maryland. It contains 11,615 inhabitants, of whom 4704 are slaves.]

[PRINCE WILLIAM, a parish in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.]

[PRINCE WILLIAM'S Sound, situate on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies *e.* of the mouth of Cook's River. At its mouth are three islands, Montague, Rose, and Kay. It was judged by Captain Cook to occupy $1\frac{1}{2}°$ of lat. and 2° of long. exclusive of its arms and branches, which were not explored. See Index to new matter respecting MEXICO, Chap. II.]

[PRINCE'S Bay, on the *s.* side of Staten Island, in New York State.]

[PRINCESS ANN, a maritime county of Virginia; bounded *e.* by the Atlantic Ocean, and *w.* by Norfolk County. It contains 7793 inhabitants, of whom 3202 are slaves.]

[PRINCESS ANN, a post-town of Maryland, on the *e.* shore of Chesapeak Bay in Somerset County, on the *e.* side of Monokin River, nine miles *s. e.* of Baltimore. It contains about 200 inhabitants.]

[PRINCETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester County, 15 miles *n.* by *w.* of Worcester, and 44 *w.* by *n.* of Boston. The township contains 19,000 acres of elevated hilly, but strong and rich, land, adapted to grass and grain. Excellent beef, butter, and cheese, are its principal productions. The mansion-house and farm of his honour Lieutenant-governor Gill, one of the most elegant situations and finest farms in the commonwealth, is in this town, and adds much to its ornament and wealth. A handsome Congregational church has lately been erected on a high hill, and commands a most extensive and rich prospect of the surrounding country. Wachusett Mountain, the most noted in the state, is in the *n.* part of the township. Here, as in many other towns, is a valuable social library. Princeton was incorporated in 1759, and contains 1016 inhabitants.]

[PRINCETON, a post-town of New Jersey; situate partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset counties. Nassau Hall College, an institution which has produced a great number of eminent scholars, is very pleasantly situate in the compact part of this town. Here are about 80 dwelling-houses, and a brick Presbyterian church.

The college edifice is a handsome stone building, of 180 feet by 54, four stories high, and stands on an elevated and healthful spot, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. The establishment, in 1796, consisted of a president, who is also professor of moral philosophy, theology, natural and revealed; history, and eloquence; a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy; a professor of chymistry, which subject is treated in reference to agriculture and manufactures, as well as medicine: besides these, two tutors have the instruction of the two lowest classes. The choice of the classical books, and the arrangement of the several branches of education, of the lectures, and of other literary exercises, are such, as to give the students the best opportunity for improvement, in the whole encyclopedia of science. The number of students is from 70 to 90, besides the grammar school. The annual income of the college at present, by the fees of the students, and otherwise, is about £1000 currency a year. It has, besides, funds in possession, through the extraordinary liberality of Mr. James Leslie of New York, and Mrs. Esther Richards of Rahway, to the amount of 10,000 dollars, for the education of poor and pious youth for the ministry of the gospel; and the reversion of an estate in Philadelphia for the same purpose, of between £200 and £300 per annum, a legacy of the late Mr. Hugh Hodge, a man of eminent piety, which is to come to the college at the death of a very worthy and aged widow.

The college library was almost wholly destroyed during the late war; but out of the remains of that, and by the liberal donations of several gentlemen, chiefly in Scotland, it has collected one of about 2300 volumes. There are besides this, in the college, two libraries belonging to the two literary societies, into which the students have arranged themselves, of about 1000 volumes; and the library of the president, consisting of 1000 volumes more, is always open to the students. Before the war this college was furnished with a philosophical apparatus, worth £500, which (except the elegant orrery constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse) was almost entirely destroyed by the British army in the late war.

Princeton is nine miles *n. e.* of Trenton, 15 *s. w.* of Brunswick, 41 *s. w.* of New York, and 32 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 21′ 12″ *n.* Long. 74° 41′ 45″ *w.*]

[PRINCETON, a small post-town of N. Carolina, three miles from Murfreeborough, and 26 from Halifax.]

PRINCIPE, SANTA MARIA DEL PUERTO DEL, a town of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, and with a good port; in an extensive plain where they breed much cattle. Twenty-five leagues *n. e.* of Santiago de Cuba, and as many from Bayamo.

PRINCIPE, another town, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate at the foot of the mountain Frio, near the river San Francisco.

PRINCIPE, a cape or point of land on the coast, which lies between the river Plata and the Straits of Magellan, in lat. 47° *s.*; between capes Blanco and S. Jorge.

PRINCIPE, PUERTO DEL, another town, in the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French; situate at the *w.* head, on the shore of a river.

[PRO. See POINT LE PRO.]

PROBAVIE, or RIVER DU CUIVRE, a river of Canada in N. America. It runs *n.* and enters the lake Superior, between the rivers Neovisacovat and Atokas.

PROFOND, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *s.* then turns *e.* and enters the Saxapahaw.

PROFOND, another, a small river in this province, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Pedi.

PROPHET, a river in Canada. It rises from the lake of Los Sioux, runs *s. w.* and enters the lake De Bois.

[PROSPECT. Franckfort, in the district of Main, is now so called. It adjoins Buckston on Penobscot River, and is 16 miles below Orrington.]

[PROSPECT Harbour, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, has Cape Sambro and Island *e.* and is two leagues *n. e.* of St. Margaret's Bay.]

[PROTECTWORTH, a township in the *n.* part of Cheshire County, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 210 inhabitants.]

PROVIDENCE, an island of the N. Sea, one of the Lucayas or Bahamas, and the second after that of Lucayoneca, to the *s.* of which it lies. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage, in 1494; is 25 miles long, and nine wide, and is the residence of the governor of these islands, his abode being in the city of Nassau. The Indians called it Abacoa; but Mr. Saile, who was twice thrown upon it by stress of weather, changed its name to Providence. It is in the midst of some hundred others, the greater part of which are nothing more than shoals or rocks rising above the surface of the water.

This island was at first an asylum for the pirates, who for a long time infested the navigation of those seas; the which obliged the court of England to appoint a governor and establish a company of commerce for this island, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Its principal branch of trade consists in oranges, with which it abounds, and in victuals and provisions for ships, which are frequently wrecked upon its coast, and which, sailing for the continent of America, are forced to touch here for fresh supplies. The provisions are brought hither from Carolina; and for this purpose it has magazines or store-houses; since the island of itself produces hardly any thing but oranges, salt, a little brazil-wood, maize, and pease, the latter being gathered three months after their sowing, and the former six weeks. The coast abounds in fish of various and exquisite kinds; and in some parts there are many trees and plants.

The principal port is very dangerous, from a bar which it has at its entrance, and where there is only 16 feet water. The whole coast is indubitably much exposed, and dangerous for vessels, not only from the violence and various direction of the currents, which are such as to confound the most expert pilots, but from the roughness of the sea, and the frequent and terrible tempests of thunder, lightning, and rain, when the whole world seems coming to an end. The multitude of rocks and shoals which surround this island are, some of them, covered with water, others standing out of, and others on a level with it, all of them presenting so many obstacles to vessels desiring to approach the island; and this therefore is only attempted in cases of great necessity. The Spaniards have, on three occasions, driven out the English from this island: the first time in 1670, eight years after its establishment; the second time in 1703, and the last in 1781.

[New Providence, soon after it came into the possession of the British government, was made the seat of government in the colony of the Bahamas. This island is situated in lat. 25° 3′ *n.* and between long. 77° 10′ and 77° 38′ *w.* It is about 25 miles long and nine miles broad, narrowing towards the *e.* and *w.* extremities of the island. It has a good harbour, formed by Hog Island on the *n.* and by the main land of New Providence on the *s.* There is an entrance at each end of the harbour. Ships drawing 13 or 14 feet water may go over the bar at the *w.* entrance. That at the other end can only admit vessels of a shallow draught of water. A small light-house was erected in 1804, upon Fort Fincastle (which is situate on an eminence overlooking the town of Nassau), and there is a port of entry at Nassau, with a regular custom-house, which may be clearly discerned from vessels four or five leagues to the *n.* of New Providence.

The Island of New Providence differs little in its appearance, soil, productions, &c. from the

[rest of the Bahamas. In general, the surface of this island is rocky and barren, but along the *n.* side there are fertile and well cultivated spots. The town of Nassau is situate along the *s.* side of the harbour, and is perhaps one of the best laid out, and most picturesque situations, to be met with in the W. Indies. The houses are in general remarkably good, and the streets wide and airy. There are two parish churches, and an old fort near the *w.* entrance of the harbour. The government-house (built in 1804) is one of the best in the W. Indies, and is finely situate on a hill that commands the town and harbour. The public buildings, courts of justice, &c. are likewise handsome and commodious. The barracks are situate in Fort Charlotte, a little to the *w.* of Nassau, and were erected at a great expense by the late Earl of Dunmore, when governor of the Bahamas. There is a very good road, extending for a considerable way along the *n.* coast of New Providence, and there is likewise one across the island from Nassau to the *s.* Besides the trade with the mother country, a very considerable one has been, of late years, carried on between the Bahama Islands and the United States of America, particularly in the articles of salt, live stock, and provisions; which latter have been chiefly obtained from the more southern of those States. A very considerable intercourse has likewise occasionally taken place between New Providence and the Island of Cuba; particularly to the Havannah, where there was a very considerable market for British manufactures, prize goods, &c. through the facilities rendered by the license trade.

Account of Goods entered at the Custom-House, Nassau, for three Years ending 1794; *and for four Years ending* 1803.

	Of what nation.	Number of vessels.	GENERAL CARGOES.	
			Inwards.	Outwards.
	British	366	British goods and merchandize, and American lumber.	Cotton, dye-woods, and specie.
	American	162	Provisions and lumber.	Salt, wreck goods, &c. &c.
	Spanish	205	387,900 dollars.	British goods, wares, and merchandize.
Total vessels three years, ending 1794		733		
	British	436	As above.	As above.
	American	538	As above.	As above.
	Spanish	456	3,664,570 dollars.	As above.
Total vessels four years, ending 1803		1430		

Previous to May 1803, there had been granted in this island, by the crown, no less than 23,079 acres of patented estates, for the purpose of cultivation. In 1801 the population amounted to 1599 whites, 752 free people of colour, and 3861 slaves, making a total of 6212; and, in 1803, to 1758 whites, 817 people of colour, and 2515 slaves, the total being 5090. ' See BAHAMAS.]

[PROVIDENCE, a county of Rhode Island State, bounded by Massachusetts *n.* and *e.* Connecticut *w.* and Kent County on the *s.* It contains nine townships, and 24,391 inhabitants, including 82 slaves. Its chief town is Providence, and the town of Scituate is famous for its excellent cannon foundery. This establishment or plantation belonging to the Governor of Rhode Island, was founded by Roger Williams, curate of a church of Brownists, in the Bay of Massachusetts, but which was by the justice put down, from the new opinions and doctrines he was broaching. He was followed by a considerable number of people, and he established them here without the knowledge of the government, giving to his new settlement the name of Providence. Here he lived 40 years, with such prudence and able conduct, as to regain the favour of his compatriots, and was recommended to the government of Massachusetts by some Englishmen of the first nobility. He wrote a treatise upon the doctrine of the Quakers, applied himself with particular zeal

to the conversion of the Indians, and made a very useful regulation for the government of Rhode Island. This plantation occupies a district of 20 square miles, and is separate from Connecticut on the *w.* by an imaginary line drawn from *n.* to *s.* and from Massachusetts by another line from *e.* to *w.* See article RHODE ISLAND.]

[PROVIDENCE, the chief town of the above county, situate 22 miles *n.* by *w.* ½ *w.* from Newport, and 24 from the sea; seated at the head of navigation of Narraganset Bay, on both sides of Providence River, the two parts of the town being connected by a bridge, 160 feet long and 22 wide. It is the oldest town in the State, having been settled by Roger Williams and his company in 1636; and lies in lat. 41° 46′ *n.* and long 71° 23′ *w.* 37 miles *s.* by *w.* of Boston, and 206 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. Ships of almost any size sail up and down the channel, which is marked out by stakes, erected at points of shoals and beds lying in the river, so that a stranger may come up to the town without a pilot. A ship of 950 tons, for the E. India trade, was lately built in this town, and fitted for sea. In 1764, there were belonging to the county of Providence 54 sail of vessels, containing 4320 tons. In 1790, there were 129 vessels, containing 11,942 tons. This town suffered much by the Indian war of 1675, when a number of its inhabitants removed to Rhode Island for shelter. In the late war, the case was reversed; many of the inhabitants of that island removed to Providence. The public buildings are, an elegant meeting-house for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, and a large bell, cast at the Hope Furnace in Scituate; a meeting-house for Friends and Quakers; three for Congregationalists, one of which, lately erected, is the most elegant perhaps in the United States; an Episcopal church; a handsome court-house, 70 feet by 40, in which is deposited a library for the use of the inhabitants of the town and country; a work-house; a market-house, 80 feet long and 40 wide; and a brick school-house, in which four schools are kept. Rhode Island college is established at Providence. The elegant building erected for its accommodation, is situate on a hill to the *e.* of the town; and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, by commanding an extensive variegated prospect, it furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long and 46 wide, with a projection of 10 feet each side. It has 48 rooms for students, and eight larger ones for public uses. The roof is slated. It is a flourishing seminary, and contains upwards of 60 students. It has a library, containing between two and 3000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. The houses in this town are generally built of wood, though there are some brick buildings which are large and elegant. At a convenient distance from the town, an hospital for the small-pox and other diseases has been erected. There are two spermaceti works, a number of distilleries, sugar-houses, and other manufactories. Several forts were erected in and near the town during the war, which, however, are not kept in repair. It has an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont; with the W. Indies, with Europe, and lately with the E. Indies and China. A bank has also been established here, and a cotton manufactory, which employs 100 hands; with which is connected a mill for spinning cotton, on the model of Sir R. Arkwright's mill. It is erected at Pawtucket Falls, in N. Providence, and is the first of the kind built in America. The exports for one year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 643,373 dollars. It contains 6380 inhabitants, including 48 slaves.]

[PROVIDENCE, North, a township of Rhode Island, in Providence County, *n.* of the town of Providence, *s.* of Smithfield, and separated from the State of Massachusetts on the *e.* by Pawtucket river. It contains 1071 inhabitants, including five slaves.]

[PROVIDENCE, a river which falls into Narraganset Bay on the *w.* side of Rhode Island. It rises by several branches, part of which come from Massachusetts. It is navigable as far as Providence for ships of 900 tons, 30 miles from the sea. It affords fine fish, oysters, and lobsters.]

[PROVIDENCE, a township of New York, situate in Saratoga County, taken from Galway, and incorporated in 1796.]

[PROVIDENCE, Upper and Lower, townships in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.]

[PROVIDENCE, a township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.]

PROVIDENCE, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Honduras, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It is 11 miles long and four wide, and is celebrated in the history of the buccaniers or pirates, who fortified it, making it their refuge for some years. Its *w.* extremity, called the Island of Santa Catalina, is separated from the rest of the island by a narrow channel, over which was thrown a bridge by the said pirates.

Notwithstanding it be small, it should be considered as one of the best of the W. India islands, as well from its fertility as from the salubrity of its climate; to which may be added the facility of its fortification and defence of its coasts, the abundance of its fine water, and the circumstance of there being in it no serpent or venomous insect.

[PROVINCE, an island in Delaware River, six miles below Philadelphia. It is joined to the main land by a dam.]

[PROVINCE TOWN is situate on the hook of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, three miles *n. w.* of Race Point. Its harbour, which is one of the best in the State, opens to the *s.* and has depth of water for any ships. This was the first port entered by the English when they came to settle in New England, in 1620. It has been in a thriving and decaying state many times. It is now rising, and contains 454 inhabitants; whose sole dependence is upon the cod-fishery, in which they employ 20 sail, great and small. Ten of their vessels, in 1790, took 11,000 quintals of cod-fish. They are so expert and successful, that they have not lost a vessel or a man in the business, since the war. The houses, in number about 90, stand on the inner side of the cape, fronting the *s. e.* They are one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them; otherwise they would be buried in sand. They raise nothing from their lands, but are wholly dependent on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. There are but two horses and two yokes of oxen kept in the town. They have about 50 cows, which feed in the spring upon beach grass, which grows at intervals upon the shore; and in summer they feed in the sunken ponds and marshy places that are found between the sand-hills. Here the cows are seen wading, and even swimming, plunging their heads into the water up to their horns, picking a scanty subsistence from the roots and herbs produced in the water. They are fed in the winter on sedge, cut from the flats.]

[PRUCEROS, a cape on the coast of New Spain, in the S. Sea.]

PRUDENCE, an island of the N. Sea, situate in the Bay of Narraganset in the province of Rhode Island. It is five leagues long from *n.* to *s.* of a triangular figure, one mile wide on one side and three on another, and having its *w.* extremity five miles from Bristol.

PUACHUN, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile, near the river of this name and the coast.

PUANAS, VALLE DE, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America; situate between the *real* of mines of Sombrerete and the city of Guadiana.

PUANCHU, a settlement of Indians of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile, on the coast and on the shore of the river Budi.

PUANTE, a river of Canada, which rises from the Lake Amaguntick, runs nearly due *w.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

PUANTS, Bay of, on the *w.* coast of the Lake Michagan in Canada. It is very large, handsome, and convenient, is many leagues long, and in the form of a sack. Its entrance is full of islands, inhabited by Ponteoutamis Indians, and in the most interior part of it the French have built the fort called Otchagros; also, at a small distance from this, a small river intervening, is the settlement of Indians reduced to the faith by the Jesuits, of the name of San Francisco Xavier. [See LAKE MICHIGAN and GREEN BAY.]

PUANLLABQUEN, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *s.* and enters the Valdivia. In its vicinity the Spaniards have built a fort to restrain the infidel Indians.

PUCANA, a settlement of Indians, of the province and colony of S. Carolina, on the shore of the river Albama.

PUCARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru, on the skirt of the *cordillera* of Vilcanota; and consequently of a very cold temperature, and subject to tempests. Near it are to be seen the ruins of a castle, which was of the heathens, of a square figure, and within it two reservoirs, the beds of which are formed of stone, some being of the size of three yards in length and two in width. Not far from hence is a fountain of warm water.

PUCARA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Huancayo.

PUCARA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Yauli.

PUCARA, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in the same kingdom; and of the district of the city of Cordoba, on the shore of the river of its name.

PUCARA, another, a river in the same province; it rises near the R. Primero, close to the settlement of Candelaria, pursues an *e.* course, laving along the *s.* side of the city of Cordova, and after a course of about 130 miles empties it-

self into a lake about 25 miles *s.* of the lake of Saladas de los Porangos.

PUCARA, another, of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamaros in the kingdom of Quito.

PUCARA, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, which rises in the mountains of the city of Córdoba, passes opposite it, running *e.* and enters the Salado.

PUCARANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru. In the time of the Indians it was called Quescamarca, which signifies the place of stones, from the abundance of these found in its mountains. Also, the Spaniards, when they peopled it in the time of the Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo, called it Pucarani, to please the Indians, and in memory of a fortress which they had four leagues from thence, to defend themselves from the Pacajes Indians. It is *w.* of Tiaguanaco, and three leagues from the great lake Titicaca, from whence the inhabitants supply themselves with plenty of fish. These Gentiles adored a mountain, which rises conspicuous amidst the others of the *corderilla*, and which is the one nearest to the settlement called Cacaaca, and always covered with snow. In this mountain the Indians have a figure of an Indian in stone, of half a yard high, and to this they sacrifice, by way of propitiation, human creatures, whenever they think the deity is angry, and at other times sheep, rabbits, and other animals. After the conquest of the kingdom, there entered to preach here the fathers Juan Caldera de Roxas and Pedro Sanchez Bernal, most pious clergy, and zealous in the cause of religion. In 1576, the religious of St. Augustin left this curacy for that of Viachá, which is very near; and the first curate of which was *Fr.* Juan del Canto. It has been rendered celebrated from the devout sanctuary of the miraculous image of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, with the dedicatory title of Gracia, and commonly called Pucarani: this image was brought here in 1589, by the fathers Nicolas Ximenez and Geronimo Camarra, and was made from a model of the image of Copacavana, by Don Francisco Tito Yupanqui, an Indian of the blood royal. This image has performed such repeated miracles, as to have acquired an extraordinary devotion in all these provinces, as is manifested by the concourse of people, of all nations, coming to implore relief in their necessities. This settlement is nine leagues from La Paz, and at a small distance from the Valley of Guarina, in which was fought the battle of this name, between Gonzalo Pizarro and Diego Centeno, who commanded the royal army: in lat. 17° 12′ *s.*

PUCARE, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Cocaimas Indians, runs nearly due *n.* and enters the Marañon, or Amazon, opposite the settlement of Yameos.

PUCATIATLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

PUCHACAY, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded on the *n.* by the province of Itata, on the *e.* by Huilquilemu, on the *s.* by the river Bio-bio, and on the *w.* by the sea. From *n.* to *s.* it is 12 leagues in extent, and 23 from *e.* to *w.* It is irrigated by the river Andalien and several other small streams.

[This province produces gold dust in abundance, and also great quantities of strawberries, both wild and cultivated, which are the largest in Chile. Gualqui, or St. John the Baptist, founded, in the year 1754, upon the *n.* shore of the river Bio-bio, is properly the capital, and the residence of the prefect, or *corregidor*. This province comprehends the prefecturate of Concepcion, which extends a little beyond the city of that name. Of this we shall say a few words, in addition to what we have already stated, under its proper article.

It is well known that it was founded by Pedro di Valdivia, in a dell or valley, formed on the seacoast by some beautiful hills, in lat. 36° 47′, and long. 73° 9′. This city is the second in the kingdom. At its commencement it flourished greatly, from the vast quantities of gold that were dug in its vicinity; but after the unfortunate battle of Monigueno, in the year 1554, it was abandoned by Villagran, the governor, and the inhabitants, on the approach of Lautaro, the Araucanian general, and by him taken and burned. It was, however, rebuilt in the month of November of the following year, after a period of six months; but Lautaro returning again, rendered himself master of it, slew in the assault the greater part of the garrison, and razed it to its foundations. Don Garcia de Mendoza, after his victories over Caupolican, restored it anew, and fortified it strongly. Having successfully resisted the attempt of the Araucanians to take it, who besieged it for fifty days, it continued to flourish in great splendour until the year 1603, when, with the other *s.* cities of the Spaniards, it was taken and burned by the Toqui Poillamachu. It soon,

[however, began to rise again from its ashes, and resume its former lustre, in consequence of the great commerce which was carried on there; and becoming more strong and populous than ever, the Araucanians ceased to molest it. But in the year 1730 a calamity of a new kind assailed it. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, attended by an inundation of the sea, which overflowed the greater part, and swept away every thing that it met in its course. Notwithstanding these repeated misfortunes, the inhabitants obstinately resolved to persevere, and built it anew in a handsome manner; but did not enjoy it long, for in the month of May of the year 1751, this devoted city was again destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea, which entirely covered it. They fortunately escaped, and took refuge on the neighbouring hills; but continued for 13 years in an unsettled state, not being able to agree among themselves in rebuilding the city. At length they resolved to abandon its former site, and founded a new city, at the distance of a league from the sea, in a beautiful plain called Mocha, upon the *n.* shore of the Bio-bio.

The prefect, or *corregidor*, is at the same time, by the royal decree, commander of the army, this being the principal place for the rendezvous of the militia of the country. It has for many years been the residence of the camp-master-general, and of late that of the serjeant-major. The royal treasury in this place, from whence the soldiers of the frontiers, as well as those belonging to the city, are paid, is confided to the care of a treasurer, a cashier, and an inspector. The *audienza*, or royal council, was first established in Concepcion in the year 1507; but was afterwards abolished, and re-established some years after in the capital of St. Jago. The president is, however, obliged to reside in this city for six months, and has a palace in it built at the expense of the government. After the destruction of the city of Imperial, in the year 1603, it was erected into a bishopric.

Besides containing convents of all the religious orders established in Chile, it has one of the Sisters of the Trinity, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, with public schools, in which were taught the sciences of humanity, philosophy, and theology; a college of nobility, which was likewise under the direction of the Jesuits, and a Tridentine seminary. The inhabitants, in consequence of so many misfortunes, scarcely amount, at present, to 13,000.

The temperature of the air is at all seasons very mild; the soil fertile, and the sea-coast abounds with every kind of fish of the most delicious kinds, both scaled and testaceous. The harbour, or bay, is spacious, extending full 3½ leagues from *n.* to *s.* and as many from *e.* to *w.*

The Quiriguina, a beautiful and fertile island, situated at its mouth, forms two entrances to it, the *e.* of which, called Boca Grande, is two miles wide, and the *w.* called Boca Chica, is but a little more than a mile. The harbour affords good and safe anchorage for vessels of any burden, especially in a port called Talcaguano, where ships at present lie, as the new city is not far distant.]

PUCHACHAILGUA. See MISERICORDIA.

PUCHUNCO, some lakes of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, near the coast, between the rivers Quillota and Ligua.

PUCHUTLA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala, of the district and jurisdiction of that city.

PUCKANTALLA, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Coussa.

PUCIRINABIS, a settlement of the missions of Indians of this nation, held by the Carmelites of Portugal in the country of the Amazonas, on the shore of the river Negro.

PUCQUIAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Mangas.

PUCQUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom as the former.

PUCRO, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the interior of this province, runs *w.* and, turning its course to *s.* enters the Tuira.

PUCTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tacotepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Justlahuaca in Nueva España. It contains 57 families of Indians.

PUCULLAN, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Tolten.

PUCUNA, an ancient province of Peru, contained at present in that of Charcas to the *s.* of Cuzco. It was subjected to the empire by the Inca Roca, sixth monarch. The word Pucuna signifies, in the Mexican tongue, windy, and it is here well applied from the continual currents of air which blow from the mountains of the *cordillera.*

PUDAGUELL, a lake of the kingdom of

Chile in the district of the city of Santiago. It is two leagues long, and its shores are covered with trees resembling the laurel, and being called *sauces* or *maitenes*, and remain ng green the whole year round. This lake is of such depth as to be navigable for ships of war. It abounds in fish of excellent quality, and particularly in trout and *bagres*, which are easily caught. Three leagues from the city of Santiago.

PUEBLA, San Joseph de la, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España.

Puebla, a city in the kingdom of Nueva España. See Angeles.

Puebla, another, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. See Toro.

PUEBLO, El, a settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile.

PUEBLO-LLANO, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Mérida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of St. Domingo. It is of a mild temperature, produces much maize and *papas;* contains 25 housekeepers and 70 Indians, who manufacture large and small hampers, by which they carry on a good trade, and by which, as well as the sale of neat cattle and mares, they contrive to live very comfortably.

Pueblo-Llano, another settlement in the same province and kingdom as the former. It is small, of a hot temperature, produces much cotton, sugar-cane, *yucas*, and plantains.

PUEBLO-NUEVO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Otzuluama and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It contains 18 families of Indians, who are free from tribute, inasmuch as they are bound to carry over passengers who trade in that description from one side to the other of the river which surrounds it, this river being equally large and dangerous. These Indians, therefore, carry over people without fee or reward, and they maintain themselves by some seeds, fruits, and garden-herbs, which they cultivate, irrigating their lands by the waters of the said river; four leagues from the settlement of Tanquiuche.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Ildefonso, in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta, or Canes and Canches, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pampamarca.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the jurisdiction of the city of Pedraza, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate at the top of a mountain. It is of a hot temperature, produces in abundance all kinds of vegetable productions of this climate, and is much reduced, as its population amounts now to only 12 housekeepers and 50 Indians.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta in Nueva España; two leagues *s.* of the settlement of Sallula.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the province and government of La Guayana, situate on the shore of the river Paraiba.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of a small river which enters the Cesaré.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the province and government of Venezuela, in the same kingdom as the former, on the shore of the river Guaique, and *e.* of the city of Coro.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the same province and kingdom as the former; in the *w.* part and opposite the city of Coro.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the province and government of Cartagena, in the same kingdom as the former, of the district of Sinú; *n.* of the town of Lorica, and distant from it a little more than a league.

Pueblo-Nuevo, another, of the same province and kingdom as the former; to the *s.* of the Sabana Grande.

PUEBLO-VIEJO de Londres, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; on the spot where the old city of Londres stood, and which was founded in honour of Queen Mary of England, who married Philip II. and which was afterwards translated thence with the name of Catamarca.

Pueblo-Viego, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, to the *n.* of the city of San Juan de la Frontera.

PUEBLOS-NUEVOS, two settlements of the head settlement of the district of Xonacatepéc and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España, built lately, and situate very near to each other.

PUELA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

PUEMBO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the district and jurisdiction of Las Cinco Leguas of the city of Quito.

PUENTE, Santiago de la, a settlement of

the head settlement of Tarimbaro and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 25 families of Indians employed in the cultivation of the lands of eight estates of its district, and is divided from the capital merely by a river.

PUENTE, a small river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in a branch of the *sierra* of Los Coriges; runs *e.* and enters the Tocantines between those of Magues and San Antonio.

PUER, [or more properly Peur,] a bay on the *s.* coast, and in the part possessed by the French in the island St. Domingo, between the rivers Salado and Colorado.

PUERCOS, MORRO DE, a very lofty mountain at the extremity or point of land formed by the coast in the province and government of Veragua, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme in the S. Sea.

PUERCOS, an island of the N. Sea; one of the small Lucayas, between those of Providence and Espiritu Santo.

PUERCOS, a small river of the island of Cuba, which enters the sea between the Bay of Honda and that of Santa Isabel.

[PUERCOS, another river in N. America; the country between which and the sources of the river Colorado is unknown.]

PUERRES, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito.

[PUERTO, the Spanish name for port. Names of this description, adopted by the Spaniards, will be found under PORT, or PORTO.]

PUERTO, S. MARTIN DEL, a city of the province and government of S. Juan de Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded by Captain Pedro Daza in 1585, with the name of Medina del Torres, and, from having been destroyed a second time, with the name it at present retains, by Governor Juan de Zarate in 1641, as being on the shore of the river and port of Ariari. This city has been celebrated for its quantity of gold and riches which it formerly possessed; but, at present, it is so reduced and poor, as scarcely to count 60 housekeepers. It is of a very hot and unhealthy temperature, and yields the same vegetable productions as the other settlements of this province, and particularly wild *cacas*, which abounds greatly. Notwithstanding the country be so sickly as we have just mentioned, we should remark that Doctor Piñeros lived curate here for 90 years, dying in 1741. It is eight leagues from the city of S. Martin, and 30 from the capital of the kingdom of Santa Fé.

PUERTO, another city, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, the capital of the province and government of Barbacoas in the kingdom of Quito. It is very reduced and poor.

PUERTO, another, with the dedicatory title of S. Estevan, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Panuco in Nueva España: founded by Gonzalo de Sandoval, by order of Hernan Cortés in 1520. It has a very good parish church, and a convenient and safe port at eight leagues distance. Sixty-five leagues from Mexico.

PUERTO-REAL, a city of the island of Jamaica. See PORT ROYAL.

PUERTO-REAL, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and colony of S. Carolina; situate on the confines of Georgia. It has a very large and convenient bay of the same title, and capable of containing many ships. The island is small, but of a beautiful territory, and celebrated from the city of Beaufort, which stands in it, having been the first commercial town which the English had in that part of America.

PUERTO-REAL, one of the three entrances of the lake of Terminos, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España; formed by the islands of Tris.

PUERTO-RICO, an island of the N. Sea, one of the Lesser Antilles, discovered by the admiral Don Christopher Columbus, in his second voyage in 1509. It was conquered by the *adelantado* Juan Ponce de Leon, native of Seville, after many conflicts and fatigues; since its natives were very valorous, and defended their liberty at the dearest rate, the greater part of them dying with the weapons in their hands. It was then extremely well peopled with Indians; and some authors exaggerate the number of inhabitants to 600,000. [Be this as it may, it is certain that in 1778 it contained only 80,660 inhabitants, of which, only 6530 were slaves. There were then reckoned upon the island 77,384 head of horned cattle, 23,195 horses, 1515 mules, 49,058 head of small cattle, 5861 plantations, yielding 2737 quintals of sugar; 1163 quintals of cotton, 19,556 quintals of rice, 15,216 quintals of maize, 7458 quintals of tobacco, and 9860 quintals of molasses. It is 94 miles long, and 35 wide.]

The rains, which cause it to be unhealthy, last during the months of July and August; but without them the heat would be insufferable. In the mid-summer, or time of gathering the harvests, the hurricanes are very frequent; and that experienced in 1742, was so strong as to render the land for a long time barren. In the former sea-

son great mischief is done to the plants and fruits by the *n. e.* wind. From eight in the morning till four in the evening the *briza* prevails; but from six to eight in the morning, and from four to six in the evening, the heat is very intense.

The territory, which is beautified from the variety of woods, hills, valleys, and meadows, is extremely fertile, and abundant in wild cattle, the same having been first brought hither by the Spaniards. Through the middle of the island passes, from *e.* to *w.* a chain or *cordillera* of mountains, from which descend many rivers and streams which water the *llanuras*, causing them to be covered with fine pastures. The hills and skirts of the mountains are covered with trees fit for ship-building and other useful purposes; but the principal productions, and which form the commerce of this island, are sugar, ginger, cotton, flax, coffee, cassia, incense, and hides, of which are embarked annually 2000 for Europe; also mules, which are much esteemed in the islands of St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Santa Cruz. It also abounds in *cañafistola*, rice, maize, plantains, pines, oranges, citrons, lemons, calabashes, potatoes, melons, and many other productions, not to omit fine salt. Notwithstanding all these advantages the chief use made of it by the Spaniards was as a place for their ships to touch at and take in necessaries on their passage to the kingdoms of Tierra Firme and Nueva España, and this from its favourable situation and goodness of its port. It was thus also that there was established here the office of the maritime post, and that it was the place where the letters for the aforesaid kingdoms, and for that of Granada, are put up together. This island has few towns; but the inhabitants of them should amount to 10,000.

[According to Humboldt the dollars imported into Puerto-Rico and Cuba in 1803, amounted to 11,000,000; and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 9,000,000 dollars. Puerto-Rico requires annual remittances from Mexico. The population of Cuba in 1804 is stated, by the same author, at 432,000 souls; and Le Dru makes that of Puerto-Rico, in 1794, 136,000.]

Puerto-Rico, the capital, is the city of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Juan; situate in a small island on the *n.* side of the island of Puerto-Rico, and united by means of a causeway. The port is very large and convenient, and in it vessels, however large, may lie perfectly safe. This city was founded by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1510. It is of an hot temperature, but abounding in vegetable productions, and is much frequented by vessels. It has been the focus of a contraband trade carried on by the English, French, and Dutch, with the Spaniards, in spite of all the laws and provisions made to the contrary.

It has convents of the religious of San Francisco, and St. Domingo, a monastery of nuns, and two hospitals; the one with the name of La Concepcion, for the sick of the inhabitants; and another called San Nicholas, for the troops of the garrison; also an hermitage, dedicated to Santa Ana.

In the *s. w.* part of the city is the fort and citadel, called San Antonio, which at the same time defends and commands the city; and at the entrance of the fort is another strong large castle. It is the head of a bishopric, suffragan to the archbishopric of St. Domingo, erected in 1511. The Señor Don Charles III. whom God preserve, made it in 1766 a royal garrison, as a perpetual banishment to criminals, who employ themselves in the labours of the great works and fortifications which are making to render it impregnable. Its population is composed of from 400 to 500 Spaniards, exclusive of the people of colour and the prisoners, who form an immense number.

This city has been invaded several times. The first by Francis Drake, who burnt all the vessels that were in the port; but who, not being able to keep it without abandoning his schemes for the plundering of other ports of America, did not attempt to take the place of arms. The second attempt was in 1598, and also by the English, under the Duke of Cumberland, who made himself master of the whole island, and had thoughts of retaining it, as was afterwards the case with the island of Jamaica; but having lost 400 men in the space of a month by an epidemic disorder, he abandoned it, carrying away 70 pieces of cannon and great wealth. The third attempt was by the Dutch, who sent hither a strong squadron in 1615, which took and sacked the city, but could not reduce the castle; and it was attacked a fourth time in 1742, by the English, but without their being able to obtain any advantage whatever.

It is the native place of Miguel Henriquez, a celebrated Mulatto shoemaker, whose honourable conduct and distinguished services done to the crown, and in which he spent the greater part of his fortune, caused great distinctions to be conferred upon him, and the permission to use the title of Don before his name, also that of Captain, with the use of a gold medal with the

king's effigy. [This city declared on the 7th of December 1810, for the regency of Cadiz in Old Spain. See MEXICO.] It lies in lat. 18° 29′ 10″ *n.* Long. 66° 6′ *w.*

Bishops who have presided in Puerto-Rico.

1. Don Alonso Manso, native of Becerril de Campos, collegiate of San Bartolomé de Salamanca; of which university he was visitor, by order of the Catholic king, who made him also magistral of that church. He was chief *sacristan* of the chapel of the prince Don Juan, bishop of Puerto-Rico, and first inquisitor of the New World, retaining the dignity of canon, which, however, he was afterwards ordered to resign by the Emperor Charles V. He returned to Spain on ecclesiastical matters, and these being concluded, he resumed his functions. He founded in his native place a chapel of Nuestra Señora, in which mass is celebrated every Saturday; and he died in 1534.

2. Don Rodrigo Bastidas, dean of St. Domingo; elected in 1539. He came to Spain on church affairs, and was promoted to the bishopric of Venezuela, which he visited; and from thence to that of Puerto-Rico in 1547: he began the grand chapel of the cathedral, and died there.

3. Don *Fr.* Andres de Carvajal, native of the town of Alcántara in Estremadura, a religious of the order of San Francisco, collegiate in the college of San Pedro and San Pablo in Alcalá, guardian of the convents of Guadalaxara and of Alcalá: elected bishop of Puerto-Rico, and promoted from thence to the archbishopric of St. Domingo in 1568.

4. Don *Fr.* Manuel Mercado, of the order of San Geronimo. He was bishop in 1570.

5. Don *Fr.* Diego de Salamanca, native of Burgos, of the order of San Augustin, and *difinidor* of the same order. He passed over to India as visitor of those provinces, returned to Spain upon business of the three mendicant orders, and was elected prior of the convent of San Felipe el Real in Madrid, in which employ he stood when King Philip II. presented him to the bishopric of Puerto-Rico. He laid, at his own expense, the steps forming the ascent to the temple, and sought permission of his holiness to go to Rome to communicate to him some grave and important matters; the same also he requested of the king; and he obtained his request of both, being commanded to leave as vicar-general a man of good character. He renounced the bishopric in 1587.

6. Don *Fr.* Nicolas Ramos, of the order of San Francisco, native of Villasaba, of the bishopric of Placencia, collegiate in the college of San Pedro de Alcalá, *calificador* of the holy office, provincial of his province, a consummate theologist and preacher, and elected bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1588, and thence promoted to the archbishopric of St. Domingo.

7. Don Antonio Calderon, dean of the church of Santa Fé de Bogotá, nominated bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1592. He passed to the bishopric of the church of Panamá in 1597. As he was going to the former of these bishoprics he was stopped by a pirate called Santa Cruz, on the island of this name, and on the day of the cross; when the said pirate took nothing from him but a cross from his breast.

8. Don *Fr.* Martin Vazquez de Arce (*Fr.* Lorenzo Zamora calls him Felipe), of the order of St. Domingo, native of Cuzco in Peru, collegiate and rector in the college of Santo Tomas de Sevilla, lecturer of arts and theology in the convent of Granada, prior in those of Osuna and Cordoba, and master in his religion: elected to the bishopric of Puerto-Rico, and promoted from this see to that of Truxillo in 1616.

9. Don *Fr.* Alonso de Monroy, of the order of La Merced, native of Sevilla, in which convent he was *comendador*, as also in the convents of Burgos, Valladolid, and Toledo; provincial of Andalucia, and visitor-general of the provinces of Peru. He repaired the cloisters of the convent of Sevilla and the great chapel, adorning it with pictures and a silver lamp, and endowing it with a *real* of 400 ducats, and dedicating it to Nuestra Señora. He also obtained of the Pope the same indulgences to this convent as those enjoyed by the Basilican of San Juan de Letran in Rome. He was elected general of his order, in which he ever paid great respect to letters and virtue. The king, Philip III., presented him to the bishopric of Puerto-Rico, but before he received the bulls he died.

10. Don *Fr.* Pedro Solier, of the order of San Agustin, native of Barajas; elected bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1616, and promoted from thence to St. Domingo in 1619.

11. Don Bernardo de Balbuena, native of Valdepeñas in the archbishopric of Toledo. He studied and graduated as doctor in the university of Sigüenza, named abbot of Jamaica in 1608, and in 1620 bishop of Puerto-Rico, of which he took possession at the end of the year 1623. He was an excellent preacher, celebrated a synod, and assisted at the provincial council at St. Domingo: he died in 1627, leaving his estate to the cathedral, that on it might be built a chapel de-

dicated to San Bernardo, and leaving as an endowment a lamp which was to burn the whole year round, and where the first Sunday of the month a mass might be said for the welfare of his soul, and another on the day of San Bernard, with a sermon and vespers. He wrote the poems entitled, "El Bernardo, El Siglo de Oro, and the Description of Puerto-Rico," in verse; all works of great merit.

12. Don Juan Lopez Agurto de la Mata, native of Mexico, professor in its university, canon in that holy church, and doctor in that of La Puebla de los Angeles. The king, Philip IV., presented him to the bishopric of Puerto-Rico in 1630, and when he received the account in the island of Teneriffe (of which place some will have him to be native), he was performing great acts of goodness and charity: he was promoted to the mitre of Venezuela in 1634.

13. Don *Fr.* Juan Alonso de Solis, native of Salamanca. He was married, paid great attention to the study of philosophy and theology, and on the death of his wife, resigning the titles of his house, he took the habit of a religious Carmelite in the convent of San Andres de Salamanca; was master in theology, a good preacher, and of an excellent memory; *difinidor* in his province, prior of the convent of San Silvestre de Avila, and presented to the bishopric of Puerto-Rico in 1635: he governed till 1641, when he died; having been extremely charitable, and having confirmed 10,000 Indians.

14. Don *Fr.* Damian Lopez de Aro, of the order of La Santisima Trinidad, native of Toledo. He studied in the convent of Salamanca, was master in theology, preacher-general in his province, *calificador* of the supreme council of inquisition, minister in the convents of Guardia, Zimora, Arévalo, Cuenca, Talavera de la Reyna, and twice in Madrid. In the first he made the cloister and erected the belfry, and rebuilt the sanctuary of the Santo Niño Inocente; and in all the other places he performed works which reflected great light upon his charity: also in the convent of Madrid he paid off a debt of 20,000 ducats, at the same time augmenting the estate; he formed a library, and the garden, with the fish-ponds and fountains, and left already laid the foundations for an hospital, infirmary, and house for novices. He established the congregation of Santo Christo de la Fé, built its chapel, and brought thither its image with great solemnity. He was visitor and *difinidor* of his province, and redeemed and ransomed captives in Argel to the number of 200. He was commissary and visitor-apostolic of the province of Andalucia, preacher to King Philip IV., and, finding himself on the visitation of the convent of Toledo, received the *cedule* for the bishopric of Puerto-Rico. In 1643 he entered his church, and in the following year celebrated orders and a synod. He made the visitation amongst the faithful, printed a treatise with the title of "Donativo Real," and two excellent sermons: he died in 1648.

15. Don *Fr.* Bartolome de Escañuela, of the order of San Francisco; elected in 1657: he passed to Durango in 1676.

16. Don Juan de Santiago Garavito, native of the town of La Palma in Andalucia, collegiate-major of Cuenca in the city of Salamanca, professor of philosophy in that university, magisterial-canon of Badajoz; elected in 1676, and promoted the following year to the church of Guadalaxara.

17. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Padilla, of the order of La Merced, native of Lima.

18. Don *Fr.* Gerónimo Valdés, of the order of San Basilio, master in theology, *calificador* of the holy office of inquisition, synodical-examiner of the archbishopric of Toledo, a subject of credit and literature; elected bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1703, and promoted to that of Cuba in 1706.

19. Don *Fr.* Pedro de la Concepcion y Urtiga, of the order of San Francisco; elected in 1706.

20. Don *Fr.* Fernando de Valdivia, of the order of San Agustin, of the province of Andalucia; elected in 1717.

21. Don *Fr.* Sebastian Pizarro, of the order of San Basilio, preacher to his majesty, abbot and provincial of his religion in the province of Castilla in 1736.

22. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Bejar y Segura, native of Madrid, of the order of San Basilio, master of theology, thrice *difinidor* of the province of Castilla, commissary-provincial, four times abbot of the colleges of Salamanca, Alcalá, and Madrid, and a public writer; elected bishop in 1743, and he died in 1745.

23. Don Francisco Xavier Gomez de Cervantes, prebendary of Mexico, provisor and vicar-general of that bishopric; elected bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1745, and he died in 1747.

24. Don Francisco Julian Antolinez, native of Zamora, an excellent theologist, curate of his native place, canon-penitentiary of the church of Badajos; nominated bishop in 1748, and promoted to Caracas in 1753.

25. Don Andres de Arce y Miranda, native of Huejozingo in Nueva España, canon of La Pu-

ebla de los Angeles; he was elected bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1754, and died in the following year.

26. Don Pedro Martinez de Oneca, who was canon and provisor of the bishoprics of Balbastros, Placencia, and Tarazona; elected to Puerto-Rico in 1756, and he died in 1760.

27. Don Mariano Marti, of the principality of Cataluña, doctor in canons at the university of Cervera, provisor and vicar-general of the archbishopric of Tarragona in 1761; promoted to Caracas in 1770.

28. Don Joseph Duarte Buron, in 1770: he died a few days after.

29. Don *Fr.* Manuel Ximenez Perez, in 1771; he died in 1782.

30. Don Felipe Joseph de Tres Palacios, native of Avilés in the bishopric of Oviedo, canon of the church of St. Domingo, and elected bishop of Puerto-Rico in 1784.

[PUERTO, Santo, an island on the coast of Peru, a league *w. n. w.* of the port and city of Santo or Santa, nearly opposite to the port of Ferrol, a league distant *n.* and nine *n. w.* of Guanape Island.]

Puerto Seguro. See Porto Seguro.

PUERTO VIEJO, a district and jurisdiction of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito; one of the six which compose it, and of the greatest extent of any, since it is in length 24 leagues, and in breadth 18: bounded on the side of the coast by the settlement of Canoa, of the province of Esmeraldas, and by the inaccessible mountains of Tosagua, the same being covered with the finest and largest trees, such as *amarillos*, *colorados*, *figueroas*, mulberry-trees and laurels, the latter as large as the trees called *de maria*, and of the same strength, and not so heavy for timbers of vessels.

This district is watered by rivers flowing down from the mountains, and called Grande and Chico. The same fertilize the large gardens found on the shores of each, as also the fruit-orchards and plantations of plantains, cocos, and tobacco, this being of the best quality of any in the province, as having been planted from the seed of the island of Trinidad. These estates also abound in *yucas*, *mani*, and other productions peculiar to the country.

This territory yields 70,000 lbs. of wax annually, 80,000 bundles of tobacco, 4000 lbs. of thread of pita, 1000 lbs. of zarzaparilla; and the natives make sashes, garters, and other manufactures of cotton, cords of *cabuya*, which they manufacture of the threads produced from the wild thistle of *muguey;* and these threads being prepared by exposure to the sun, rain, and air, they twist and make of as strong contexture as is the thread of hemp. They also weave hammocks and a sort of saddle-bags from reeds, which they here call *linches*. Here also they gather plentiful crops of a fungus of *ceibo* and *quiriqua*, two sorts of trees. The fungus of the former is from the flower, which is of great whiteness, and as soft as silk, and so spongy that it serves to fill mattresses without the inconvenience of becoming matted, and so clean is it and open, as not to be affected or rotted by moisture; although that if it be from time to time exposed to the dry air and sun, it becomes more open, and has a better chance of remaining sweet. The other wool is found in some round knobs, somewhat larger than the young almond, growing upon the tree; the wood of which tree is as good as ebony, and in the cavities of the trunk of which tree lies the wool, as fine as that of the *vicuña*, of the same colour, and of greater ductility; so much so, that a piece contained in one knob may be spread over the whole hand: it is with this valuable material that they stuff pillows, saddles, and, as a branch of trade, it affords a greater profit than any other article sold in these parts. This district contains 4000 inhabitants, namely, 2000 Indians, 500 Spaniards, and 1500 *Mustees*, divided into the following settlements:

Manto,	Jipijapa,
Pichota,	Piocaza,
Monte Christi,	Charapoto,

and the capital, which is the settlement of the same, with dedicatory title of San Gregorio, and which was formerly the capital of the whole province, as being one of the first establishments formed there, and built upon the sea shore, four leagues from where it at present stands; having been translated to this spot in 1628, after that it was sacked by the English pirate, Jacob Hermit Clerk. It is in a beautiful plain, irrigated by two rivers, the Chico and Grande, and is very abundant in fruits. [It is 75 miles *n. n. w.* of Guyaquil, in lat. 1° 2′ *s.* and long. 80° 10′ *w.*]

PUES, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between the sea-coast and the river Cauca, to the *w.* of the town of San Benito Abad.

PUGNICO, a settlement of Indians of Nova Scotia in N. America, on the *w.* coast, near Cape Sable.

PUICO, a settlement of the district of Condesuyos del Cuzco in Peru.

PUIS, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of the district of Barbacoas, on the shore of the river Telembi.

PUJILLI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito; celebrated as being the place where they fabricate jars, pitchers, pans, and other earthen vessels, in a very nice manner; thus providing with these necessary articles the other provinces. Fourteen leagues from Quito.

PUJIRRI, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Valdivia.

PULACU, a river of the province of Loca in the kingdom of Quito, in the *n. n. e.* part. It runs *s.* and by the *n.* enters the Zamora, in lat. 3° 55′ *s.*

PULARES, Grande, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, belonging to the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta, and annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiquiana.

Pulares, another settlement in this province, with the addition of Chico, to distinguish it from the former, annexed to the same curacy as that.

Pulares, another, with the surname of Lara, also of the same province and curacy.

Pulares, a mountain of the same province, in the valley of Calchaqui, where there is a rich silver mine.

PULARO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

PULCHES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Chile, to the *e.* of the city of Villarica. They dwell in the woods at the the foot of the mountains of the Andes, and maintain themselves by the chase.

PULGAR, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyna de Granada, on the shore and at the source of the river Guazos, and at the foot of the *sierra* of Perija.

PULLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru.

PULINDARA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

PULPITO, a point of land in a circular form, on the coast of the Gulf of California; where there is a mountain of that figure, that is resembling a pulpit, on the side of the Bay of Comondú.

PULUHIA, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Solivinokou.

PUMACA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Simanchi.

PUMACHUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle.

PUMA-COCHA. See Poma-cocha.

PUMAGUAY, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, belonging to the district and jurisdiction of the city of Xuxuy, on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

PUMALLACTA. See Poma-Llacta.

PUMANQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Bichuquen.

PUMA-TAMPU, an ancient province of Peru, to the *w.* of Cuzco; conquered and united to the empire of the Incas by Mayta Capac, fourth emperor. It is at the present day confounded with other provinces.

PUMPU, or Bombon, an ancient province of Peru, comprehended in that of Tarma and part of that of Guanuco. It was one of those conquered by Pachacutéc, tenth emperor of Peru. The inhabitants, who were called Pumpus, were very warlike, and made a great resistance against that prince.

PUNA, an island of the S. Sea, in the middle of the Gulf of Guayaquil. In the *e.* part, and at the entrance of the port, its length is from seven to eight leagues from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and its width from three to four from *s. e.* to *n. w.* It is of a quadrilong figure, and was the head seat of the province in the beginning of its establishment; and the first Spaniard who entered it was Francisco Pizarro, in 1530. It was then commanded by Tomala, the principal *cacique* and lord of the natives, with which it was well peopled. Afterwards was added to its jurisdiction the settlement of Tumbez, until the same was assigned by the viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo to the territory of the *corregimiento* of Piura: Puna was then, from its being in the vicinity of Guayaquil, annexed as to its government with the settlements of Machala and Naranjal; and through this runs the river Suya, which flows down from the *sierra* of Atuncañar of the province of Cuenca, and empties itself into the port in sight of the island of which we treat; and it is by this river that the trade of the two provinces is carried on,

and an interchange of their productions easily effected even during the winter: for the river is navigable for oared-boats until that it becomes united with the two rivers called Taura and Balao; from the mouths of which the navigation is performed by sails. They have there also a method of adding to the vessel a false keel, which secures it from what the sailors term capsizing; and they likewise use an extraordinary kind of helm, which they call *guare*, not known in any other part, the same being made of a junction of five boards, each of five yards long, and half a yard wide; and which being introduced into the water at mid-ships, answers the purpose of the regular helm, and is easily governed by a thin cane, thus enabling the vessel to stem without danger the whirlpools of the rivers and the rolling of the sea, although it is not unfrequently that it be loaded with from 200 to 300 *arrobas*, in sacks of flour, packages of linens and baizes, and chests of conserves and native fruits.

[The method of adding false keels to vessels has been lately illustrated in this kingdom by the ingenuity of Sir Sydney Smith, as in the cases of the Milbrook and Netley schooners. We are creditably informed, that the Spaniards, who saw these vessels, called them the "Devil with three tails."]

The island of Puna was peopled with 20,000 Indians, and, in 1734, by the census then taken, there were to be found no more than 96. This falling-off is generally attributed to the severity of the climate, and the prevalence of the small-pox and measles. But these Indians are exempt from personal service, and, therefore, notwithstanding what has been said of the climate, their own account of their decrease is most worthy belief; and that is, that the motive of their extinction arises from the visible chastisement of Divine Justice; for when that having relapsed into their errors of idolatry, the bishop of Truxillo had come amongst them to call them back to the fold, they put him to an ignominious death by poison; and, after having buried his body, dug it up, purified it from corruption by tobacco, and devoured it according to the barbarous customs which prevailed in the time of their earliest gentilism.

The productions of this island are now reduced yearly to 6000 strait sticks of mangrove-trees for the manufactories of Peru, 15,000 loads of cacao, 200 *arrobas* of dried fish, by which the inhabitants maintain themselves; though not less than by supplying with meat those vessels which touch at the port of this island, and do not come close up to the city. They also derive some profit by carcening large vessels, which lie here for this operation, in preference of hazarding a passage through the shoals to the dock up the river. It has no other settlements than that of its own name, and those of Machala and Naranjal already named. The port is eight leagues from the city, in long. 70° 58′ *w.* lat. 2° 50′ *s.*

PUNA, the principal settlement or capital of the district, in which resides the lieutenant nominated through the governor. It is of an hot climate, poor and nearly depopulated.

PUNAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Ambaná.

PUNAN, SAN GERONIMO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Santa Olaya.

PUNAQUEHUAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; in which there is an image of Nuestra Señora de la Purificacion, held in great devotion.

PUNATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in the same kingdom as the former, and of the bishopric of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; where there is a celebrated sanctuary dedicated to Nuestra Señora, with the dedicatory title of Bella.

PUNCERES, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, in the interior of the *serrania*, and one of those of the missions which are held in that province by the Aragonèse Capuchin fathers: on the shore of a small river which enters the Guarapiche.

PUNGALA, a settlement of the province and government of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; on the shore and to the *e.* of the river Guamoco, and *s. e.* of that of Llicto. It is very fertile, and its territory is pleasant: in lat. 1° 50′ *s.*

PUNGARAVATO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guimeo in Nueva España. It contains 135 families of Indians, and in its district are four estates with 34 Spaniards and *Mustees*, who gather in abundance cotton and cascalote, which is the principal ingredient for the tanning and dying leather, and which, mixed with copperas, makes the most perfect black, for which reason it is an herb most necessary in tanneries. Five leagues *n.* of its capital.

PUNGUEO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cinaqua in Nueva España. It is of an hot and dry temperature, and its population consists

of 32 families of Indians, who trade in large cattle, wax, and maize: is 47 leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

PUNI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

PUNILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba.

PUNIQUITA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

[PUNJO Bay, in East Florida. See CHATHAM BAY.]

PUNO, SAN CARLOS DE, a small town and capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru, from the year 1686 until that it was demolished by the revolutions arising from the celebrated gold mines. It was then called San Juan Baptista, and now stands on the shore of the great lake of Titicaca, which causes it to be unhealthy. It is extremely rich and well-peopled, and contains some illustrious families. It has two parishes; one for the Spaniards, the other for the Indians. The first is very handsome, and was endowed by a rich inhabitant, who was master of some mines. These mines, which are the richest of any in Peru, used to yield the parties concerned above 50,000 dollars to each annually. At the present day the mining is abandoned owing to the death of the aforesaid patron, whose name was San Roman, and who was universally lamented: 14 miles *n. w.* from the city of Chucuito, in lat. 16° 24′ *s.*

PUNOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Llacta.

PUNOVIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and country of Las Amazonas, who dwell in the woods near this river in the *s.* parts. They are descended from the Burais, by whom they are bounded on the *w.* They are but little known.

PUNRUN, a large lake of Peru, in the province of Tarma. Its length is three leagues, and its width two; and from it rises the river Huambra, which afterwards enters the Paria.

PUNSEGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate in one of the islands formed by the river Cauca near the town of Mompox.

PUNTA, S. JUAN DE LA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huatuzco and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba in Nueva España: it contains 26 families of Indians, and in some of the farms of its district assist some other 10 Spaniards, seven *Mustees*, and eight Mulattoes: five leagues *e. s. e.* of its capital.

PUNTA, another settlement in the district of Santa Elena, of the province and government of Guayaquil, in the kingdom of Quito. It is situate on the coast, and has a good port, and one which is convenient and frequented by vessels carrying on illicit trade: it is the general residence of the lieutenant of the district.

PUNTA, another, (with the surname of NEGRA) of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast and the river Mamas. In the *s.* part, and near to it, are the gold mines of Jesus Maria and Maray, and further on, nearly in the same rhumb, the mine of Monte Blanco.

PUNTA, another, of the missions, which are held by the religious of San Francisco in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon.

PUNTA, another, which is the *asiento* of the silver mines in the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

PUNTA, another, with the dedicatory title of San Juan: called also De los Ingenios; in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña, of the same kingdom as the kingdom.

PUNTA, a city, with the dedicatory of San Luis. See LOYOLA.

PUNTA, an island, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile.

[PUNTA Fort, one of the largest batteries or castles, and the second in order, at the mouth of the harbour of the Havannah in the Island of Cuba. It is also called Mesa de Maria, or the Virgin Mary's Table.]

[PUNTA, and PUNTA BRAVA, towns of Mexico. See ANGELOS.]

[PUNTA DE PIEDRAS, a cape on the *n. w.* extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan, in New Spain.]

[PUNTA, ESPADA, the *s. e.* point of the island of St. Domingo; 65 leagues, following the turnings of the coast, *e.* of Nisao, and 16 from Cape Raphael. The *s. e.* part of the island consists chiefly of extensive rich plains.]

[PUNTA, GORDA, a peninsula on the *s.* side of the island of Cuba, *n. n. e.* of Isle de Pinos.]

[PUNTA, NEGRILLO, the *w.* point of the island of Jamaica.]

[PUNTA. See POINT.]

PUNTAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto, in the kingdom of Quito.

PUNTAS, CABO DE TRES, the *e.* extremity of the coast in the province and government of Cu-

maná. It is of the form of a T; the superior part, or line, of which has three points; and by the *w.* it forms the Gulf of Cumaná, or Cariaco, the boundary of which is the point of Araya; and by the *e.* is the Gulf Daria ending at the Point Paria, or Pina.

PUNTAS, another cape, on the coast of the province and government of Honduras, between the gulf of this name and that of Triumfo de la Cruz: at the back of it, and in the bay to the *s. s. e.* where stands the settlement of Santo Tomas de Castilla, is the anchorage for the registerships coming to this province.

PUNTAS, a mountain thus called, also on the *s.* coast of the Straits of Magellan. It is an isle at the mouth of the canal of Santa Barbara.

PUNTOS, SIERRA DE LOS QUINCE, in the province and government of Paraguay.

PUNTOS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, which runs nearly *n.*

PUNUNU, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *n. e.* to *s. w.* 18 leagues, and afterwards enters by the *e.* part into the Pavamino, in lat. 46′ *s.*

PUNUTUN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river of this name.

PUPA, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a fort of the province and government of Florida, on the shore of the grand river of San Mateo.

PUPIALES, a settlement of the province and government of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

PUPUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Conchali.

PUQUINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru.

PUQUIOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo in the kingdom of Chile, situate between the river Castano and that of Chimiral.

PURACE, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate near its capital to the *e.*

PURAPEL, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *s.* and turning *e.* enters the Longomillas.

PURARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

PURASICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Los Chiquitos: bounded *n.* by those of the Borilos; and all that is known of them is, that they are very warlike and numerous.

PURBACHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 29 leagues *s.* one quarter to *w.* of the *real* of mines and town of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

PUREI, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, on the coast.

PUREN, a large settlement and fortified place of the kingdom of Chile, erected against the Araucanos Indians, who besieged and destroyed it in 1723. It was rebuilt in 1730, and has a guard of Spanish troops.

PUREN, a lake of this kingdom, in the country and territory of the Araucanos Indians, and where these have always proved themselves invincible against the Spaniards. It is formed of the two rivers Curarahua and Eyoa, which afterwards run to enter the Imperial.

PUREN, a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the same kingdom; celebrated for the battles fought there between the Spaniards and the Araucanians; and it has been the theatre of the most glorious exploits.

PURI, a settlement of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; on the coast of the S. Sea, to the *w.* of the *real* of the gold mines of Santa Maria, a small river running between.

PURIBI, a port of the river Poumaron in the province and government of Guayana, and that part possessed by the Dutch.

PURICA, SIERRA DE. Some mountains of the province and government of Sonora in N. America.

PURICOSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; which runs parallel to that of the Irambisa, and enters the Santiago.

PURIFICACION, NUESTRA SENORA DE LA, a town of the province and government of Neiva in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very hot temperature, produces in abundance *cacao*, sugar canes, maize, *yucas*, and plantains; and has many gold mines, which are worked, and *lavaderos* of the same metal in the rivers of Saldaña, Cuello, and Magdalena. It has also large breeds of neat cattle and swine, of which great numbers are sent to Cartagena, Santa Fé, Honda, and Mompox. The natives, who amount to 500, are savage and uncouth, and are therefore called *lanudos*, at Cartagena and the other settlements of the coast; the same name being also given to

the other natives of this province. It is much infested with insects, and particularly with that called the *coya*. Half way between the cities of Neiva and Tocaima.

PURIFICACION, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; between two lofty mountains. It contains 280 families of Indians, who live by the trade of cutting wood and making charcoal to carry it in canoes to Mexico. One league *e.* of its capital, on the shore of the lake, between the rivers Papalotla and Tezcoco.

PURIFICACION, another, of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacan in the same kingdom. Half a league *s.* of its capital.

PURIFICACION, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom. It contains 27 Indian families, and is one league from its capital.

PURIFICACION, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; near the coast of the river Ipire, on the shore of the lake Unare.

PURIO, a river of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *s.* part, and enters the Pacific, opposite the island of Iguanas.

PURISBURG. [See PURYSBURG.]

PURNIO, a settlement of the government of Mariquita, and jurisdiction of the town of Honda in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is a collection of all kinds of people, on the shore of the grand river Magdalena, a little below that town; of a very hot and sickly temperature, and unpleasant to dwell in, from the abundance of long-legged mosquitoes, and short-legged gnats. It has some gold mines, although they be but little worked, and abounds in *cacao*, sugar canes, and other productions of a warm climate.

PURU, or GONIPAPE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, or part of Guayana, possessed by the Portuguese. It rises under the equinoctial line, in the country of the Tueres Indians, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river of Las Amazonas, between that of Jagarape and that of Urubacuara.

PURUAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sihuas, of an extremely hot temperature.

PURUAI, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises near the settlement of Miraflores, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon.

PURUANDIRO, S. JUAN DE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate at the foot of the *sierra* of this name, of a mild temperature; 24 leagues distant from its capital, Pasquaro, by the *n.*; and its jurisdiction is divided from that of the town of Leon, by the limits described, by an abundant river which rises in the jurisdiction of Metepec, and which runs into other provinces. It contains 27 families of Spaniards, three of Mulattoes, and 131 of Indians, who live by the cultivation and tanning of leather.

PURUAYES, an ancient nation of Indians of the kingdom of Quito, *s.* of the province of Riobamba. They have always been warlike, bold, and of a subtle disposition, and have formed some settlements.

PURUCHUCU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guamantanga.

PURUEI, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, which runs nearly *n.* and enters the Orinoco to the *e.* of the mouth of the abundant Caura.

PURUGOTOS, a barbarous nation of infidel Indians, of the province and country of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, who dwell near the shore of the Orinoco; nothing more being known of them.

PURUMAUCA, an ancient province of the kingdom of Chile; bounded *n.* by the province of Coquimbo. Its natives put a check to the conquests of Inca Yupanqui, and gave him a bloody contest, which lasted three successive days, obliging him to retire, and to limit his dominions on the *s.* part of the river Maule.

PURUN, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; on the shore of the river Pari. In it are some salines, in which is found abundance of salt.

PURUNCHEQUARO, SAN GERONIMO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cocupao, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, very near a lake. It contains 35 families of Indians, applied to fishing and agriculture. One league *w.* of its head settlement.

PURUPH, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Seregipe in Brazil; on the shore of the river Grande de San Francisco; near its entrance into the sea.

PURUS, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Brazil. It runs from *s.* to *n.* through woods and unknown countries to the *s.* of the

Marañon, into which it enters, between the Coari and the Madera, by four mouths. It is navigable, and in the woods of its borders dwell many infidel Indians. It laves the territory of the Portuguese of Pará, and its principal mouth is in lat. 3° 38′ *s.*

PURUTUN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile. In its district is a copper-mine.

[PURYSBURGH, a handsome town of S. Carolina; situate in Beaufort District, on the *e.* side of Savannah River, 23 miles from the ocean, and 19 from the town of Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwelling-houses, and an Episcopal church. It took its name from John Peter Pury, a Swiss, who settled a colony of his countrymen here about the year 1733, with a view to the culture of silk. The mulberry trees are yet standing, and some attention is still paid to the making of silk.]

PUSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru. It has a fountain or stream of water, which, being left undisturbed, has an oil floating upon it, which is used for burning. It is situate on the shore of the lake of Chucuito.

PUTAENDO, a large, beautiful, and fertile valley, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota, in the same kingdom as the former river.

PUTAGAN, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Longomilla.

[PUTAWATAMES, or POUTOOTAMIES, Indians, who inhabit between St. Joseph's and Detroit, and can furnish about 500 warriors. There are two tribes of this name, the one of the river of St. Joseph, and the other of Huron. They were lately hostile; but at the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, they ceded lands to the United States; who in return paid them a sum in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever.]

PUTES, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; *w.* of the river Rumichacá, and *s.* of the Ibis, in lat. 55′ *n.*

PUTICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cangallo.

PUTINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chupa; on the shore of the lake Chucuito.

PUTINSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

[PUTNEY, a thriving town in Windham County, Vermont; on the *w.* side of Connecticut River, *s.* of Westminster. Inhabitants 1848.]

PUTUGANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* part, and enters the sea to the *w.* of the island of Pinos.

PUTUMAYO, a large, abundant, and navigable river, called also Iza, of the kingdom of Nueva de Granada. It rises in the *serranias* of the province of Pasto to the *e.* and to the *w.* of Sibundoy. It runs more than 300 leagues from *n. n. w.* to *s. s. e.* collecting in its course the waters of more than 30 other rivers; the principal of which are, the San Pedro, Guinchoa, Plato Vides, Quino, Pischilin, Yaca, Guames, S. Miguel, and an arm of the Great Caqueta. Its shores were peopled with many nations of infidel Indians, called Yurunas, Guaticus, Yacatiguaros, Parianas, Ziyus, Atucais, Cunas, and Omaguaisietes, which means true Omaguayes. The greater part of these have retired to the woods, where the religious of S. Francisco of the province of Quito have established some missions for their conversion. This river carries along with its currents much gold from the mines through which it passes; and some pieces of this metal are found in its sand. It enters the Marañon in lat. 3° 9′ *s.*

PUTUMAYO, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas, in the kingdom of Quito; a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions which were held there by the Jesuits; on the shore of the former river.

PUXAQUERAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zanguio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora in Nueva España; on the top of a lofty mountain, in the middle of the Great Lake or Sea of Chapala, the which forms a delightful prospect. It contains 30 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by fishing and cultivating some few seeds and fruits in their gardens. Eight leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

PUXMECATAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a warm temperature, contains 74 families of Indians, and is 24 leagues *w.* of its capital.

PUYEGUA, a large lake of the country and lands of Magellan. In its vicinity, it is said, dwell some Indians of the Cesares.

PUYUC, a river of the province and country

of Las Amazonas; which runs from *n.* to *s.* and, uniting itself with Pintucyacu, forms the Guincos; which follows the same course till it enters the Pastaza by the *n.* part, and to the *e.* of the Canincha el Viejo, in lat. 1° 42′ *s.*

PUYZOCAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru; bounded by the nation of the Chiquitos: discovered by Father Lucas Caballero, of the Jesuits, in 1711, who, having entered amongst these Indians to instruct them in the faith, met his death at their hands; as did all the other unhappy Spaniards and converted Indians, who accompanied him, to the number of 26 persons.

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QUACHICHILES, a nation of Indians, of the Chichimecas in Nueva España. They were most brutal in the time of their gentilism, and lived wandering through the woods and mountains, maintaining themselves by the chase, which they exercised equally against the Christians and the wild beasts; nor did they show any marks of rationality until the time of the viceroy Don Luis de Velasco, Marquis of Salinas. They were reduced through the medium of a *Mustee*, called Caldera, son of a Spaniard and a Chichimecan Indian woman, and who had lived many years amongst these Indians. Also further to civilise them there were sent some Indians of the province of Tlaxcala, who might settle amongst them, accompanied with *Fr.* Geronimo de Mendieta, monk of the order of San Francisco; who, after having catechised and baptised many, founded the settlements of the *real* of mines of San Luis de Potosí in the province of Zacatecas, San Miguel de Mezquitic, and Colotlán in the province of Guadalaxara; the king being put to great expense in maintaining these Indians, whilst they were instructed in labour and agriculture.

QUADE, Cape of, on the *n.* coast of the Strait of Magellan, opposite the mouth of the channel of St. John.

QUADOGHE, a settlement of Indians of Canada, near the *s.* coast of the lake Michigan. Its territory was sold by the six nations of the allied Indians to the English in 1701, and the act of the sale was ratified in 1726 and 1744.

[QUADRA, or VANCOUVER'S Island, lies on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, between Queen Charlotte's Sound and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Nootka Sound lies on the *s. w.* side of this island.]

QUAHUACAN, an ancient province of Nova Scotia, now comprehended in that of Tezcoco.

[QUAKER Town, in Buck's County, Pennsylvania, lies 25 miles *n. w.* of New Town, and 33 *n. n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[QUAMPEAGAN Falls, at the head of the tide on Newichwanock River, which joins Piscataqua River, 10 miles from the sea. The natives give the Falls this name, because fish was there taken with nets. At these Falls are a set of saw and other mills; and a landing-place, where great quantities of lumber is rafted on scows. Here the river has the English name of Salmon Falls River, from the plenty of salmon there caught. In the memory of people who lived 50 years ago, these fish were so plenty as to be struck with spears on the rocks; but none now alive remember to have seen any there. The saw mills where the dam crosses the stream are the sure destruction of that species of fish. Tom-cod or frost-fish, smelts, and ale-wives, abound here. The place called Salmon Falls is covered with useful mills. Above these we meet with the Great Falls, where saw-mills are continued to great advantage. On many places from Quampegan to the pond, from whence it issues, are mills for boards and corn.]

QUANAXTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Luis, of the coast of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of an extremely hot temperature, and produces only maize and rice. It contains 34 families of Indians, and is two leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

QUANESEE, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina; where the English have an establishment on the shore of the river Euphasée.

QUANNES, a city of the province and colony of Maryland; on the river Patuxent and on the shore of the bay of the Chesapeak.

QUAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a settlement

of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 72 families of Indians, and is a little more than a league from its capital.

QUAPILOLLAN, an ancient province of Nueva España; conquered and united to the empire by Ahuitzotl, eighth emperor of Mexico. After the entrance of the Spaniards it became confounded in the division which these made.

QUAQUACUYUTI, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the river Grande de los Portugueses.

QUAQUALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España; two leagues from the same.

QUAQUES, Bay of, on the S. Sea, and province and government of Esmeraldas, formed by the cape or point of Palmar to the *s.* and the point of Pedernal to the *n.* distant only lat. 2′ from the equinoctial line.

QUARA, a settlement of the island and government of Trinidad, on the *e.* coast, near the port of Guasima.

QUARAVAGUAZANAS, a barbarous and warlike nation of Indians of the province and country of Las Amazonas, who live in the woods close to the river Negro. They maintain themselves only by the chase and fishing, and used envenomed arrows. They are not numerous.

QUARCI, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which rises in some mountains between the rivers Negro and Ibicuy, runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay opposite the river Itu.

QUAREPORIQUE, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the river of this name, between those of Xexuy and Ipuigta.

QUAREQUA, an ancient province of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; now confounded with the province of Darien: discovered by Basco Nuñez de Balboa, and from a mountain of it may be seen the S. Sea. It was governed by the *cacique* Tarecha, who perished in a battle with many of the natives. These Indians were extremely barbarous, though warlike, and, amongst their other vices, were much addicted to sodomy; on which account Balboa ordered some of them to be burnt by way of a terror to the rest. Here also the Spaniards discovered the first Negro slaves, without being able to ascertain from whence they came.

QUARTO, a large river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It rises in the *sierras* of Champanchin, near the city of Córdoba, runs to the *w.* by the *s.* part of the province, and after a course of more than 60 leagues, terminates in a lake which is formed by its waters.

QUATEPEC, San Nicolas de, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España. It contains 120 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in sowing maize, barley, and other seeds; and here are also some breeds of small cattle. They fabricate large trays of basket work, and they cut wood for building of coaches, the which they carry for sale to Mexico. It is eight leagues *n.* of its capital, the road to which, although mountainous and rocky, is covered with trees, such as *cocos* and oaks, of a very large size.

QUATRO Evangelistas. [See Evangelistas.]

QUAUHNAHUAC, or Cuernavaca, as it is vulgarly called, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, belonging to the estate of the Marquisate del Valle, which was ceded to Hernan Cortes by the Emperor Charles V. It is of tolerable extent, very fertile, and abounding in vegetable productions, cotton, and ginger, with which it maintains a lucrative commerce; as also in coal, fuel, and woods, which are carried for sale to Mexico; nor less does it afford in maize, and fish, caught in a lake here, and held in high estimation. It produces also sugar-canes, of which they make sugar. It is one of the most populous jurisdictions in all the kingdom, and consists of the following settlements:

San Joseph Caltengo,	S. Luis Amaticlán,
San Geronimo Cocotzingo,	S. Bartolomé Cholopapa,
S. Gaspar Tetela,	Asuncion de Tetemalzingo,
Santa Maria de Ahuacates,	Xochitepec,
San Lorenzo Chamilpa,	Acatlipa,
San Salvador Ocotepec,	S. Agustin Tetlama,
San Nicolas Ahuacatepec,	S. Sebastian Quentepec,
San Miguel Chapultepec,	S. Francisco Ahuehuezingo,
San Diego Acapazinco,	Santa Maria Alpuyeca,
S. Antonio Analco,	Chalcaxingo,
Huitzilaque,	Claucac,
Guaxomulco,	Mazatepec,
Santiago Huitepec,	San Francisco Tetecala,
San Vicente Zaqualpa,	San Gaspar Coaclan,
	S. Miguel Cuantla,
	Guizinclan,

San Juan Tetelpa,
San Juan Panchimalco,
Natividad de Tlatenchi,
San Miguel Xoxutla,
Tlacultenango,
Tlayohualco,
Nexpa,
Tetecala,
Teocalzingo,
Ixtla,
Tehuixtla,
Cuauçhinola,
Amacazaque,
Yautepec,
S. Juan Maticlan,
Santiago Maticlan,
Xalostóc,
S. Francisco Texcala,
Guacalco,
Tepoxtlán,
San Andres,
Santa Catalina,
Santiago,
Amatlan,
Santo Domingo,
San Juan,
Goastepec,
Pazulco,
Ayacapixtla,
Ticomán,
Tlaltizapón,
Ixtolucan,
Atlacahualoya
Clalistac,
Xantetelco,
Amacuica,
Huichiluya,
Xacapistla,
San Sebastian Archidipisco,
Hatenango,
Xonacatepec,
Amacuitlapilco,
Atotonilco,
Tepantzingo,
Tetela,
Acoxchiapa,
San Agustin Xochitlan.

The capital of this province is the city of the same name; situate in a craggy spot, but of a mild temperature, very fertile and pleasant, from the abundance of its waters, which were communicated, in antient times, by several aqueducts, of beautiful architecture.

The parish church, which is the convent of the religious order of San Franciso, although of ancient fabric, is arched all over, and magnificently adorned with precious silver ornaments. Close to it is the venerable Orden Tercera, composed of the most noble of the population, and consisting of 314 families, the greater part of Indians, and the rest of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; also 622 of Indians, who are divided into nine wards, which surround the town, and which are reputed as settlements. In a chapel here, is venerated an image of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion; of the origin of which we have the following account, namely, that in the time of Hernan Cortes, there arrived at a certain estate two strangers, of handsome appearance, at the house of a virtuous woman, called Agustina, who carried with them a closed chest, the which they left in the care of the said woman to keep; who, with the consent of her guests, tried, but in vain, to open it; and at last, despairing of so doing, and looking in vain for the return of her guests, moreover, struck with the soft music which issued as it were from the chest, she gave a full account of all that had happened to the curate and *alcaldía mayor;* he accordingly opened the box, in the presence of many of the inhabitants, and found in it the image of Our Lady, of foreign manufacture.

This city was, in the time of the Indians, very strong, from the works which they had for its defence. It was gained to Hernan Cortes through the valour of a Tlaxcaltecan Indian, one of his allies, who, by virtue of his great strength, forced his way, and was followed by some Spaniards, when the cacique immediately surrendered obedience to Cortes, and aided him in the conquest of the capital; and on this pretext it was that the Mexicans of the provinces of Maliralco and Cohuixco declared war against this cazique; but Cortes sending to his succour 80 Spaniards, under the Captain Andres de Tapia, a battle ensued, and the Indians were entirely routed. Quanahuac is 32 *s.* of Mexico, in lat. 18° 54′ 10″ *n.* and log. 99° 6′ 30″ *w.*

QUAUHQUECHOLLA, a large population in the time of the Indians of Nueva España in their gentilism; situate in the Valley of Atrisco. It was peopled by the Teochichimecas, who were governed by Xelhua, eldest son of Ixtác Mixcuatl, Lord of Siete Cuevas, this name having been taken from a very beautiful bird found here, and thus called. It was situate in a *llanura,* surrounded by a wall of nine yards high and 14 feet wide, with a good parapet, which ended in a *sierra,* inaccessible from its being so extremely craggy. It had only two gates; to enter which it was necessary to ascend some steps. It had beautiful edifices, and many gardens, as its territory was very fertile: its market was celebrated, and its inhabitants consisted of 5000. Moctezuma besieged and took it, taking away 3200 prisoners. Here it was that the Mexicans formed a conjunction to carry on war against Tlaxcala. They sought assistance from Hernan Cortes, and became, by this means, victorious over their enemies.

QUAUHQUETZPALTEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Panuco in Nueva España, situate near a creek.

QUAUHQUETZPALTEPEC, a river of this province and kingdom, which enters the Paloapan or Alvarado. It is said that it washes down from the mines much gold.

QUAUHTITLAN, a settlement of the province of Mexico in Nueva España: conquered and united to the empire by Izcohuatl. It was a large and populous city, and gained by Her-

nan Cortes, who found it depopulated, when he besieged Mexico. Its natives had the barbarous custom, in their feasts to their deities, of decapitating the Indian women slaves, and then two Indian men would cover themselves with the skins of these women, performing a thousand ceremonies. They used to fix upon six very lofty stakes, firmly set in the ground so many prisoners, which they had taken in the war, and let them fall to the ground before they were dead, in order to pluck out their hearts, and they would then deliver the heads to the priests, but parted the body amongst themselves to eat. There is in this settlement a great stone causeway, built by the Spaniards, and which reaches as far as Mexico; from whence the settlement is four leagues distant.

QUAUHTINCHAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España. It was at the first a large and numerous population. Its natives put to death two children of Tlaxcala, educated in the catholic religion, who accompanied the monks *Fr.* Bernardino Minaya and his companion, out of revenge for their having found some idols and burnt them; but these same executioners were hung at Mexico, together with their cacique, for this fault. This settlement was a doctrinal establishment of the religious of San Francisco, and these, by a disposition of the Bishop of La Puebla, being changed for the religious of St. Domingo, the former set their face against the resolution, but were appeased when there was built for them a convent and church, the best in all the kingdom. There is by this convent a fountain, which irrigates the garden belonging to it; and the water of this fountain forms a crust of stone in the aqueducts through which it passes. —It is four leagues from the city of La Puebla de los Angeles.

QUAUHTOCHO, a port of the S. Sea in Nueva España. The Spaniards call it Guautulco. [See this article.]

QUAUHLOTLATZALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 55 families of Mexican Indians, who employ themselves in cultivating seeds, cochineal, and cotton.

QUAUTLAMAYAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan, in the same kingdom as the former. It is of a cold temperature; situate amongst mountains and deep glens; contains 16 families of Indians; and is the last settlement of this jurisdiction by that part: two leagues *e.* of its capital.

QUAUTLAZINCO, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 132 families of Indians, and is half a league *n.* of its capital.

QUAXINICUILAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tutiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala; annexed to the curacy of that of Esclavos.

QUAZINTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Papantla, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is five leagues *n. w.* of that head settlement.

QUAZOQUITENGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Luis, of the coast and *acaldía mayor* of Tlapa in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 59 families of Indians, who trade in nothing but maize, the only production of its territory. Seven leagues from its head settlement.

QUCHUCABI, a volcano of the kingdom of Chile, situate in the mountains of the Cordillera, in lat. 42°.

QUE, a valley in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo and kingdom of Chile; between the coast and the river of Los Puntos.

QUEACHES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province of Yucatán. After the conquest made by the Spaniards, they rose, committing great atrocities in some of the settlements in which they resided; and were suppressed by the entrance of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, Don Diego de Vera Ordoñez de Villaquiran. In 1684 its reduction was also attempted by the governor Don Juan Bruno Tello de Guzman, who made a road from the province of Yucatán to those of Guatemala, a distance of eight leagues, and a redoubt or fort for its defence: but both the one and the other have fallen to decay; neither was the reduction of these Indians accomplished.

QUEBEC, a large and handsome city of Canada in N. America: founded in 1608, by Mr. Samuel de Champlain, by order of the court of France, to establish the commerce of skins, which the Company of the Indies carried on with the natives of that country. It is situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, and at the mouth where this is entered by that of St. Charles, and where the former river is narrowest, from whence it has the name of Quebec; this, in the Indian Algonquinian language, signifying strait.

The city is divided into high and low; the

former being on the top of a mountain, the latter at the foot of the same, in a territory which has been left by the river, which at the founding of the city reached as far as the skirts of the mountain. The buildings are large, and well constructed; especially the episcopal palace, the city-house, that of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of a square figure, which cost £40,000; and, above all, the palace, the residence of the governor, and where the assembly was held. The cathedral is small, and of bad architecture, and not corresponding with its steeple and belfry, which are lofty, and well designed. It has attached to it a collegial seminary, which has been rebuilt three times, from having been twice consumed by fire; the first in 1703, and afterwards in 1705. The Recoletan fathers have a beautiful church and convent here; and there is another of Ursuline Nuns, which, like the seminary, has been twice burnt, and, in consequence, very poor. The Jesuits had here a magnificent college. There is in this city two hospitals: one called of God, in which are two great wards, the one for men and the other for women, assisted by the hospital-monks of St. Augustin, of the congregation of the Mercy of Jesus, whose founders passed from Dieppe; and the other a general hospital, situate in the territory formerly occupied by the Recoletan fathers, and which was bought by the bishop, M. de Saint Vallier, who in this work spent immense sums of money. It is defended towards the river by a platform flanked with two bastions, which, at high water and spring tides, are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery, and, higher still, a square fort, in which the governor resides. The port is very convenient, and secure, for many vessels, however large they may be, and which may here lie at anchor close to the shore. The inhabitants amount to 8000 souls, amongst these, are many persons enriched by the flourishing commerce continually carried on here.

The English, commanded by David Kerl, a Frenchman, and native of Dieppe, and a Calvinist, who passed over hither, took it in 1628. In 1690 they returned to besiege it, commanded by General Piphy; but who was obliged to retire, with the loss of his best troops. Again, in 1759, the English took it under General Wolfe, who gloriously died in that action; after which these became possessed of the whole of Canada. [In December, 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under the command of the brave General Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. For account of the present misunderstandings between the British Government and United States, see UNITED STATES.]

This city was erected into a bishopric in 1670, by his Holiness Clement X. after great solicitation by the court of France; and, although this court presented M. St. Vallier to be first bishop, then abbot of that church, his holiness reserved the appointment entirely to himself. It is 320 miles from the sea, or entrance of the river St. Lawrence, in long. 71° 12′ 6″ *w.* lat. 46° 48′ 39″ *n.*

[A more specific account of whatever relates to this interesting colony must be most desirable to every British subject. We have happily found many and authentic sources, to which to refer; and, independently of some tables of exports, &c. with which we have been supplied from sources of unquestionable authority, we have made a free use of the valuable works of Mr. Hugh Gray and Mr. Lambert, both of whom had visited these regions, and whose accurate observations will be found no less curious than important. As in all cases of multiplied extracts, for the convenience of reference, we divide the following information into chapters and heads, viz.

CHAP. I.

1. *Official account of the province of Quebec in* 1764.—2. *Further description of the town and environs.*—3. *Provisions.*—4. *Navigation of the St. Lawrence.*—5. *Mode of travelling in the summer.*—6. *Nature of the* seigneuries, *&c.*—7. *Winter.*—8. *Travelling in that season.*—9. *Provisions not dear during this season.*—10. *A sudden thaw.*—11. *Method of warming the houses.*—12. *Breaking up of the winter.*

CHAP. II.

1. *Description of the inhabitants.*—2. *Exports and Imports from Quebec from* 1802 *to* 1809, *both inclusive, but not including those from Gaspe or New Carlisle.*—2. *Importation of teas and tobacco from the United States compared with that from Britain.*—3. *Exports, imports, tonnage, &c. of Quebec, in* 1810.—4. *Exports, &c. in the year* 1811.—5. *Duties payable in Canada, on importation, under several acts of the British parliament.*—6. *Allowances at the Custom-house.*—7. *Post-office regulations.*—8. *I*

[*Official declaration as to the boundaries of the River St. Croix.*

For some other memorials, petitions, and official documents, relative to the British Colonies, see NEW BRUNSWICK, PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, and NOVA SCOTIA; also CANADA, UNITED STATES, and WEST INDIES.

1. *Official account of the province of Quebec in* 1764. — The first document we discover, of any importance, respecting this province, is the following letter, which was written by General Murray, soon after his arrival in England, in 1766, in which year he left the government of Canada. As it is an official paper, its accuracy, of course, may be depended on. We therefore avail ourselves of the opportunity to lay it before our readers, as it affords a better picture of the situation of affairs in the province at that period, than any other account we have met with.

" MY LORDS,

" In Mr. Secretary Conway's letter to me of the 24th October, 1764, I am ordered to prepare for my return to England, in order to give a full and distinct account of the present state of the province of Quebec; of the nature and account of the disorders which have happened there; and of my conduct and proceedings in the administration of the government. In obedience to that command, I have the honour to report as follows:—and first, the state of the province:

" It consists of 110 parishes, exclusive of the towns of Quebec and Montreal. These parishes contain 9722 houses, and 54,575 Christian souls; they occupy, of arable land, 955,754 arpents. They sowed, in the year 1765, 180,300½ minots of grain, and that year they possessed 12,546 oxen, 22,724 cows, 15,039 young horned cattle, 27,064 sheep, 28,976 swine, and 13,757 horses, as appears by the annexed recapitulation (recensement) taken by my order, in the year 1765. The towns of Quebec and Montreal contain about 14,700 inhabitants. The Savages, who are called Roman Catholics, living within the limits of the province, consist of 7400 souls: so that the whole, exclusive of the king's troops, do amount to 76,275 souls; of which, in the parishes are 19 Protestant families; the rest of that persuasion (a few half-pay officers excepted) are traders, mechanics, and publicans, who reside in the low towns of Quebec and Montreal. Most of them were followers of the army, of mean education, or soldiers disbanded at the reduction of the troops. All have their fortunes to make, and, I fear, few are solicitous about the means, when the end can be attained. I report them to be, in general, the most immoral collection of men I ever knew; of course, little calculated to make the new subjects enamoured with our laws, religion, and customs; and far less adapted to enforce these laws, which are to govern.

" On the other hand, the Canadians, accustomed to arbitrary, and a sort of military government, are a frugal, industrious, and moral race of men, who, from the just and mild treatment they met with from his majesty's military officers, that ruled the country for four years, until the establishment of civil government, had greatly got the better of the natural antipathy they had to their conquerors.

" They consist of a noblesse, who are numerous, and who pique themselves much upon the antiquity of their families, their own military glory, and that of their ancestors. These noblesse are seigniors of the whole country, and though not rich, are in a situation in that plentiful part of the world, where money is scarce, and luxury still unknown, to support their dignity. Their tenants, who pay only an annual quit-rent of about a dollar for 100 acres, are at their ease, and comfortable. They have been accustomed to respect, and obey their noblesse; their tenures being military in the feudal manner, they have shared with them the dangers of the field, and natural affection has been increased in proportion to the calamities which have been common to both, from the conquest of the country. As they have been taught to respect their superiors, and are not yet intoxicated with the abuse of liberty, they are shocked at the insults which their noblesse and the king's officers have received from the English traders and lawyers, since the civil government took place. It is natural to suppose they are zealous of their religion. They are very ignorant: it was the policy of the French government to keep them so: few or none can read. Printing was never permitted in Canada till we got possession of it. Their veneration for the priesthood is in proportion to their ignorance: it will probably decrease as they become enlightened, for the clergy there are of mean birth, and very illiterate; and, as they are now debarred from supplies of ecclesiastics from France, that order of men will become more and more contemptible, provided they are not exposed to persecution. The state of the Roman clergy I have already described, in

[my report to your lordship's office, in the year 1763, it will therefore be superfluous to say more on that subject here, as no alteration has happened since that time.

"I am really ignorant of any remarkable disorders which have happened in the colony, while I commanded there; the outrage committed on Mr. Walker, magistrate at Montreal, excepted. A thorough detail of that horrid affair I have already laid before the king's servants, in my letter to the lords of trade, of the 2d March, 1765. I have annexed a copy of that letter, in case it may not have fallen into your lordship's hands.

"Disorders and divisions, from the nature of things, could not be avoided, in attempting to establish the civil government in Canada, agreeable to my instructions; while the same troops, who conquered and governed the country for four years, remained in it. They were commanded by an officer, who, by the civil establishment, had been deprived of the government of half the province, and who remained, in every respect, independent of the civil establishment. Magistrates were to be made, and juries to be composed, out of 450 contemptible settlers and traders. It is easy to conceive how the narrow ideas and ignorance of such men, must offend any troops, more especially those who had so long governed them, and knew the means from which they were elevated. It would be very unreasonable to suppose, that such men would not be intoxicated with the unexpected power put into their hands; and that they would not be eager to shew how amply they possessed it. As there were no barracks in the country, the quartering of the troops furnished perpetual opportunities of displaying their importance and rancour. The Canadian noblesse were hated, because their birth and behaviour entitled them to respect; and the peasants were abhorred, because they were saved from the oppression they were threatened with. The resentment of the grand jury at Quebec, put the truth of these remarks beyond doubt. The silence of the king's servants to the governor's remonstrances in consequence of their presentments, though his secretary was sent to them on purpose to expedite an explanation, contributed to encourage the disturbers of the peace.

"The improper choice and numbers of the civil officers sent out from England, increased the inquietudes of the colony. Instead of men of genius and untainted morals, the very reverse were appointed to the most important offices; and it was impossible to communicate, through them, those impressions of the dignity of government, by which alone mankind can be held together in society. The judge fixed upon to conciliate the minds of 75,600 foreigners to the laws and government of Great Britain, was taken from a gaol, entirely ignorant of civil law, and of the language of the people. The attorney-general, with regard to the language of the people, was not better qualified. The offices of secretary of the province, register, clerk of the council, commissary of stores and provisions, provost martial, &c. were given by patent to men of interest in England, who let them out to the best bidders; and so little did they consider the capacity of their representatives, that not one of them understood the language of the natives. As no salary was annexed to these patent places, the value of them depended upon the fees, which by my instructions I was ordered to establish, equal to those of the richest ancient colony. This heavy tax, and the rapacity of the English lawyers, were severely felt by the poor Canadians; but they patiently submitted, and though stimulated to dispute it by some of the licentious traders from New York, they cheerfully obeyed the stamp act, in hopes that their good behaviour would recommend them to the favour and protection of their sovereign.

"As the council books of the province, and likewise my answers to the complaints made against my administration, have been laid before your lordships, it is needless to presume to say any thing further on that subject, than that I glory in having been accused of warmth and firmness in protecting the king's Canadian subjects, and of doing the utmost in my power to gain to my royal master, the affections of that brave, hardy people, whose emigration, if ever it should happen, will be an irreparable loss to this empire; to prevent which, I declare to your lordships, I would cheerfully submit to greater calumnies and indignities (if greater can be devised) than hitherto I have undergone.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

From the contents of this letter, it appears evident that much cordiality could not exist between the French inhabitants and the British settlers. The former were a people who prided themselves on their ancestry, and consequently despised the latter, who were of mean birth, and possessed of still meaner abilities. The mutual disgust and jealousy which were thus created, tended very considerably to depreciate the state of the colony for some years: commerce declined rather than increased, nor did she raise her droop-

[ing head till order and regularity were introduced.

2. *Further description of the town and environs.*—Quebec is most properly denominated the key of the river St. Lawrence, for the river contracts suddenly opposite to the city, being there only about a mile in breadth; whereas the basin of Quebec, immediately below, is from four to five miles in breadth; and the river widens immediately above the city. The grand battery of Quebec is opposite to the narrowest part of the river, and is an extensive range of very heavy ordnance, besides some 13-inch mortars, which, if properly served, must destroy any vessels which might attempt to pass, or come near enough to injure the town.

The river opposite to Quebec is about 100 feet in depth, and affords good anchorage: for a considerable way above Quebec it is navigable for ships of any size. Indeed, large ships go as high up as Montreal, which is near 200 miles above Quebec.

The site of Quebec seems to have been destined by nature for the capital of an empire. The surrounding country is magnificent; and it is seen to great advantage from Cape Diamond, which overlooks the great river, and is the termination of the Plains of Abraham.

The general course of the river St. Lawrence is from *s. w.* to *n. e.* Above the island of Orleans, the St. Lawrence expands, and a basin is formed by the junction of a river called the St. Charles, which comes from a lake of the same name, situated amongst the mountains towards the *n.* After passing an Indian village, about 10 miles from Quebec, called Lorette, situated upon elevated ground, the St. Charles takes its course through a plain, which is separated from the great river by a ridge of high land, about nine miles in length, extending from a place called Cape Rouge to Cape Diamond. The general breadth of this ridge is from one to two miles. Cape Diamond is a bold promontory, advancing into the river St. Lawrence, of an elevation of 350 feet above the river, nearly perpendicular; and the bank, the whole way to Cape Rouge, is nearly of the same elevation, rising from the river almost perpendicular: the ridge slopes towards the *n.* till it reaches the valley, through which the river St. Charles runs. This ridge of land has every appearance of having been an island, surrounded by the great river. The valley is full of large round stones, and other matter, which indicate the presence of water at no very remote period, and the operation of a strong current.

On the *n. e.* or lower end of the peninsula, Quebec is situated; and the line of its fortifications runs from the river St. Charles, across to the top of the bank which overlooks the St. Lawrence; the distance is about half a mile: and from the line of fortification to the point of Cape Diamond the distance is about a quarter of a mile: within this space stands the city of Quebec. It consists, as Alcedo has observed, of an Upper and Lower Town: the Upper Town may be said to be situated on Cape Diamond, at least upon the side of it which slopes towards the river St. Charles. It is elevated about 15 feet above the Lower Town, and separated from it by a line of steep rocks, which run from the cape towards the river St. Charles. Formerly the river St. Lawrence, at high water, came up close to these rocks; but as the tide rises and falls here about 15 feet, it gave an opportunity of taking from the river a considerable space; wharfs were built at low watermark, and even at some places beyond it, and the intermediate ground filled up to such a height that it remained dry at high water. Upon this situation streets were laid out, and houses built. These streets run from the upper side of Cape Diamond down to the river St. Charles, a distance of about half a mile; they are of considerable breadth, and the houses are large and commodious; those next the river have attached to them very extensive warehouses (called, in the language of Quebec, *hangards*), and vessels come close to the wharfs to discharge their cargoes; at some of them the vessels remain afloat at low water, at others, which are not carried so far out, or where the river does not deepen so suddenly, the vessels lie dry at low water.

The Lower Town is not included in the fortifications, but the passes to it are commanded by the batteries in the line of fortification which surrounds the Upper Town; so that the approach by land to the Lower Town will hardly be attempted by an enemy. It is true the Americans attempted it in the winter of 1775, but they were repulsed with great slaughter.

The communication from the Lower Town to the Upper Town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate. On entering this gate, you find on the right-hand a large area, in which is situated the house (dignified with the title of a palace) in which the bishops of Quebec formerly resided; at present it is used for public offices, and accommodates the supreme council and house of assembly. Beyond the palace you have the grand battery, on which are mounted]

many pieces of heavy artillery, besides mortars, which certainly command the channel of the great river.

Turning to the left, soon after entering the gate, you find yourself in another area or square; on the side next the river you see the Chateau de St. Louis, in which the governor resides. It is situated on the brink of a precipice, and you have the Lower Town of Quebec under your feet. The view from the gallery at the back of the chateau is extensive and grand. Opposite to the chateau, on the other side of the square, you have the English church, a very elegant building; and the court-house, where elegance is not so conspicuous. On the *n.* side of the square you have a very handsome building, erected for, and used as, a tavern, hotel, and assembly-room.

In the neighbourhood of this square you find towards the *n.* an extensive area, in which is situated the Upper Town market-house; a building perfectly unique in its kind. One does not know which to be most astonished at, whether the want of taste in the architect, or that his plans met with approbation: suffice it to say, that on a building one story high; you have a dome as large as that of St. Paul's in London. Never were the rules of architecture and common-sense more outraged.

From the area of the market-place different streets diverge, leading to the different gates of the city, viz. Hope Gate, Palace Gate, St. John's Gate, and St. Lewis's Gate, besides the gate leading to the Lower Town; these streets constitute the Upper Town. Outside of St. John's and Palace Gates there are extensive suburbs, which are increasing in size daily.

There is nothing in the appearance of Quebec itself which strikes one as being very different from an English town, except, perhaps, the roofs of the houses; they are generally covered with boards or shingles, and you always see on the roofs several ladders, for the sake of easy access in case of fire.

A shingle roof so much resembles a slate one, that when they are painted a slate colour, you cannot know the one from the other; the only evil attending them is, that they are liable to catch fire: from this circumstance, Quebec has formerly suffered greatly from fires. A law has been passed, encouraging the covering houses with boards in place of shingles, and, indeed, prohibiting the latter altogether.

The dread of fire in Quebec is greater than in most other places; but when it is considered how much they formerly have suffered from it, one ceases to be surprised.

A society has been formed, called the Fire Society: they elect a president and other office-bearers annually. The object of this society is to assist in the extinguishing of fire, for which purpose they have several engines and firemen; indeed, in case of fire, almost every man may be said to be a fireman, for every body lends his assistance: poor people who have been very active receive pecuniary reward from the society. Their funds are raised by annual voluntary subscription.

Many of the best houses and most valuable warehouses are covered with tin plates, which make not only a very beautiful and very durable roof, but are also a complete security against fire. The reason that fire has spread so rapidly in Quebec has been, that the shingles, when once inflamed, being extremely light, were blown by the wind to an incredible distance, and operated on other shingle roofs like a shower of fire. Now, the tin plates receive the burning shingles with impunity: it might be imagined that the tin plates would rust, but this is not the case. Some of the roofs are near 40 years old, and they not only remain perfectly bright, but have never required any repairs; so that although somewhat expensive at first, a tin-plate roof will be a saving in the end.

Quebec, on the *n.*, *n. e.*, and *s.* sides, is so strongly fortified by the nature of the ground, that little has been left for the engineer to do; what was necessary, however, has been done: and as the great river and the river St. Charles surround, in a manner, the fortifications in these directions, and in some places come very near the bottom of the rocks, no enemy, if a common degree of vigilance is observed, can hope to succeed by an attack on these quarters.

The least defensible part of Quebec is towards the *s. w.*, where the line of fortifications extends from one side of the peninsula to the other, enclosing the city and highest part of Cape Diamond. There a cavallier battery has lately been erected, which commands the ground to a considerable distance from the walls.

The ground, for a great extent to the *s. w.* of the city of Quebec, is called the Plains of Abraham, famous for the battle in which General Wolfe beat the French. These plains are nearly on a level with the fortifications, and widen as you retire from them to the extent of from one to two miles, preserving the level nearly throughout, but sloping a little both ways, particularly towards the river St. Charles on the *n.* On

[the side towards the St. Lawrence the bank is of great height; almost pependicular, and generally covered with wood where the slope will admit of it, which is not always the case. Notwithstanding the difficulty of ascent, General Wolfe, with infinite labour, contrived to carry his little army, and a few small field-pieces, to the top of the bank, and took his stand on the Plains of Abraham.

The French were astonished, on looking out in the morning, to find him there; they came out of the city and gave him battle. He beat them, and followed them close up to the walls of the town.

It was very unaccountable, that the French should resolve to come out of a strong fortification (where they might long have resisted the assailants), and put themselves on a footing with their enemies. Besides the troops in the city of Quebec, the French had 10,000 men encamped at Beauport, within a few miles of Quebec. If an arrangement had taken place with those troops, that they should attack Wolfe at the moment the garrison sallied forth, his little army must have been cut to pieces. To this error we owe Quebec.

The French general, Montcalm, as well as the brave Wolfe, fell in the engagement; very different, however, must have been their feelings in their last moments. The conduct of the Frenchman, in rashly sacrificing his troops and the interests of his country, could not bear reflection. Wolfe saw his troops triumphant; they had beaten the enemy: he died in the arms of victory.

On the spot where Wolfe fell, a stone is shown on which it is said he was laid. It is very much mutilated, from the curiosity of strangers who wish to carry off a bit of it, as a kind of relic. One cannot help feeling a good deal interested in traversing a field of battle;—the glory which we attach to the death of the hero who falls in his country's cause, sanctifies the ground on which he fell.

The Upper Town of Quebec being on a great elevation, enjoys fine air, and a commanding view of the surrounding country, which affords the most sublime scenery in nature. Those who have seen most of the fine views in Europe, have said they do not surpass, or even equal, that from the flagstaff of Quebec on Cape Diamond.

The majestic St. Lawrence under your feet, receives the waters of the river St. Charles, and forms the basin of Quebec, from three to four miles across; further on you see the river dividing itself into two branches, forming the beautiful island of Orleans: on the opposite side of the great river, a finely wooded country, terminating at Point Levi, conceals the course and bed of one of the branches of the river; the island of Orleans, the falls of Montmorency, strike the observer; and the villages of Beauport, Charlebourg, and Lorrette, appear at a distance, and render the woods in which they are embosomed more interesting. The eye follows the *n.* branch of the St. Lawrence till it is lost amongst the distant mountains. To the *s.* you look over a level country for upwards of 60 miles, till the view is bounded by mountains. This extensive tract is still in a great measure in a state of nature; nothing to be seen but the stately forest in all its majesty.

In this prospect it is difficult to imagine a more happy blending of art and nature; villages, country houses, cottages, corn fields, are combined with primeval woods, fine rivers, beautiful islands, magnificent waterfalls, towering hills, and lofty mountains.

From the scenery which surrounds Cape Diamond let us return to the Cape itself. In the whole extent of the ridge, from Cape Diamond to Cape Rouge, what generally prevails is a coarse incomplete sort of schistus, the laminæ of which, when exposed to the operation of the atmosphere, moulder into a dark brown-coloured earth; it never can be used for building to any advantage, unless it is defended from the action of the air.

Cape Diamond abounds with very fine specimens of quartz, or rock crystals. They are discovered from the brilliancy of their reflecting surfaces; they sparkle like the diamond, and hence the place had its name. On examination, they will generally be found to be pentagons, terminating in a point, and possessing naturally much of the brilliancy and polish of a cut diamond; and they are so hard, that, like a diamond, they cut glass.

But there are some buildings in this city, which it would be improper to pass over without fuller notice.

The residence of the governor is a large plain stone building, erected, we believe, by General Haldimand, and forming one side of the open place or square called the Parade. Opposite to it stands the English cathedral church and the court-house, both handsome buildings of modern construction. The other sides of the Parade are formed by the Union Hotel, in a line with some]

large dwelling-houses, and opposite by a row of buildings which form the commencement of St. Louis Street.

The old chateau, or castle of St. Louis, is built upon the verge of an inacessible part of the rock, and separated by a court-yard from the new building which fronts the parade.

It was formerly occupied by the governor for his residence; but on the erection of the other was converted into public offices. It has lately undergone considerable improvements, for the use of Sir James Craig: it was then raised one story higher, and the expenses were to be defrayed by the colony, agreeable to an act passed for that purpose by the provincial parliament. It is now finished, and thought to possess every requisite for the abode of the most distinguished person in the colony. Its situation, for fine prospects and extensive views of the river and surrounding country, cannot be surpassed in any part of the Upper Town. Behind the building is a large stone gallery or balcony, even with the lower apartments. This gallery, which serves as a very agreeable promenade, is situated more than 250 feet above the level of the river, and commands a beautiful panorama view of the Lower Town, the shipping in the river, Point Levi, the island of Orleans, shores of Beauport and distant mountains, a scene as grand and extensive as it is possible for the imagination to conceive, or the eye to survey.

The college of the Jesuits is situated in the market, and now makes very excellent barracks for the soldiers. As the Jesuits in Canada, as well as in different parts of the world, were once a very powerful body of men, and possessed more influence for a time over the people among whom they lived, than even the sovereigns themselves, it may be amusing, and perhaps instructive, to describe them as they existed in that country about 60 years ago, at which period their power, though on the decline, was yet considerable. At this day not an individual of that society is alive in Canada, the British government having prohibited the religious male orders, the priests excepted, from augmenting their numbers. The government faithfully allowed the orders to enjoy the whole of their revenues, as long as there existed a single individual of the body; but on his death the property reverted to the crown.

The building in which the Jesuits resided is well laid out; and when occupied by them, and in good order and repair, must have been the handsomest building in Canada. It consists of stone, and is three stories high, above which are garrets, with a sloping roof covered with slate, even at this day in a good state of preservation; a circumstance which it is surprising has not induced the inhabitants to cover their houses with slate, as they could import it from Scotland cheaper than tin. The college is built in a square form, and includes a large court-yard within. In every story there is a long walk, on both sides of which the brethren had their private cells or rooms, exclusive of the public halls, refectory, library, apothecary's shop, and other apartments for general use. A large orchard and kitchen-garden was situated on the *s.* side of the building. A part of the trees in the former were the remains of the forest which covered the mountain when the French began to build the city, and are in existence at the present day.

The interior economy of the college was well regulated. The Jesuits used to dine in a great hall, around which were placed long tables with seats between them and the walls, but not on the opposite side. On one side the refectory was a pulpit, in which, during meals, one of the fathers used to read some religious book; but when visitors dined with them, this practice was omitted; the time being generally employed in conversation. Their dinners were always good; and when company was present, their dishes were as numerous as at a great feast. They never permitted a woman to reside among them. All were fathers or brothers, the latter of whom were young men brought up to be Jesuits; they used to prepare every thing for dinner in the hall, and bring it on table; the common servants not being admitted.

The revenue of the Jesuit Society was very considerable, being upwards of £12,000 per annum at the time it reverted to the crown. It had been for several years enjoyed solely by an old father, who had survived all the rest. This Jesuit, whose name was Jean Joseph Casot, was a native of Switzerland, and born in 1728. In his youth he was no more than porter to the college; but having considerable merit, he was promoted, and in the course of time received into the order. He had the character of possessing an amiable and generous disposition, and employed his large income in charitable purposes. He died a few years ago at a very advanced age. For some time previous to his death, he shut himself up in his apartments, and became inaccessible to all but his attendants. The crown, on his demise, came into possession of the property, for the management of which commissioners have been appointed. The lands]

[which belonged to that body, as well indeed as to the religious orders in general, are by far the best in the country, and produce the greatest revenues.

The French seminary, or college, at Quebec, is situated close to the French cathedral, between the market-place and the ramparts. The building is spacious, and substantially built, though, like most of the public edifices in Quebec, it has suffered much from fire. It was burned down in 1703, and again in 1705, when just rebuilt. At the back of the seminary there is a very extensive garden, well laid out, and possessing every requisite that can contribute to the recreation of the students. It commands a beautiful view of the river, the island of Orleans, and the opposite shores. The seminary was originally instituted to bring up students for the priesthood. No funds were allowed for the education of youth in general; but since the conquest, it has admitted scholars without limitation of number, for an acknowledgment of 5*s.* per annum for out-pensioners, and £12 10*s.* for boarders. The boys educated there at present are numerous, and chiefly the children of the French inhabitants. Those intended for the church remain there till their education is completed, or till a parish can be given them.

The nunneries have not been restricted by government, consequently they are in general well filled. The Hotel de Dieu is a large building, situate, with its gardens, near Palace Gate. It was founded in 1638 by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, who sent from the hospital at Dieppe three nuns, for the purpose of commencing this charitable institution. It consists of an hospital for the sick, who are received here, and attended by the nuns, without any expense to the patients. The invalids of both sexes are comfortably lodged in wards, and every attention paid to them by the sisters, of whom there are about 27, with a superior.

The convent of Ursulines was instituted in 1639 by a rich young widow in France, Madame de la Peltrie, for the education of female children. It belongs to a superior and 36 nuns, who instruct the girls in reading, embroidery, and fine work; no men are allowed to visit this or any of the convents without permission from the bishop. The sisters of St. Ursula are more strict and recluse than those of the other convents. They have a large garden adjoining their house, which supplies them with a variety of fruits, herbs, and vegetables, a portion of which they sell to the inhabitants; for their institution is not very rich. They also employ themselves with embroidery, pickling, and preserving of fruits and vegetables, which are disposed of for the benefit of the society. This convent, like the rest of the public buildings in Canada, has suffered twice or three times by fire. It is now substantially built of stone, and the roof covered with tin.

The general hospital, which is situated some distance out of the town, on the banks of the river St. Charles, surrounded by meadow lands, is the third convent belonging to Quebec. It was founded about the year 1693 by M. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the purpose of affording support and relief to the infirm, the aged, the sick, and wounded poor, of both sexes, and in this charitable and praiseworthy service it continues to this day. A superior and 37 sisters fulfil the duties of the institution in a manner that does them the highest honour, and entitles them to the gratitude and thanks of the public. Their religious duties are performed without relaxing those of humanity, and their leisure moments are spent in useful and ornamental works, the profits of which assist the revenues of the hospital.

We cannot quit this cursory notice of the female religious institutions at Quebec, without paying them tribute of applause to which they are justly entitled. Few, it is true, go into those holy receptacles, but such as are tired of the world. They are either satiated with its pleasures, or disgusted with its cares. But the objects for which they leave the world, are not to live in easy idleness, or careless indifference. Two out of three institutions bestow their time, attention, and property, upon the sick and aged poor. The other devotes the services of its sisters to the education and instruction of young females. Such are the charitable offices performed by the Canadian nuns, whose religious duties are equally meritorious. The existence, therefore, of these religious orders, we conceive to be highly advantageous to the people of Canada, and serviceable to the government. In a Catholic country, governed and regulated by the liberal constitution of England, those institutions are rendered of the utmost public utility.

To conclude, the Upper Town is certainly the most agreeable part of Quebec, both in summer and winter. In the former season, the heat is not so intense as in many parts of the Lower Town, nor in winter is it so dreary and dull. The cold is, however, severer by several degrees. Even between Cape Diamond and the Upper]

[Town, there is frequently a difference in the weather of nearly 10 degrees. The thermometer in February 1807 was 20 degrees below 0. in St. Louis Street, and on the Cape 30 below 0. The latter being elevated upwards of 70 feet above the former.

The streets in the Upper Town are not remarkable for width; but many of them are tolerably paved, yet a considerable part of the town remains without that beneficial improvement. A fortified town, confined like Quebec to the summit and base of a steep rock, is not very well adapted either for convenient streets or elegant buildings. They must always be regulated by the localities of its situation. But much more might certainly have been effected for general comfort and convenience, had this place fallen into the hands of any other than a Roman Catholic people, whose numerous religious institutions have occupied nearly one-half the town. Their large buildings and extensive gardens were not of so much consequence in the early settlement of Quebec; but when population increased, those who would otherwise have lived within the walls, were obliged, for want of room, to reside without; and have formed what are called the suburbs of St. John, St. Rocque, &c.

Since the conquest, improvements have gone on but slowly, owing to the fluctuating state of commerce; from which source alone the means can be provided.

3. *Provisions.*—The markets are supplied with beef, mutton, pork, and veal, by the Habitans, as well as the butchers; though the latter generally feed their own cattle, and kill them for sale as they want. Their meat is frequently better than that of the country people. The fattest pork that can be procured is bought by the lower order of the Canadians, who scarcely eat any other meat. The Habitans, in particular, live for months upon pork; a small piece of which, boiled down with some peas or beans into a soup, constitutes their chief dish. The veal sold by the Habitans is in general very young, as red as beef, and does not eat well.

During Lent, the French people live upon fish and vegetables, which they contrive to dress in the most palatable manner. The day after Good Friday the butchers make a show of their meat, somewhat similar to our butchers before Christmas. The former decorate their meat with flowers and ribbons in order to tempt their customers, though one would think that but little inducement was necessary to invite them to eat after so long a fast. The Catholics, at the close of Lent, have a regale, and the butchers do not neglect to take advantage of that propitious moment. The finest quarters and joints are ticketed with the names of those happy people, who are alert enough to rise at three or four o'clock in the morning and get to market before their neighbours.

The dogs in little carts, which are mentioned by Mr. Weld and former writers, are now not much in use, except by boys; every thing is brought to market in carts, or sleighs, drawn by horses. The markets of Quebec are well supplied with every thing the country affords. In summer the following articles are brought to market by the Habitans and generally sold at the price affixed to them, in sterling money.

Meat.

Beef per lb. 1½*d.* to 4*d.*
Mutton per lb. 4*d.* to 6*d.*
Lamb per quarter 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Veal 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.
Pork 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.
Sausages.

Poultry and Game.

Turkies per couple		3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Fowls	do.	1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.*
Chickens	do.	7*d.* to 10*d.*
Geese	do.	2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Wild do.	do.	
Partridges	do.	10*d.* to 15*d.*
Pigeons per doz.		1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*
Hares, each		6*d.* to 9*d.*

Fish.

Eels, price according to the size
Trout do.
Perch do.
Poisson Dorée do.
Maskinongé do.
Shad, each 1*d.* to 2*d.*
Sturgeon, Achigan, Black bass, Salmon, Fresh Cod, Salt Cod, Catfish — Of various prices, according to the size. At some periods cod and salmon are as dear as in London.

Vegetables.

Potatoes 18*d.* to 20*d.* per bushel.
Cabbages 1*d.* to 2*d.* each.
Onions per hundred 10*d.*
Leeks per bundle 4*d.*]

Carrots but very little cheaper than in London.
Turnips do.
Peas do.
Beans do.
Beet do.
Celery do.
Salad do.
Asparagus per bundle.
Cotonnier do.
Parsnips.
Boiled Corn, Herbs, &c.

Fruit.

Apples 18*s.* per barrel
Pears but few at market
Strawberries about 6*d.* per quart
Currants
Gooseberries
Raspberries
Blueberries
Blackberries
Plums
Melons.

Sundries.

Maple sugar 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.
Flour per cwt. 18*s.* to 25*s.*
Lard 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb.
Tallow 9*d.* to 10*d.* do.
Tobacco 9*d.* do.
Butter 9*d.* to 14*d.* do.
Oats per minot 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
Hay per bundle 6*d.* to 7*d.*
Straw per do. 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Wood per cord 12*s.* to 15*s.*
Stinking Cheese, Soap, Mogasins, Furs, &c.

In winter a portion only of the above articles are brought to market. As soon as the river between Quebec and the island of Orleans is frozen over, a large supply of provision is received from that island. The Canadians at the commencement of winter kill the greatest part of their stock, which, as has been before observed, they carry to market in a frozen state. The inhabitants of the towns then supply themselves with a sufficient quantity of poultry and vegetables till spring, and keep them in garrets or cellars. As long as they remain frozen, they preserve their goodness, but they will not keep long after they have thawed.

Walnuts and filberts are by no means common in Canada, and are procured principally by importation from England. Hickory and hazel nuts are met with in the forests. The English walnut trees do not thrive well in Canada; and it has been remarked by naturalists, that the European trees were always more forward in their leaves and flowers, than the native trees of America; in consequence of which they were very often blighted, by the cold nights, which are frequent in the early part of the spring; while the American trees, which did not leaf or flower so soon, were generally preserved.

Cherries are seldom seen in the markets; they are the production only of gentlemen's gardens. Two sorts of wild cherries are plentifully scattered over the country. They are, probably, mere varieties, though they differ materially in flavour. They are called *choke cherries* by the inhabitants, and seldom applied to any other purpose than the making of liquor. The berries with their stones are bruised, and put into bottles of rum, brandy, or gin, with sugar; and, in the course of a fortnight, they make a very agreeable liquor, resembling noyau.

Melons of various kinds are cultivated in great plenty in Canada. The water and musk melon are most general. They do not thrive so well about Quebec as at Three Rivers and Montreal. They are sown frequently on hot-beds, but oftener in the open fields and gardens, and the summer heat is sufficient to ripen them without the aid of glasses. A species of yellow fly is often very destructive to the early plants, and sometimes totally destroys them.

4. *Navigation of the river St. Lawrence.*—Quebec seems admirably situated to become the capital of an empire. The uninterrupted navigable part of the St. Lawrence is of great extent; near 500 miles, which is the distance between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Montreal, where, are found vessels of from 300 to 400 tons burden. In its course it receives a number of fine rivers, which open a communication with the country on both sides. The lake Champlain, 120 miles in length, communicates with the St. Lawrence by means of the river Sorel (or Chambly, as it is sometimes called), and is the natural channel for the produce of the fine country surrounding this lake.

Although the ship navigation ends at Montreal, another species of navigation commences, suitable to the waters to be navigated, and to the commodities to be transported. Bateaux, and canoes, convey to Upper Canada, and the country round the lakes, and to the *n. w.* territories, the European commodities they want; and with the aid of scows, floats, and rafts, carry

down to Montreal and Quebec the surplus produce of these immense regions, as yet of trifling amount it is true, compared with the commerce of Europe; but when one reflects on the variety of climate, of soil, and of productions, which these extensive countries display; and the facility given to the transportation of goods by means of so many fine rivers and large lakes; one cannot help concluding that it is destined at some future period to be one of the most commercial countries on earth.

The river St. Lawrence must ever be the grand outlet to the ocean for the productions of all that tract of country between the United States and Hudson's Bay, including the lakes Erie, Ontario, Michigan, and Lake Superior. Although the lakes are not immediately connected with the Atlantic by any other river than the St. Lawrence, yet there are several rivers that fall into the Atlantic, which rise so near the sources of others that run into the lakes, and each navigable for boats so near their sources, that by means of them, and of a very short land carriage, trade may be carried on between the Atlantic and the lakes. There are three channels for this trade which particularly demand attention; the first by the Mississippi and Ohio, and thence up the Wabash, Miami, and Muskingum, from the heads of which there are portages of from one to 15 miles, to the rivers which fall into the Lake Erie: secondly, along the Patowmack river (which flows past Washington City), and from thence into the Cayahoga, Bigbeaver, and Yahogany, to Presque Isle, on Lake Erie: thirdly, along Hudson's River (which falls into the Atlantic at New York), and the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, Lake Oneida, and Oswego River, which falls into Lake Ontario. In the course of time there will be a competition amongst the settlers on these different routs, which shall have most of the trade of the western territory, but they must all yield to the St. Lawrence, which commands a decided preference, because the distance to a port where vessels from the ocean can load, is shorter than by any of the other routs, and the portages are not so long; and besides, during the summer months, the rivers in the United States have so little water near their sources, that the length of the portages must be greatly increased. In the St. Lawrence they are always the same.

When we consider the many millions of acres which communicate with this river and surround the lakes, where, at present you have only the stately pine, the hardy oak, and many other tenants of the forest; and where in course of time will be seen the golden harvest, the lowing herd, the bleating flock, and the sons and daughters of industry and innocence: the heart expands with secret pleasure, and tastes in anticipation the happiness in reserve for posterity.

Man in civilised society is naturally a commercial animal; he is seldom satisfied with what he possesses; he must be changing one thing for another; he is prompted to it by his wants, and when he can find in any one place such things as he may desire to have, thither he resorts. This formerly gave birth to fairs; and it has made some cities perpetual fairs. It has made London the first city in the world; and it will continue Quebec as the first city in the Canadas; perhaps it may become the first in America, for it has a much more extensive communication with the interior of America than the new city of Washington, or any other city of America. Neither the Patowmac, Chesapeake, Delaware, nor Hudson's River, are at all to be compared to the St. Lawrence, either in magnitude or extent of back country. It is worthy of notice, that a person may go from Quebec to New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, by water the whole way, except about the space of one mile from the source of the Illinois River, to the source of a river which falls into Lake Michigan.

Quebec is already considerably extended beyond the walls: there may in time be as much difficulty in finding out the old walls and old city of Quebec, as there is in finding the bounds of the old city of London. The river St. Charles, which at present covers unnecessarily a great deal of ground, may be confined to a narrow channel, and will be a fine situation for extending the Lower Town as far as Beauport. Wharfs and quays will of course arise: the situation is excellent for dry and wet docks; and warehouses without number may be eligibly situated. It is thought the French had this in contemplation, and even went so far as to make a plan of it.

5. *Mode of travelling in the summer.*—Travelling in Canada is certainly not altogether so pleasant as travelling in England. The Canadian calesh is a very sorry vehicle, compared to the English post-chaise; nor are the auberges quite so comfortable as English inns. A person who had been accustomed to travel only in England, would say, that a Canadian calesh, with its two wheels and single horse, without springs, and without cushions, was not fit for a Christian to be put into: and as to the auberges, or inns,

[that they were such filthy places, that you might lodge in a hog-stye without your olfactory nerves being more offended.

There is certainly great room for improvement, both in the form of the calesh, and the comforts and accommodations of the inns. It adds greatly, however, to the comfort of travelling in Canada, that you are every where treated with the greatest politeness and attention. A Canadian aubergiste (landlady) the moment you stop, receives you at the door with a degree of politeness and urbanity which is as unexpected as it is pleasing. *Voulez vous bien, Monsieur, avoir la complaisance d'entrer; voila une chaise, Monsieur; asseyez vous s'il vous plait.* If they have got any thing you want, it is given at once with a good grace. If they have not, they tell you so in such a tone and manner, as to shew that they are sorry for it. *Je n'en ai point, Monsieur; J'en suis mortifiée.* The Canadian innkeeper is frequently a farmer also, or a shopkeeper. Indeed, you need never be at a loss for a house to stop at. There is not a farmer, shopkeeper, nay nor even a seigneur, or country gentleman, who, on being civilly applied to for accommodation, will not give you the best bed in the house, and every accommodation in his power. The Canadians seem to have brought the old French politeness with them to this country, and to have handed it down to the present generation. One is more surprised to find here courtesy and urbanity, from the little likelihood that such plants would exist, far less flourish, in the wilds of Canada.

During the months of July and August travelling in Canada is very uncomfortable from the great heat of the weather. The thermometer generally shews near 80°: however, where the occasion is very urgent, the inconvenience is not so great as to prevent you. In September the heat is more moderate, and travelling becomes pleasant.

From Quebec to Montreal the distance is about 180 miles. You may either hire a calesh to go the whole way, or take a calesh from post-house to post-house. If you proceed direct, they generally make 24 posts; and you get into Montreal on the morning of the third day, without travelling in the night time. The usual charge for posting is 1*s.* 3*d.* a league, which is much cheaper than posting in England. Indeed, it ought to be so, considering the nature of the vehicle, and your having only one horse; besides, hay and corn are much cheaper here than in England, and there is no post-horse duty. In the course of the journey to Montreal you are now and then tempted to stop, or to go a little out of your way, for the purpose of seeing a few places of note. You behold, every where, fine interesting scenery; the road runs the whole way along the river St. Lawrence; its banks and islands vary their appearance every hour, and keep the mind continually occupied and amused.

The road differs from all others, inasmuch as it may be said to be almost a continued street; one house succeeding another so quickly, as that there is scarcely a mile without one. Except the town of Trios Rivierès (Three Rivers), you have scarcely any place that deserves the name of a town: but every parish church has a village in its neighbourhood; and of these there are, between Quebec and Montreal, upwards of 20. In these little villages we see the beginnings of, perhaps, large county towns; for here the parishes contain as much ground as many of the counties do in England.

6. *Nature of the seigneuries, &c.*—The quick succession of houses on this road arose from the manner in which the lands were granted. The whole course of the river on both sides, from its mouth to within about 30 miles above Montreal, was divided by the French king into a certain number of seigneuries, or lordships, which were given to those who had influence enough to procure them: but they were bound to concede them in certain lots, to such of the inhabitants of the country as might apply for them; who were, at the same time, bound to settle upon the lands, and clear them of the woods; keep open the highways, and perform certain other services. The lots ran along the course of the river, a certain number of yards in front, by so many in depth. In front they were very narrow, generally but three square acres; however they run back into the country a considerable way, generally about 80 square acres. The side of a square acre is about 70 yards.

The first thing to be done was to build a house, and open a road to communicate with their next neighbours. They then, by degrees, cleared and cultivated their land. In this way a road was made, and the country cleared by the sides of the river, where even now the great bulk of the population of Canada is found. The first settlers had additional reasons for clearing the lands, and settling along the course of the river. It enabled them to communicate with Quebec easily by means of canoes; and in winter, when the

heavy snows fall, their settling near each other enabled them to keep open the communication, by uniting their efforts, which is still the case.

We are told, that, after a fall of snow, one man drives his sledge to his next neighbour (a very difficult matter sometimes), who joins him with his cattle in going to the next, and so on, till a path is trodden sufficiently hard to bear the horses.

The cultivated land does not extend far back in general. When the seigneurs, or lords of the manor, had granted, or, as it is called here, conceded those lots of their seigneurie, or lordship, which fronted the river, they made fresh concessions (behind the first) of the lands which receded still further. On the first grants, or concessions, there is always left a certain portion of wood for domestic purposes, and for fuel; this tract of wood forms a boundary between the first and second concession. When the soil happens to be good, or the situation to be attended with very favourable circumstances, four or five concessions have taken place; and they are now increasing in the ratio of the population. But tracts of primeval wood are still preserved between the different concessions, or grants; from which circumstance the country retains, and will long retain, a wooded wild appearance.

When you meet with rivers which run into the St. Lawrence, you see cultivation carried up their banks much further. Indeed, it is on the banks of such rivers where the best land is generally found: such as the river Ouelle, river De Sud, river Chambly or Sorel, river De Loup, &c.

The Canadians are, on the whole, but poor farmers. It is true the land is the property of those who cultivate it: but their capitals are generally so limited, and, their farms so small, that they cannot afford to make experiments: and when, to this, you add their total want of education, and consequent ignorance of every thing that does not come within the scope of their own limited observation, you cease to be surprised that the country should be so badly cultivated.

The Canadian farmer is not sufficiently aware of the value of manures, and of artificial grasses: nor does he seem to reflect, that it is more advantageous to have a small farm of good land in high cultivation, than a large farm half-laboured or neglected.—He ploughs the same field, and sows in it the same sort of grain, 20 times over; he does not think of a routine of crops, nor does he renovate the exhausted soil by the addition of manures: the only remedy he knows for land so exhausted as to yield little or no return, is, to let it lie fallow for some time. It is in vain to endeavour to convince him of his error: nothing but example will produce any good effect.—This they begin to have. Some of the farmers are a little more enlightened than the generality of them: they have ventured to listen to reason, and to reflect upon the comparative value of different modes of treating their lands; and they begin to make innovations in their ancient systems of farming.

One of the principal causes of the poverty, not only of the Canadian farmer, but also of all ranks amongst them, is the existence of an old French law, by which the property of either a father or mother is, on the death of either, equally divided amongst their children. Nothing seems more consonant to the clearest principles of justice than such a law; yet it assuredly is prejudicial to society.

In this country (or indeed in any other) an estate, with a good house upon it, convenient and appropriate offices, and a good stock of cattle, may be well cultivated, and support, creditably, a numerous family. If the head of the family dies, leaving half a dozen children, the estate and whole property is divided amongst them, which happens here every day. Each of the sons takes possession of his own lot, builds a house, marries, and has a family. The value of the whole property is very much lessened. He who gets the lot, with the dwelling-house and offices, which served for the whole estate, gets what is out of all proportion to the means he now has of employing them: he can neither occupy them, nor keep them in repair. The other lots are generally too small to supply the expenses of a family, or enable their owners to support that state of respectability in the country which their father did; so that, instead of one respectable and wealthy head of a family, who could protect and assist the younger branches, giving them a good education, and putting them forward in the world, you have half a dozen poor dispirited creatures, who have not energy or power to improve either their lands or themselves. Without great industry, and some capital, new lands cannot be brought into cultivation, nor can those already cleared be made very productive.

The law alluded to might do very well in such a country as Canada for a few generations, while the new grants continued very large: but the divisions and subdivisions must, in time, become too minute, and be a check on the improvement of the country, in an agricultural point of

[view; and also, as a natural consequence, retard the increase of population. This division of property is extremely prejudicial to the interest not only of the landholder but also to that of the merchant, shopkeeper, and mechanic.

When one of the parents dies, an inventory is made of the property, and each child can immediately insist on the share of the property the law allows. The French law supposes that matrimony is a co-partnership; and that, consequently, on the death of the wife, the children have a right to demand from their father the half of his property, as heirs to their mother. If the wife's relations are not on good terms with the father, a thing that sometimes happens, they find it no difficult matter to induce the children to demand a partage, or division, which often occasions the total ruin of the father, because he loses credit, equal, at least, to his loss of property, and often to a greater extent. His powers are diminished, and his children still have a claim on him for support. One effect of this law, and not one of the least material, is, that the affection between parents and children is likely to be destroyed by it: and, in fact, it is remarked, that in this country the instances of unfeeling conduct between parents and children are extremely frequent, and a spirit of litigation is excited amongst them. One is at a loss to account for such unnatural conduct, until an acquaintance with the laws and customs of the country gives a clue to unravel the mystery.

The law, making marriage a co-partnership, and creating a *communité de bien*, is sanctioned by the code of French law, *coutume de Paris*, which indeed is the text book of the Canadian lawyer; the wife being by marriage invested with a right to half the husband's property; and, being rendered independent of him, is perhaps the remote cause that the fair sex have such influence in France; and in Canada, it is well known, that a great deal of consequence, and even an air of superiority to the husband, is assumed by them.

British subjects coming to this country are liable to the operation of all these Canadian or French laws, in the same manner that the Canadians themselves are. — They are not always aware of this circumstance; and it has created much disturbance in families. A man who has made a fortune here (a thing by the bye which does not very often happen), conceives that he ought, as in England, to have the disposal of it as he thinks proper. No, says the Canadian law, you have a right to one-half only; and if your wife dies, her children; or, in case you have no children, her nearest relations may oblige you to make a partage, and give them half your property, were it 100,000 guineas, and they the most worthless wretches in existence. Nothing can prevent this but an anti-nuptial contract of marriage, barring the *communité de bien*.

7. *Winter.*—A Canadian winter is truly a subject of curiosity to the natives of Britain, or of any of the *s.* countries of Europe. It presents a view of nature perfectly new, and a variety of phenomena so highly interesting, that they cannot fail to arrest the attention of any one at all conversant in natural philosophy.

In Canada there cannot well be said to be more than two seasons of the year, summer and winter. The earth hath scarcely laid aside her mantle of snow, when you begin to feel the force of summer heat; and although the weather in September is mild and pleasant, it partakes more of the summer than of the autumn of temperate climates. The season of vegetation seems kindly prolonged, till surprised in a manner at once by the return of winter, without much of what may be called autumn weather.

Frost is felt in October, but the sun still retains enough of power to make the weather, during the day, tolerably warm. During the month of November the frost becomes daily more severe, and snow begins to fall. Your house is now put upon the winter establishment; stoves are put up in your rooms, and in your passages; the windows are well secured and made tight; and you lay aside your summer dress, and adopt flannels and furs. One snow storm now succeeds another, till the whole face of the country is covered. The eye in vain looks for a bit of ground to rest upon, the trees alone remain visible, the chilling grasp of winter is every where felt, and every precaution is taken to resist its effects.

There is something very awful and terrific in a Canadian snow storm. A heavy fall of snow is generally accompanied by a violent gale of wind, which driving along the snow with immense velocity, and forming a thousand eddies and turnings, according to the inequalities of the surface, and resistance consequent thereon, you are able to form an idea of the velocity of the wind; it becomes, as it were, visible. The most severe snow storms they experience in Canada, come from the *n. e.*, the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay and Labrador.

During summer the woods of Canada abound with birds of a great variety of sorts and sizes;]

[partridges, woodcocks, pigeons, and singing birds without number. The lakes and rivers abound with aquatic birds, such as ducks, geese, snipes, &c. Some of these pass the whole summer in Canada; others, such as the pigeons, are only found at certain seasons, as they pass from the *s.* to the more *n.* parts of the American continent, and *vice versâ*. No sooner does the frost set in, than almost all the feathered tribes take the alarm, and leave the country; even the hardy crow is obliged to take himself off. A species of partridge, called the pine partridge, (from its living on certain parts of the pine-tree, of which it tastes very strongly), alone remains; but it is very rarely seen. Few quadrupeds are to be seen; some hares are found, but to see them is difficult, for they have changed their colour to as pure a white as the snow in which they lie; a kind precaution in nature to conceal them from their enemies. Many other quadrupeds, no doubt, remain in this country during the winter. Like the bear, they probably do not change their lodgings while the snow is on the ground, but remain stationary, and in a torpid state.

The Canadians change their appearance as much as a complete change of dress can do. The hat and bonnet rouge are laid aside, and they use fur caps, fur cloaks, fur gloves, and worsted hose, over, as well as under boots. Thus defended, they venture with impunity into the severest frost.

The snow soon covers the ground to the depth of several feet, and wheel carriages can no longer be used: the wheels would sink so deep, that it would be impossible to advance a step. In place, therefore, of wheel carriages, a sort of sledge is used, which in Canada is called a *cariole*. It passes over the snow without sinking deep. It is placed on what they call runners, which resemble in form, the irons of a pair of skaits, and rise up in front in the same manner, and for the same purposes. The cariole is generally from nine to 12 inches above the snow. Some, called high runners, are about 18 inches. The body of the cariole varies in shape, according to the fancy of the owner. It is sometimes like the body of a phaeton, sometimes like a chair or gig, sometimes like a vis-a-vis, and sometimes like a family coach or chariot. The cariole, in short, is the name for all sorts of vehicles used in winter, from a market cart, up to a state coach.

The generality of them are light open carriages, drawn by one horse. The snow, after being trodden on for some time, becomes compact enough to bear the horse, and gives very little resistance to the cariole. The inequalities formed in the snow by the carioles, the Canadians call *cahots* (from the French word *cahoter*, to jolt), and they certainly are very well named, for you are jolted as if you crossed a field with very deep furrows and high narrow ridges. The motion is not unlike rowing in a boat against a head-sea: a thing that requires to be only once tried to be disliked.

As no other sort of carriage can, however, be used in this country, custom and example reconcile one to it: all ranks use them, of one sort or other. Sometimes you see them conveying a dashing buck up one street and down another at a gallop, to the no small annoyance of people who are fond of keeping their bones whole, a thing those gentlemen seem very careless about. Sometimes you see the close covered family ones, conveying an old lady quietly and steadily to church, or to have a little gossipping with a friend; and sometimes you see them coming in from the country conveying beef and mutton, turkies and geese, for the supply of the market.

When the navigation of the St. Lawrence becomes impracticable, little business is done by the merchants, who then appropriate a considerable part of their time to amusements. It is necessary to do something to give a little variety to the sameness of a six months' winter. They have parties of pleasure in town, and parties of pleasure in the country, in which you have dancing, music, and the social enjoyments of conviviality.

There is a public assembly once a fortnight, which is very well attended. If you are fond of dancing, you have an opportunity of indulging in it; if you like a sober rubber, you find very good whist players. The civil and military gentlemen mix very cordially together. Such of the Canadians as can afford it, and have an inclination, join in the amusements that are going forward, particularly the assemblies and dancing parties; and, indeed, they are an acquisition, as many of the ladies want neither beauty nor the accomplishments necessary for their gracing an assembly.

One should naturally suppose that very bad consequences would be likely to arise from being heated by dancing in so cold a climate. This, however, is not the case: both the ladies and gentlemen in the coldest weather, are dressed in the assembly-room as thinly as they are in England in summer; and the rooms are very comfortable, being kept moderately warm by a stove. Immediately after dancing, and while very warm,

[the company go into the open air in the middle of the night while the cold is extreme (from 20° to 50 below the freezing point), without next day feeling the least inconvenience. It is true, they take every precaution necessary, by clothing themselves very warmly.

People are less liable to suffer from cold in Canada than they are in England, notwithstanding the greater severity of the weather. Many reasons are assigned for this fact. The Canadians take care not to expose themselves to the external air without being warmly clothed; particular attention is paid to keeping the feet, the hands, and the head warm.

The air is extremely dry in winter, being deprived of its moisture by congelation; the intense frost causes naturally a deposition of the aqueous particles, in the shape of hoar frost. Now, it has been accurately ascertained and proved by experiments, that cold dry air is not so good a conductor of heat from our bodies as cold moist air; it follows, therefore, that the thermometer may shew a very low temperature in cold dry air, such as we have here, without our being sensible of a great degree of cold; and, that in cold moist air, such as you have in England, the thermometer may not be under the freezing point, and yet the quantity of caloric or heat carried off from your body, be greater than if the thermometer shewed a temperature many degrees below freezing. Were the effect of the cold here on one's feelings, to increase in proportion as the thermometer falls, and go as far beyond what it is in England, as the real quantum of caloric in the atmosphere is more there than here, it would be impossible to exist in this country; but the evil carries its cure along with it, the frost deprives the air of its moisture, and consequently decreases its power of carrying off from our body the heat it contains. If we wish to know how the weather is to affect us, we should consult a hygrometer as well as a thermometer.

When the cold dry air of this country enters your apartment, and is warmed by the heat of the stove, its drying power becomes very great. To be convinced that this is the case, it is only necessary to observe how much the furniture of the house suffers from it. The very pannels of the doors shrink so much as almost to fall out of the frame, and the frame itself shrinks to such a degree that the bolt loses its hold.

An Englishman can with difficulty form an idea of the cold of Canada, or of its effects, till he feels and sees them. The coldest weather is generally during the month of January. The medium temperature in December and January is about 22 degrees below freezing. About the beginning of December all the small rivers are frozen so completely, and covered with snow, that bridges for passing them are no longer necessary, and very little attention is paid to keeping in the summer roads. Where they are hollow, or where there are fences, the roads are so completely filled up with snow, that they are on a level with the fields on each side.

The country people, who first form the winter roads on the snow, direct their carioles by the nearest course where the snow is most level; and they go in as straight a line as possible, to the place to which they are destined. They put up branches of trees on each side the new track, as a direction to others who wish to go that way. These they call *des balises*, or beacons. When they can conveniently follow the course or bed of a river, it is generally done, because the surface is evener than over the fields, and there is less on them, as they do not freeze till after a considerable quantity of snow has fallen on the fields.

Even the great river St. Lawrence is arrested in its course. It freezes completely over a few leagues above Quebec, and serves occasionally as a road to Montreal. It seldom freezes over, opposite to Quebec, or in the bason. As the river narrows here, the current is increased, and the tide sets up and down with such force, that it generally keeps the floating masses of ice in motion. When the river freezes over opposite to Quebec, it is called, in the language of the country, a pont, because it answers the purpose of a bridge to the people who live below Quebec, and who then bring up provisions and fire-wood in great quantities.

A variety of circumstances must combine to form a *pont:* when many very large masses of ice happen to come in contact, and fill the whole space between one side of the river and the other, they become stationary. If this happens at neap tides, and in calm weather, the frost fixes the whole, and it becomes a solid mass before the rising tides derange it; when it has stood a few days, it generally acquires strength enough to resist every impulse it may receive, till the warmth of the April sun affects it. All these circumstances so seldom happen at the same time that it is about once in 10 years that the river *takes* opposite to Quebec. When such, however, is the case, you see, for the distance of eight miles, an immense sheet of ice, as smooth as a]

[mirror. Thousands of people crowd upon it every day, and booths are erected for their entertainment. In one quarter, you see numbers of people enjoying the amusement of skaiting; in another, you see carioles driving in different directions; for the ice is so strong, that horses go on it with the greatest safety. Sometimes you see cariole races: they go over the ice with great swiftness. In short, when the pont takes (as they term it), it occasions a kind of jubilee in Quebec.

In one point of view, it is a subject of real rejoicing to the city; it is accompanied with substantial advantages. Provisions of all kinds, and firewood, a no less necessary article in this country, fall in price, from an increase in quantity, as soon as the pont enables the people in the country, below Quebec, to bring their surplus stock to market, in their carioles, without the expense and risk of passing the river in canoes. These canoes are not such as are used in the *n. w.* trade. They are one solid piece of wood, the trunk of a large tree scooped out, and formed in the outside something like a boat; some of them are very large, carrying easily 15 or 20 people.

The passing of the St. Lawrence in canoes, in the middle of winter, is a very extraordinary operation. The time of high water is chosen, when the large masses of ice are almost stationary. The canoe is launched into the water, where there is an opening: the people are provided with ropes, boat-hooks, and paddles. When they come to a sheet of ice, they jump out of the canoe upon it; draw the canoe up after them; push it to the other side of the sheet of ice; launch it into the water; paddle till they come to another sheet of ice; again haul up the canoe, cross the ice, and again launch—and so on till they reach the other side. You see 20 to 30 canoes crossing in this way at the same time; and you cannot help trembling for them, when you see two immense masses of ice coming together, and they between, apparently in the greatest danger of being crushed to pieces; but the people extricate themselves with great dexterity. Custom has taught them to avoid the danger which seems to threaten them with destruction: they dexterously jump upon the first piece of ice with which they come in contact, and haul the canoe after them.

8. *Travelling in that season.*—In travelling in Canada during the winter, you must wrap yourself up in various vestments. In addition to the usual number of coats and waistcoats, it is necessary to have a very large double cloak, a large fur cap, and fur tippet; and, what will add greatly to your comfort and defence against the cold wind, a very large muff, in which you will be often obliged to bury your face when the wind blows keen; for you will recollect, that as the cariole is an open carriage, it affords no defence from the cold. With all the clothing and coverings you can put on, still you can with difficulty keep yourself warm.

When a journey of any extent is to be made, a cariole must be used: but if you wish to deviate from the public beaten track, or to go into the woods, or cross fields, either from necessity or for amusement, you must use what are called snow-shoes. They are made of a kind of network, fixed on a frame, shaped like a boy's paper kite; they are about two feet long, and 18 inches broad, and therefore take in so much of the surface of the snow, that you sink but a very few inches. The military, in Canada, are all provided with snow shoes, and are marched out on them, that it may be no novelty in case of their taking the field in winter. For the same reason they are sometimes encamped amongst the snow.

You can take a great deal of exercise in winter, without being fatigued, and can walk with ease and agility under a load of waistcoats and coats, under which you would sink in summer. The winter travelling in Canada is sometimes very expeditious. It is surprising with what speed a good Canadian horse will travel, drawing a cariole over the ice. There have been instances of a single horse having drawn a cariole, with two people in it, no less than 90 miles in 12 hours; which is more than the English mail-coach rate, with all their changes. When this happens, the roads must be very smooth and hard, which is generally the case when a severe frost has succeeded a thaw.

The Canadian horse is a remarkably hardy animal: his best pace is a trot. He is accustomed to a great deal of bad usage and hard work, and he is the most willing creature in the world (as the jockeys term it), for he never refuses the draught. You will see them brought from the country into Quebec, in the coldest weather, and left standing in the open air without covering, for hours together, while their owners are transacting their business, or drinking in a public-house; and they seem not to be the worse for it. In the winter time the Canadian horse, like all the other quadrupeds of the country, acquires an increased quantity of fur]

[to protect him from the cold; and the Canadians never use the currying comb.

The great difference, in point of beauty, between the winter and summer scenery is most striking. Instead of the fine variety, which, in summer, presented itself, in tracing the course of the river,—the gaiety, the liveliness of the moving waters, and passing vessels—the fine tints of the forest, and of the corn-field—the labourer employed in the business of the farm—every surrounding object reflected from the surface of the river; nothing now is to be seen but one continued solid plain—one indiscriminate field of snow;—no rivers—no waters—no ships—not an animal in view, man nor beast, except now and then a muffled-up traveller, hurrying along, as if anxious to get to a place of shelter. Which way soever you direct your attention, nothing presents itself to your observation but ice and snow; so that you may suppose there can be very little variety in a winter journey. After the first day, your curiosity is perfectly satisfied.

The country people pass their time in winter very idly. Their only care seems to be to keep themselves warm; and their principal occupation is cutting and bringing home firewood. They make a journey to Quebec or Montreal occasionally, to dispose of any surplus provisions they may have, and procure some of the comforts of life; such as replenishing their rum bottle, and renewing their stock of snuff, pipes, and tobacco. Those who live on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where the tide ebbs and flows, occupy themselves occasionally in fishing, or catching a species of fish, which come up the river in the winter time in great abundance, and form a seasonable supply for those who will take the trouble to attend to it. These fish are from four to nine inches long, and resemble a cod in every respect, except size. The Canadians call them *petite morue;* the English call them Tommy cod. Some people think that it is a different fish from the cod, since they are found full of spawn; which, it is alleged, could not be the case with cod at so early an age, and so small a size. It is not, we believe, ascertained at what age or size the codfish begins to propagate; and we have yet to learn why this may not take place when the fish is six inches long, as well as when it is a foot, or two or three feet, long. If size were the criterion, is it not as extraordinary that a fish, which grows to the length of three or four feet, should propagate when at the length of one foot, as that it should do so at the length of six inches.

The manner of catching these fish is to cut holes in the ice, and put down either nets or lines. Between Quebec and Three Rivers immense quantities are taken. They are easily preserved without salt; the frost answers the purpose; and you may see them piled upon the ice in large quantities, all frozen. It is a remarkable thing, that the Canadian horses eat them. One can scarcely help smiling at the idea of a horse eating fish, but such, we are assured by travellers, is indisputably the fact.

Great quantities of these fish are caught at Quebec, with lines. The manner of doing so is odd enough: a hole is dug in the ice, and a temporary house is built over it, large enough to hold half a dozen people, and a stove to keep them warm. Those who cannot afford to purchase deals to make a house, substitute large pieces of ice, with which they form a kind of defence from the weather. The middle of the night is the best time for fishing. They place a strong light near the hole, which attracts the attention of the fish, and brings them round the hole in large quantities; so that they are caught as fast as they can be pulled in. These houses are erected on the river St. Charles, in great numbers, and have a curious appearance in a dark night, particularly those made of ice, the transparency of which gives them the effect of so many lanterns.

It is a singular fact, that these fish, if not bruised, will, when put into cold water, several days after they are caught, return to life, and swim about as well as ever. At the time they are caught they are thrown into a basket, and in the course of a minute or two they become frozen stiff. When carried home, and put into cold water, they become thawed, and begin to swim. How long they would continue out of the water in the frozen state, and afterwards shew signs of life, we cannot determine; but some that have been taken, and been in a frozen state for eight days, when put into water, have not been found to recover, or shew any signs of life.

In all countries, people pass their leisure hours pretty much alike; that is, they dedicate them to amusement. In Canada, as most of their winter hours are leisure hours, there is, of course, some ingenuity necessary to give such variety to their amusements as may prevent them from becoming insipid by frequent repetition. Hence, in Quebec and Montreal, to the regular town parties, are added, irregular country parties. Pic-nic feasts, where every one carries with him a ready dressed dish, are very common;]

[and as the place of rendezvous is generally a few miles out of town, the ladies and gentlemen have the pleasure of a little carioling before dinner; the roads, it is true, are often abominably bad, being a constant succession of cahots, in which you are jolted most unmercifully; not to say any thing of carioles being very frequently upset, and their contents, ladies, gentlemen, soup, poultry, or roast beef, tumbled into the snow, to the no small amusement of the rest of the party. It is also any thing but excessively pleasant; after having dined, danced, supped, and passed the evening in festive glee, enlivened by the song and the catch, to drive home in the middle of the night, let the wind blow, and the snow drift, as much as they please. Besides, there sometimes come on such dreadful storms, that neither man nor horse can shew their face to them. The consequence is, the party remain all night; the fiddlers again strike up the merry dance, and the whist players again cut for partners. Day-light comes at last, and enables the party to take the road homeward without the danger of losing their way, which most probably would have been the case with some of them, had they attempted it in the course of the night. The little hardships, disasters, or inconveniences of these country parties, give a zest, however, to the more elegant amusements of the town.

A stranger in Canada, who has had a respectable introduction, is well received.

The difficulties attending a winter's journey from Quebec to the United States, are most striking. Mr. Gray, (to whom we are indebted for most of the information contained in this article), thus describes it:

"I procured one of the Yankie sleighs, as they are usually termed, and left Montreal in a very cold, hazy morning. Our first stage was from Montreal cross the St. Lawrence to Laprairie, a distance of about nine miles. After travelling about two hours on the river, we began to think it was more than time to reach the other side. We continued our course for half an hour more; still no appearance of the place of our destination. In fact, we had lost our way. The weather was so thick and hazy, we could see but a very short space, and our driver had struck into a wrong track. There were a variety of tracks on the river, formed by the people coming from different parts of the opposite side, with fire-wood, &c. for Montreal. Indeed, I reckoned from two to 300 sleighs on that part of the river alone, all directing their course to Montreal.

"On inquiring of some of these people, we found that instead of crossing the river we had taken a direction upwards, and were very near the rapids, a little below a part of the country inhabited by a tribe called the Caghnawaga Indians, at a considerable distance from Montreal. We had to retrace our steps; and, in about two hours more, we arrived at Laprairie.

"This circumstance is trifling in itself: I mention it merely to shew you the liability to go astray, when travelling over a level surface of snow. You can hardly imagine any thing more easy than to cross from one side of a river to another, over a track which we had been accustomed to look at every day, and yet, we went a considerable way out of our road, in a very short space of time. It was a good lesson for us, as we had to go on Lake Champlain; where, if we once lost ourselves, it might be long enough before we again found out the right road.

"After leaving Laprairie, we very soon got into a primeval forest, through which a road has been cut as far as the American boundary line; and it is continued onwards to Lake Champlain. This is the principal communication in this district, between Canada and the United States. For many miles the country is very level, and completely covered with large timber, principally pines. I saw no cross roads, so that it is a kind of pass, that might be defended with very few men.

"The vicinity of Montreal to the United States, encourages the soldiers occasionally to desert, by the road we passed; to prevent which, a few invalids are stationed in the wood; they live in log-houses, not the most comfortably in the world. There is another road by way of St. John's, but the deserters avoid it, on account of the garrison or fort. As we approached the American boundary, we found a few settlements, that the Americans call a pitch. They cut down some trees, make a log-house, sow some corn; next year they cut down more trees, and sow more corn, and so on, till they produce something in the style of a farm. Instead of cutting down the trees, the Americans very frequently ring them, as they term it, which is cutting a section of the bark quite round: soon after which the tree decays. We saw several potash manufactories as we approached the lake, and the woods are continued close to the water. We found near the lake a kind of public-house, where we stopped during the night.

"Next morning we could not proceed, because, during the whole night it had blown very

[fresh, accompanied with a heavy fall of snow, which continued till near mid-day; and as every track on the lake was covered, we could not venture to go upon it, our conductor not being well acquainted with the different bearings of the land marks.

"The lake, though 120 miles long, is not broad, seldom above 10 or 15 miles; and there are a great many islands and head-lands, which direct the course of the pilot in summer, and the cariole or sleigh driver in winter.

"So soon as the weather moderated, we set out on the lake; and took a guide for some time, till we should fall in with some one going our way, or discover a track in the snow to direct us.

"Travelling on Lake Champlain, is, at all times, really dangerous: and I would not advise any one to attempt it, if it can be avoided; which may generally be done by lengthening the route. Instead of going on the lake to Burlington, or Skeensboro, you may go by way of St. John's, Windmill-point, and Sandbar, to Burlington, and from thence to Skeensboro.

"It is very common, for sleigh, horses, and men, to fall through the ice, where the water is some hundred feet deep; and you have no warning of your danger till the horses drop in, pulling the sleigh after them; luckily, the weak places are of no great extent; you extricate yourself from the sleigh as quickly as possible, and you find the ice generally strong enough to support you, though it would not bear the weight of the horses. You instantly lend your aid in pulling out the horses, and in endeavouring to save them, which is done in a manner perfectly unique, and which will require the greatest stretch of your faith in my veracity, to believe—the horses are strangled, to save their lives.

"When the horses fall through the ice (there are almost always two in an American sleigh), the struggles and exertions they make, serve only to injure and sink them; for, that they should get out of themselves, is, from the nature of the thing, perfectly impossible. When horses go on the lake, they always have round their necks a rope, with a running noose. I observed that our horses had each of them such a rope; and, on inquiry, found out for what purpose it was intended. The moment the ice breaks, and the horses sink into the water, the driver, and those in the sleigh, get out, and catching hold of the ropes, pull them with all their force, which, in a very few seconds, strangles the horses; and no sooner does this happen, than they rise in the water, float on one side, are drawn out on strong ice, the noose of the rope is loosened, and respiration recommences; in a few minutes the horses are on their feet, as much alive as ever. This operation has been known to be performed two or three times a day, on the same horses; for, when the spring advances, the weak places in the lake become very numerous, and the people, whose business leads them often on it, frequently meet with accidents. They tell you, that horses which are often on the lake, get so accustomed to being hanged, that they think nothing at all of it.

"Though this manner of saving horses, and getting them out of the water, appears extraordinary, yet the thing is very common, and known to every one who has been accustomed to travel on the lakes and rivers of this country, during winter. The attempt, however, does not always succeed. It sometimes happens, that both sleigh and horses go the bottom; and the men too, if they cannot extricate themselves in time. There was an instance of it on Lake Champlain, a few days before I crossed it.

"These weak places of the ice, which prove so treacherous, have been later in freezing than the surrounding ice. In all lakes, and large bodies of fresh water, there are some places which never freeze; and some which freeze much later than others. It is to be accounted for, probably, in this way: the great body of the water is of a higher temperature than the atmosphere, although the surface has been cooled down below the freezing point, and become ice. The water is constantly giving out its heat to the atmosphere, at some particular place, which thereby is kept from freezing for a considerable time; by and by, when the frost becomes very intense, that place at length freezes, but does not acquire the strength necessary to support the horses.

"There is another source of danger to the traveller on the lakes, which it is difficult to account for: viz. large cracks or openings, which run from one side of the lake to the other; some of them six feet broad at least. I had not proceeded many miles on the lake before I met with a crack; but, instead of an opening, I found that at this place the ice had shelved up to the height of several feet; and I learned that this was an indication of there being an opening further on. At the distance of eight or 10 miles from this place, I was surprised to observe the driver put his horses to their full speed: I could see no cause for it. In a few minutes, however, I saw]

[the crack, or opening, about five feet broad: we were at it in a moment; it was impossible to check the horses, or to stop and consider of the practicability of passing, or of the consequences; the driver, without consulting any one, had made up his mind on the subject,—the horses took the leap, and cleared the opening, carrying the sleigh and its contents with them. The concussion on the opposite side was so great, however, that the runners of the sleigh were broken, and there was a great chance of our being thrown, by the violence of the concussion, out of the sleigh, into the gulf we had crossed: this had very nearly taken place; but I was fortunate enough to regain my seat. By the help of some cords we repaired our damage, and proceeded on our journey. We met with several other cracks, but as they were not in general above a foot or two in breadth, we passed them, without fear or accident. When the ice is cleared of snow, which was frequently the case, I could see that it was about a foot in thickness; yet it made a crackling noise as we went along, and seemed to give to the weight of the sleigh and horses, as we advanced, which produced sensations not very pleasant.

"There are a great many islands in Lake Champlain, which are generally inhabited; you find inns on them, too, where you can get provisions and beds, if necessary."

9. *Provisions not dearer during that season.*—The severity of the cold, in this country, has its advantages as well as disadvantages. The quantity of snow with which the ground is covered, renders it necessary for the farmer to house all his cattle and sheep, and to put his hay, straw, and corn, under cover. So soon as the ground is covered, and the frost completely set in, the cattle and sheep, which are destined for winter use, are killed; and also poultry of all kinds, before they have lost any of the fat they had acquired during the summer and autumn. Little or no salt is necessary to preserve them: they only require to be exposed to the frost for a short time, and they become as hard as ice. When in this state, the poultry, and indeed the beef and mutton too, are packed in casks or boxes amongst snow, and at the end of four or five months are still perfectly sound and good. Frozen meat is thawed by keeping it in cold water about twelve hours—warm water would render it useless. After the meat is hard frozen, the principal thing to be attended to, is to preserve it from the external air, when the temperature is above the freezing point, which is frequently the case in March and April. Snow being a good non-conductor of heat, answers this purpose: blankets, too, are frequently used. The frost not only preserves beef, mutton, and poultry, but also fish, so long as you can keep it in a temperature below freezing. The fish market, during winter, is pretty well supplied, owing, not a little, to the great industry of the people of the United States, who come even from Boston to Montreal, a distance of 420 miles.

Provisions of all kinds are more plentiful, and consequently cheaper, in winter than in summer. The market is supplied from a greater extent of country. The lakes and rivers being frozen, and the people without work, they bring to market all sorts of meat and poultry, from a great distance. Being hard frozen, it can be stowed in their carioles without receiving the least injury from the great length of carriage.

Good beef and mutton are then sold at from 3d. to 4d. per lb.; good fat fowls at 20d. to 2s. per couple; turkeys 2s. to 2s. 6d. each; geese and ducks in proportion: so that the expense of housekeeping, in these articles, is not great in winter. In summer, as meat is supplied in the towns by the town butchers alone, the price advances considerably. The great heat of summer renders it impossible to bring meat from any considerable distance.

It is a fortunate thing for the people in the towns of Canada, that provisions are cheaper in winter than in summer; for the winter subjects them to a heavy expense for firewood, which is, as you may well believe, a *sine quâ non* in this climate.

The expense of fuel to a family in Quebec or Montreal, is fully equal to what the same family would require in London; and it is to be regretted, that there is no prospect of its becoming cheaper. On the contrary, in proportion as the woods are cut, and the distance of carriage increased, the price is augmented; so that in time it will be cheaper to import coals than purchase wood. Firewood is generally laid in during the summer. It is brought to Quebec and Montreal on the river, in immense rafts. The wood is cut into junks, and piled upon a float subdivided into compartments of a certain size, containing so many cords. In winter, it is brought from the country in sleighs, and sold at so much per cord, or per sleigh load. No coal has yet been found in Canada; probably, because it has never been thought worth searching after. It is supposed that coal exists in the neighbourhood]

[of Quebec; at any rate, there can be no doubt that it exists in great abundance in the island of Cape Breton, which may one day become the Newcastle of Canada.

At present, coals are to be purchased very cheap in Quebec. Many of the vessels from Scotland, and from the north of England, take in coals as ballast, and sell them very cheap, sometimes as low as 17s. per chaldron. Even the kennel coal, which is difficult to be be met with in many parts of England, is sold at 36s. per chaldron, which is not above half the price of Newcastle coal, in winter, in the neighbourhood of London. People who have been accustomed to burn wood, do not like to burn coal. They tell you that the smell is extremely disagreeable to them, and, besides, that coal does not answer for stoves so well as wood. This prepossession against coals, accounts for their being proportionably cheaper than wood.

It is well, however, that they have either wood or coal, for the effects of frost in this country are with difficulty guarded against, and are often in themselves very curious.

10. *A sudden thaw.*—In thus having endeavoured to afford some of the striking features of the Canadian winter, we ought not to have omitted that, during the most severe cold in January, a great and very sudden change takes place almost every year, and continues for a day or two. From a most severe frost, when the thermometer shews 60 degrees below the freezing point, it suddenly becomes so warm, that the thermometer shews three degrees above freezing. In short, the weather will sometimes change in a few hours, from nearly the greatest degree of cold that ever was known here, to a complete thaw. Such a great and sudden change is productive of very unpleasant sensations. The stoves and winter clothing are quite oppressive; and yet, it is dangerous to dispense with either, for you, every hour, look for a return of the cold weather. Fortunately, it does not in general continue many days; sometimes, however, it has been known to last 10 or 14 days; and, when this is the case, it is of very serious injury to the country, in a variety of ways. It is extremely prejudicial to the health of the people. The streets are so inundated with water, from the melting of the snow, that you cannot walk out; and the roads become so soft, and the rivers so full of water, that you cannot use a cariole, or travel, indeed, in any mode. But, what is a much more serious evil than all these things, the provisions which were destined to serve through the winter, become thawed, and are either destroyed altogether, or greatly injured.

It is surprising, that although this circumstance has occurred frequently, and the people are subject to it every year, yet there is not much attention paid to putting the provisions in such a situation, and packing them up in such a manner, as to effectually prevent their being accessible to the warm air, during the thaw. It might be done very easily: let them be packed in a tight box or cask, after being completely frozen, and this box or cask put into another, large enough to admit of its being surrounded with pounded ice and snow, which would act as a perfect non-conductor of heat, and preserve the contents of the inner box in their frozen state for a great length of time. The outer box should have holes in its bottom, to allow any water to run out, which might arise from the melting of the snow. This method has, we believe, been tried with success; but it is by no means in general use.

During the thaw, a very extraordinary effect is produced, sometimes, on the trees. The Canadians call it a ver-glass. The tree, from the trunk to the point of the smallest branch, becomes incrusted with pure ice. There may be a small degree of frost during the night, which will freeze the moisture that covered the trees during the day: and, it is probable, that the external parts of the trees themselves, being cooled down below the freezing point, by the extreme cold of the previous weather, freeze the vapour the moment it comes in contact with them; in the same way that the glass of a window in winter becomes incrusted with ice, by the freezing of the moisture in the air of a room. The branches become at last so loaded with ice, that they can with difficulty support the weight of it; and if there happens to come a storm of wind, which is not unfrequent, the branches infallibly break off, and the destruction amongst trees of all sorts is immense. Through the effects of some of the ver-glass, branches of trees, from six to 12 inches in diameter, are seen every where hanging from the trees, completely broken down. We are told, that there can be nothing more curious or beautiful than one of those ice-incrusted trees, when the sun shines upon it. Indeed, one can easily conceive that it must have the appearance of fairy work, or enchantment.

11. *Method of warming the houses.*—In Quebec the rooms are heated by stoves. The principal advantage arising from this practice, is the uni-]

form heat which is kept up, so that the walls of the room become warmed, and communicate their warmth to the air which comes into the room, and gets in contact with them. In a room, the walls of which are cold, if the air is heated and rarefied, it will be cooled and condensed the moment it comes in contact with the cold walls; and as by condensation it becomes heavier, it it will rush downwards, producing a current of air towards the floor, which will be felt by those sitting close to the wall.

The Canadians keep their houses very hot; and they themselves, while excessively warm, go immediately into the cold air, without seeming to feel any inconvenience from it; which would induce one to believe, that the sudden transition from a hot room into the cold air, if the person be properly clothed, were not so dangerous as is generally imagined. This is further illustrated by the instances we have already mentioned, of ladies and gentlemen going into the cold night air, out of a warm ball-room, without suffering any inconvenience from it.

We are disposed to join in the opinion of those who think that the living in a warm room, so far from weakening and making you delicate, as it is termed, and rendering you unfit to bear cold, is the best preservative against the bad effects of cold, when you may be under the necessity of exposing yourself to it.

It has been observed by an eminent philosopher, that if, during the time we are sitting still, the circulation of the blood is gradually and insensibly diminished by the cold which surrounds us, it is not possible that we should be able to support a great additional degree of cold, without sinking under it. We should be like water, which, by exposure to moderate cold in a state of rest, has been slowly cooled down below the freezing point; the smallest additional cold, or a small degree of agitation, changes it to ice in an instant; but water, at a high temperature, will support the same degree of frost, for a considerable time, without appearing to be at all affected by it.

In Canada, the walls of the houses are usually plastered on the outside, to preserve the stone from moisture, and the consequent destructive effects of the frost. They find it, however, a very difficult matter to get plaster to adhere; particularly if exposed to the *e.* wind, which, in one winter, destroys almost any plaster they can use. A composition has lately been tried, which promises to answer better. About a couple of pounds of Muscovado sugar are mixed with a bushel of lime; and it makes a very hard and durable mixture for rough casting. In places the most exposed to the *e.* wind, it has remained hard and fast, after a fair trial.

12. *Breaking-up of the winter.*—No part of the Canadian winter is more interesting than the conclusion of it, when the snow begins to disappear, and the ice in the rivers to break up, which is the case in the end of April. One would naturally suppose, that six months frost and snow would have become insufferably tiresome to a stranger; but this is not the case. The winter may be divided into three seasons, or portions, as it were: for two months at the beginning the snow is falling, and the frost becoming daily more severe. The middle two months of severe frost is not without interest; for then is to be seen winter in all his majesty, after he has bound up the lakes and rivers in fetters of ice, and covered the earth as with a mantle. The last two months are interesting, because there is then an anxiety to see by what means, and in what manner, such an immensity of snow and ice is to be got rid of.

The influence of the sun is little felt in February. In March, however, you are sensible of its power; and, during this month, the weather in general is very beautiful; the frost is still sufficiently severe to keep the roads hard and good; the sky is clear, the sun shines bright; it is pleasant to get into a [illegible]riole, and drive a few miles into the country. During the month of April the influence of the sun has been so great, as powerfully to affect all nature. The snow has nearly disappeared about the first week in May; the ice in the lakes and rivers is broken up by the increase of water from the melting of snow, and it is floated down to the great river St. Lawrence, where it accumulates in immense quantities, and is carried up and down with the tide.

At this time the St. Lawrence presents one of the most extraordinary scenes in nature. It is impossible to form an adequate idea of it without being a spectator. From bank to bank it is quite choked up with immense masses and sheets of ice; some of them from 400 to 500 yards in diameter. The tide forces them on one another, breaks them into smaller pieces, and raises them in shelving and fantastic forms considerably above the surface. This mass of moving ice fills the whole basin, and is seen as far up the river as your eye can reach, a distance altogether of 12 to 15 miles.

In the fall of the year the risk of shipwreck is greatly increased, from the snow-storms prevalent at that time. These storms not only pre-

[vent the sailors from seeing the coast and the landmarks, and consequently from directing their course properly; but the cold is then so severe, that the men cannot remain exposed to it. The cordage becomes incrusted with ice, so that it cannot run through the blocks, and the sails become frozen in such a manner, that there is no possibility of working the ship; besides, so much ice gets about the rudder that it becomes immoveable. Many vessels have been lost from these circumstances, and almost every winter, some vessels sail in expectation of getting out of the river; but, being caught in a snow storm, are very fortunate if they escape destruction, by getting into some bay or place of shelter, where they remain fixed for the winter.

No sooner is the influence of the April sun felt, than you see birds of various kinds returning to their summer quarters; and vegetation, about the 10th of May, is very strong. The snow is nearly gone, and the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to allow the farmer to commence his operations. This takes place after the snow is gone, sooner than one would imagine. The frost does not penetrate so deep in the ground, as from the intenseness and long continuance of the cold might be expected.

In countries where you have six months frost, were the soil exposed to its influence all the while it would have penetrated so deep, that it is a question if the heat of a whole summer would eradicate it. But Providence has here furnished a remedy: it has kindly decreed, that when water is cooled down to 32° it shall freeze, and be converted into ice and snow. The rivers become covered with ice, the surface of the earth becomes hardened, snow falls to a considerable thickness, and by these means the water and the land are protected from the influence of that immense volume of cold, dense atmosphere, which presses on from the polar regions towards the s. when the sun retreats after the solstice. The natural heat of the earth is about 42°; the thermometer stands at this point in the deepest mines that have been sunk. This natural heat, as well as the heat accumulated in the earth and water during summer, is prevented, by the ice and snow, from making its escape; and as soon as the return of the sun has brought warmth enough to banish the frost from the atmosphere, the latent heat of the earth and water lends its aid in dissolving the snow and ice, and forwarding vegetation. Snow is peculiarly well calculated for preserving warmth in the earth; because it is full of air, which is known to be a very bad conductor of heat, and will of course the more effectually prevent its escaping from the surface. It is a thing very well ascertained here, that vegetation has made some progress under the snow, before it has deserted the ground.

The long continuance of winter in Canada is certainly a circumstance which must retard its progress in improvement, and the increase of its trade. Some people pretend to say, that it must ever prevent its becoming a great, populous, and trading nation. We cannot go so far. We have seen Russia in the course of a century, become a great, populous, and trading nation. We have seen a splendid capital city, and many respectable towns, raised by the magical powers of commerce and domestic industry; and yet the Russian winter is as long as the Canadian winter. The communication of the Russians, by water, with the rest of the world is cut off, and that element confounded, as it were, with the land, from the 27th of November to the 19th of April (upon an average calculation of 15 years), which is nearly five months. Now vessels sometimes leave Quebec as late as the beginning of December, and arrive sometimes in the end of April, so that the Neva is as long shut up as the St. Lawrence; yet nobody ever doubts that Russia is a rising country, and may become the most powerful in Europe.

It is worthy of remark, and not a little surprising, that so large a river as the St. Lawrence, in lat. 47°, should be shut up with ice as soon, and continue as long shut up, as the comparatively small river, the Neva, in lat. 60°.

Chap. II.

1. *Description of the inhabitants.*—The population of Quebec, according to the census of 1784, amounted to 6472 souls. The towns of Quebec and Montreal, including their suburbs, are said to contain at present about 12,000 inhabitants each, nearly three-fourths of whom are French. In speaking of the society of Lower Canada, we shall confine our remarks chiefly to the city of Quebec, which as it is the capital, and the manners of its inhabitants are in every respect similar to those of Montreal, will serve as a general view of society among the higher orders throughout the country.

The British inhabitants of Quebec consist of the government people; the military; a few persons belonging to the church, the law, and medicine; the merchants, and shopkeepers.

The French comprise the old noblesse and seigniors, most of whom are members of the go-]

[vernment; the clergy; the advocates and notaries; the storekeepers.

These different classes form three distinct divisions of society, which contrive to keep at a respectable distance from each other. The first is composed of the highest orders next to the governor, comprehending the members of the government; the honourable professions; and a few of the principal merchants. These are admitted to the chateau.

The second division is composed of the inferior merchants, the shopkeepers and traders; together with the subordinate officers of the government, the army, the law, and the church; the practitioners in medicine, and other British inhabitants.

The third division consists of the French inhabitants, most of whom, except the few who are members of the government, associate almost entirely together, unless that a public entertainment, or the annual assemblies, bring some of them into company with the British. A very small proportion of the British Canadians were born in the colony, and consequently very little difference in person, dress, or manners, is discernible between them and the inhabitants of the mother country. The French have also assimilated themselves so nearly to the British in dress, manners, and amusements, especially the younger branches, that if it was not for their language, there would be little to distinguish their respective coteries.

The creoles of Canada (or the descendants of Europeans born in Canada), both French and English, who inhabit the towns, are generally of a middle stature, rather slender than robust, and very rarely possess the blooming and ruddy complexion of the British; a pale, sallow, or swarthy countenance, characterises the natives of Canada, and with few exceptions, the whole of the American continent. It is rather singular, that a foggy atmosphere should be conducive to that bloom of health which glows on the cheek of a British islander; yet the fact is corroborated by the appearance of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, of the shores of Nova Scotia and the New England states; who, enveloped in fogs more than one-half the year, enjoy the same ruddy complexion as the English; while those who live in the interior, under a clear sky, are universally distinguished by sallow or swarthy complexions. Lower Canada cannot boast of much superlative beauty among its females; but there are many who possess very pleasing and interesting countenances. Montreal is allowed to have the advantage over the other towns for female beauty. The country girls, who are nearly all French (with the exception of those who reside in the back townships), are pretty when very young, but from hard work and exposure to the sun, they grow up coarse featured and swarthy, and have all the sturdiness but none of the beauty of our Welch girls.' Upon the whole, if the generality of the Canadian females are not remarkable for beautiful faces or elegant figures, there is nothing in either that can offend, and both are certainly as much as the men are entitled to. —See CANADA.]

[2. *Exports and Tonnage from Quebec, from* 1802 *to* 1809, *both inclusive, but not including those from Gaspé or New Carlisle; transmitted by the Committees of Trade at Quebec and Montreal, to their Agent in London, Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq.*

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Wheat.	Flour.	Biscuit.	Pease.
			Bushels.	Barrels.	Cwt.	Bushels.
1802 - -	197	32,999	1,010,033	28,301	22,051	424
1803 - -	175	30,483	360,892	15,432	17,581	1,605
1804 - -	173	26,883	201,543	14,319	21,255	286
1805 - -	170	26,506	22,016	18,590	26,462	4,155
1806 - -	193	33,996	96,908	10,997	23,659	6,191
1807 - -	239	42,295	231,543	20,442	28,047	7,181
1808 - -	334	70,275	186,708	37,441	32,587	52,934
1809 - -	434	87,825	228,016	20,726	35,860	60,776

Years.	Barley.	Indian Corn.	Flax Seeds.	Oats.	Beef.		Pork.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.
1802 -	5,535	1,009	5,102	1,898		1,265		
1803 -	457	128	8,225	1,462	1,047	1,908	6	1,924
1804 -	4,253	1,342	10,775	2,981	593	908	17	1,926
1805 -	6,911	1,211	6,522	5,016	10	1,564	74	696
1806 -	5,158	2,781	3,577	2,734	—	808	26	1,077
1807 -	5,010	3,802	8,680	1,500	—	830	108	1,043
1808 -	5,994	3,467	13,830	3,000	—	1,509	179	1,732
1809 -	3,478	313	35,333	7,540	40	1,797	157	2,683

Years.	Tongues	Hams.		Essence.	Seal Oil.		Pickled Fish.		Dry Fish.	
	Kegs.	Barrels.	Bales.	Spruce.	Tuns.	Gallons.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Casks.	Cwt.
1802 -	- -	- -	-	79 boxes, 10 hhds.	88	103	497		—	415
1803 -	18	4	—	98 casks.	548	219	586	355	—	460
1804 -	81	10	5	42 ditto.	194	219	579	325	—	2,825
1805 -	17	10	—	62 ditto.	79	91	610	751	—	3,118
1806 -	20	5	—	183 ditto.	70	81	769	1,462	—	1,904
1807 -	23	11	—	101 ditto.	106	176	424	331	—	976
1808 -	45	14	—	80 casks, 70 boxes.	36	188	794	1,087	—	2,949
1809 -	202	3	26	9 ditto. 18 casks. 63 hhds.	—	1,784	—	1,577	—	4,006]
		500lbs. loose								

[Years.	Smoked Fish.		Butter.	Hog's Lard.	Tallow.		Soap.	Candles.	Beer.	
	Casks.	Boxes.	Firkins.	Kegs.	lbs.	Kegs.	Boxes	Boxes.	Hhds.	
1802		426			95	—	346	92	162	
1803			95		7,200	—	221	101	Hhds.	½ Hhds.
1804			242		—	20	252	873	275	42
1805			199		—	46	1,576		152	19
1806		10	186		—	12	645	464	230	—
1807	6	4		502	—	—	249	214	123	22
1808			2,600	443	—	1	1,142	886	42	34
1809			285 2,198kegs	142		3 Puns.	1,149	630	28 12 Casks.	—

Years.	Oak Timber.	Pine Timber.	Walnut, Cherry-tree, &c.	Oak Staves and Heading.	Stave Ends.	Masts
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1802	1,607	1,035		586,949	10,113	34
1803	3,819	3,153	93	763,968	830	283
1804	4,229	873	11	1,123,988	836	115
1805	4,535	896		1,043,994	17,832	103
1806	8,178	2,130	287	1,808,234	13,688	533
1807	11,195	3,333	738	1,783,890	47,810	973
1808	12,372	14,510	182	1,824,861	62,453	3,994
1809	10,540	24,102	257	3,225,335	27,467	3,080

Years.	Bowsprits.	Pine Spars.	Handspikes.	Lathwood.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1802		124		—
1803		254	18,354	—
1804		60	12,713	—
1805	21	141	11,174	—
1806	22	189	1,694	1,778
1807	90	315	2,064	11,579
1808	373	1,612	4,144	180,915
1809	271	2,638	6,848	15,967

Years.	Red Cedar.	Oak Plank.		Pine Boards and Plank.	Scantling.	Oars.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1802	8	—	2,000	104,735		401
1803		680	—	124,197	6,833	618
1804		135	—	78,391	6,156	836
1805	571	369	—	42,220		188
1806	201	885	—	66,116	2,880	207
1807		1,274	—	106,663	4,251	88
1808	7	209	—	194,467	2,426	6,723
1809				282,099	227	8,596]

Years.	Hoops.	Shingles.	Wool and Hemp.	Salt.	Pot and Pearl Ashes.	
			Bales. H. W.		Casks.	Cwt.
1802	57,250	78,900	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	16,920
1803	92,875	34,150	- - - - -	- - -	5,147	—
1804	109,800	4,000	- - - - -	8,808	6,273	—
1805	119,625	3,000	- - - -	- - -	7,925	—
1806	140,000	16,000	10,457 -	- - -	10,717	—
1807	88,250	29,000	19 25	1,500	13,215	—
1808	215,500	60,500	12 8	3,000	30,830	—
			9 Bushels. 15 Bales.			
1809	134,850	3,900	407	2,300	33,782	—

Years.	Canada Balsams.		Stay, Cast Iron.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	Casks.	lbs.					
1802	1	- - - -	- - -	139	11	38	2
1803	8	740	56	115	2	17	10
1804	- -	3,164	40	85	6	20	—
1805	-	1,780	224	85	7	37	13
1806	- -	1,0[illegible]	- - -	139	4	26	—
1807	- -	[illegible]01	164	5	1	17	—
1808	- -	889	127	60	30	213	—
		- - -					
		Bottles.					
1809	2	36	158	25	8	- - -	6

Years.	Potatoes.	Apples and Onions.	Cranberries.	Capillaire.	Madeira.	
	Bushels.		Casks.	lbs.	Packs.	Pks. Pun. Hhds. Tier. Bar.
180[illegible]					593	
1802	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - -	- - -		
1803	- - -	- - - - - - -	23	1,603	1,191	674
		A. O.				
1804	48	52 - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,728	1,547
1805	140	344 - - - -	10	156	4,909	863
1806	- - -	- - - - - -	- - -	556	2,046	1,102
1807	- - -	477 181	20	2,557	- - -	3,575
1808	- - -	396 83	- -	17 Pun. 9 Casks.	2,026	1,469
		O. A.				
1809	- -	241 302	10	30 Do. 1 Bale.	3,622	120
		1,800 loose.				

Years.	Men Navigating.	Beaver.	Martin.	Otter.	Minx.
1802 -	- - - -	143,139	23,808	19,855	11,148
1803 -	1,573	97,778	31,141	17,465	12,062
1804 -	1,390	111,448	23,796	20,267	11,567
1805 -	1,342	92,003	14,275	15,246	11,431
1806 -	1,603	119,748	55,687	12,297	14,872
1807 -	2,039	114,363	46,801	8,390	9,214
1808 -	3,330	126,927	9,530	7,130	9,108
1809 -	- - - -	105,454	382	5,562	2,010

Years.	Fish.	Fox.	Bear.	Deer.	Racoon.
1802 -	6,397	7,337	18,923	184,388	147,582
1803 -	7,326	9,788	23,369	200,979	152,333
1804 -	5,767	8,891	17,417	249,050	178,479
1805 -	3,882	7,228	19,426	313,843	124,319
1806 -	6,578	8,863	15,977	212,037	125,622
1807 -	5,512	1,547	10,660	166,366	79,174
1808 -	3,866	1,038	1,298	103,875	223,307
1809 -	3,048	103	561	84,270	52,246

Years.	Cased and Open Cat.	Elks.	Wolves.	Wolvereens.	Carcajeuxs.
1802 - - -	17,377	1,482	4,562	1,432	—
1803 - - -	13.214	637	5,596	1,408	—
1804 - - -	14,607	1,100	8,234	1,318	1,323
1805 - - -	8,803	1,324	4,558	1,032	—
1806 - - -	5,286	788	1,016	205	—
1807 - - -	6,147	1,045	23	93	—
1808 - - -	5,718	662	18	39	—
1809 - - -	5,591	86	- - -	455	—

Years.	Badger.	Musquash.	Kitts.	Buff Robes.	Squirrels.
1802 - - -	- - - -	26,289	5,719	- - -	3,356
1803 - - -	- - - -	78,625	- - -	- - -	2,799
1804 - - -	- - - -	90,199	- - -	- - -	3,128
1805 - - -	- - - -	66,127	2,000	- - -	3,266
1806 - - -	183	16,847	- - -	- - -	946
1807 - - -	- - - -	1,750	- - -	- - -	843
1808 - - -	- - - -	6,513	- - -	1	
1809 - - -	167	16,996			

[Years.	Tiger.	Lynx.	Carreboux.	Weasels.
1802	—	—	—	—
1203	—	—	—	—
1804	—	—	—	—
1805	—	—	—	—
1806	—	—	—	—
1807	1	11	41	4
1808	—	—	—	—
1809	—	—	—	—

Years.	Castorum.		Seal Skin.	Ox Hides.	Gensing.
	Kegs.	lbs.			lbs.
1802	- - -	204	- - -	- - -	366
1803	- - -	143	2,644	- - -	192
1804	- - -	248	- - -	- - -	72
1805	—	—	—	—	—
1806	—	—	—	—	—
1807	—	—	—	—	—
1808	- - -	9 Kegs	- - -	- - -	71
1809	- - -	264	91	- - -	32

Souchong tea, so much used in England, is scarcely known at Quebec; execrable bohea sells from *2s.* to *3s. 6d.* Teas are brought in large quantities from the United States. In 1807 the importation of that article was 42,000 lbs.; while the importation from England was only 4500 lbs. This is occasioned by their procuring teas cheaper from the United States than from England, though they are greatly inferior in quality.

Coffee and chocolate are drank principally by the French inhabitants. The quantity imported in 1807 was 19,598 lbs. of coffee from Great Britain and her colonies, and 8070 lbs. chocolate from the United States, where manufactories of it are established. Both these articles are of inferior quality, and are retailed upon an average at *2s.* per lb.

Manufactories of soap and candles are established at Quebec, and those articles are sold nearly at the same price as in London; if any thing, rather higher. The country-people make their own soap and candles.

Tobacco, notwithstanding it is cultivated by almost every farmer in Canada, yet is imported in large quantities both from England and the United States. In 1807, the following quantity was imported from those countries:

From Great Britain and her colonies,		
Leaf Tobacco - -	151,578 lbs.	
Manufactured do. -	1,145	
		152,723
From the United States,		
Leaf Tobacco - -	120,747 lbs.	
Manufactured do. -	51,082	
Snuff - - - - -	16,058	
		187,887
Difference in favour of the United States		35,164

Thus it appears, that the United States have had the advantage of Great Britain in the exportation of manufactured tobacco and snuff, to the amount of 65,995 lbs., and upon the whole article of tobacco to the amount of 35,164 lbs. Leaf tobacco sells from *9d.* to *1s.*, and the manufactured from *1s. 6d.* to *2s.*

Salt is procured chiefly from Liverpool. In 1807, upwards of 220,000 bushels were imported. The preceding winter there was a great scarcity of that article; and the last ship which arrived]

with it, sold her cargo at 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. At one time during the winter it was as high as 12*s.* and 14*s.*; but the next spring it fell to 3*s.* 6*d.* which is generally the price at which it is retailed. Ships from Liverpool are most commonly balasted with salt; and during the season of their arrival at Quebec, some of the merchants purchase it from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per bushel, and monopolize it until the season is over, when no more supplies can be procured till the following spring.

A considerable quantity is annually exported to the United States. The Vermontese, on the confines of Canada, depend wholly on that country for their supply of salt, as they procure it much cheaper than from the sea-port towns in the New England states. These people salt large quantities of beef, pork, and butter; a great part of which they export to Canada. More than 250,000 lbs. were received in 1807 from the United States.

4. *Exports, Imports, Tonnage, &c. of Quebec in* 1810.

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Vessels cleared out which entered	635	138,057
New vessels built there	26	5,836
	661	143,893

EXPORTS.

		£.	s.	d.
170,860	Bushels of Wheat, 7*s.* 6*d.*	64,072	10	0
40	Cribblings, 4*s.*	8	0	0
12,519	Barrels Flour, 50*s.*	31,297	10	0
16,467	Quintals Biscuit, 30*s.*	24,700	10	0
18,928	Bushels of Pease, 6*s.*	5,678	8	0
866	Oats, 2*s.* 6*d.*	108	5	0
16	Barley, 4*s.*	3	4	0
98	Indian Corn, 5*s.*	24	10	0
8,584	Flax Seed, 4*s.* 6*d.*	1,931	8	0
1,626	Minots of Salt, 2*s.*	162	12	0
33,898	Pieces Oak Timber, 70*s.*	118,293	0	0
69,271	Pine, 27*s.* 6*d.*	95,247	12	0
137	Walnut, Maple, &c. 40*s.*	274	0	0
6,977	Masts and Hand Masts, 180*s.*	62,793	0	0
678	Bowsprits, 180*s.*	6,102	0	0
3,354	Spars, 80*s.*	13,416	0	0
3,887,306	Staves and Heading, 3,000,000 stand[d] £.45	135,000	0	0
47,515	Stave-ends, 38 m. 60*s.*	111	0	0
312,423	Pine Boards and Planks, per 100, 130*s.*	20,307	9	11
13,623	Handspikes, 9*d.*	510	17	3
30,301	Oars, 3*s.*	4,545	3	0
167,389	Pieces of Lathwood, 3*d.*	2,092	7	3
130,516	West India Hoops, per m. 140*s.*	913	12	3
80,000	Shingles, 15*s.*	60	0	0
100	Pieces Scantling, 2,000 feet, per piece, 5*s.*	25	0	0
55	Butt } Madeira Packs { 30*s.*	82	10	0
5,497	Pipe } { 27*s.* 6*d.*	7,558	7	6
1,301	Half-Pipes } Madeira Packs { 14*s.*	910	14	0
771	Quarter ditto } { 9*s.*	346	19	0
288	Tierce Packs	102	12	0
27,407	Bbls. of Pot and Pearl Ashes, 106,584cwt. 2qrs. 11lb. 40*s.*	213,169	0	4
30	Bales Cotton Wool, 8,181lbs. 10*d.*	340	17	6
8	Horses, 400*s.*	160	0	0
4	Tierces } of Pork { 150*s.*	30	0	0
4,628	Barrels } { 105*s.*	21,207	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
[2,977	rels of Beef, 65*s*.	9,675	5	0
2	Half of ditto, 35*s*.	3	10	0
4 Tubs 65 Kitts 6 Barrels 10 Half ditto	Rounds of ditto, 35 at 30*s*.	127	10	0
3 Puncheons 2 Hhds.	Smoked and hung	50	0	0
2 Barrels 3 Half ditto 64 Kegs	Salted Tongues	125	0	0
29 Puncheons 1 Tierce	Hams 17,000, 10*d*.	708	6	8
2 Tierces 4 Kegs	Pigs' Cheeks, 700 lbs. 1*s*.	35	0	0
15 Firkins 47 Kegs	Tripe, 62 lbs. 15*s*.	46	10	0
5	Bbls. and 21 Kegs Sausages	120	0	0
1,070	Boxes Soap, 40*s*.	2,140	0	0
1,181	Candles, 50*s*.	2,952	0	0
422	Firkins and Kegs Butter, 30*s*.	633	0	0
40 Bbls. 54 Firkins 53 Kegs	Hog's Lard — 160*s*. 40*s*.	320 108 106	0 0 0	0 0 0
14	Bibls. Oil, 1 tun, 196 galls. 200*s*.	17	19	0
269 Tierces 97 Bibls.	Salmon — 75*s*. 50*s*.	1,008 242	15 10	0 0
15	Casks and 483 Bbls. Pickled Fish, 15*s*.	373	10	0
302	Quintals dry Cod Fish, 12*s*. 6*d*.	188	15	0
44 Hogsheads 10 Half ditto	Beer 49 at 80, 80*s*.	196	0	0
17	Puncheons bottled ditto, 120*s*.	102	0	0
5	Casks Cider, 40*s*.	10	0	0
71 Hogsheads 62 Casks	250*s*. 100*s*.	887 310	10 0	0 0
10 Boxes 4 Kegs	Essence of Spruce 15*s*. 25*s*.	7 5	10 0	0 0
6	Casks Canada Balsam, 200*s*.	60	0	0
44	Bales Capillaire, 7,375 lbs. 9*d*.	276	11	3
1	Case Oil of Peppermint	15	0	0
7	Puncheons and 3 Casks Genseng, 2,344lbs. 2*s*. 6*d*.	322	6	0
31	Casks Clover Seed	110	0	0
1	Ditto Bird - ditto	3	0	0
26	Pockets of Hops, 80*s*.	104	0	0
5	Bbls. of Apples, 50*s*.	12	10	0
87	Ditto of Onions, 15*s*.	66	5	0
17	Casks Potatoes, 10*s*.	8	10	0
6	Barrels Bees Wax, 150*s*.	45	0	0
1	Cask Snuff, 100*s*.	5	0	0
11	Keggs of Ditto, 40*s*.	22	0	0
58	Sides Sole Leather, 20*s*.	58	0	0
195	Metal Stoves, 80*s*.	780	0	0
72	Links of Pipe, 2*s*.	7	4	0]

		£.	s.	d.
[3	Barrels of Feathers, 100*s.*	15	0	0
18	Boxes containing a Model of Quebec.			

SUNDRIES IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.

29	Casks of Turpentine, 40*s.*	58	0	0
40	Kegs of Paint, 15*s.*	30	0	0
1	Hogshead 6 Bbls. Lamp Black	20	0	0
14	Casks and 37 Bbls. Red Ochre, 10*s.*	25	10	0
85	Grindstones, 2*s.* 6*d.*	10	12	6
58	Chaldrons of Coals, 25*s.*	72	10	0
1	Hogshead 6 Crates Glass Ware	30	0	0
6	Bags 1 Package broken Glass	2	0	0
4	Crates Earthen Ware, 150*s.*	30	0	0
15	- - - Mustard, 20*s.*	15	0	0
16	Boxes of Tin, 80*s.*	64	0	0
720	Iron Shovels, 1*s.*	36	0	0
1	Cask Swords	10	0	0
22	Ditto of Nails, 110*s.*	121	0	0
18	Copper Kettles, 10*s.*	9	0	0
150	Tin - Ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.*	19	17	6
144	Scythes, 2*s.* 6*d.*	18	0	0
20	Bags Shot, 12*s.* 6*d.*	12	10	0
8	Kegs Gunpowder, 50*s.*	20	0	0
2	Gigs and Harness	90	0	0
2	Bundles and 50lbs. Steel	10	0	0
60	Tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. and 4 lbs. Iron, 360*s.*	1,093	6	2
271	Bars of Ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.*	45	3	4
12	Cwt. and 6 Sheets of Ditto, 40*s.*	21	2	0
12	Ditto 1 qr. 21lbs. old Copper, 100*s.*	62	3	9
24	Barrels of Tar, 25*s.*	30	0	0
4½	Tons Fustick, 200*s.*	45	0	0
1 Quarter Cask, 1 Bbl. and 2 Jars	Vinegar	3	0	0
2	Chests of Tea, 300*s.*	30	0	0
24 Puncheons, 2 Hogsheads	Rum 25 at 640*s.*	800	0	0
3 Pipes, 4 Hds. 1 Qr. Cask	Madeira Wine at 51 £.60	315	0	0
2	Pipes Spanish Wine, £.25	50	0	0
2 Pipes, 1 Qr. Cask	Port, £.60	135	0	0
1 Pipe, 3 Qr. Casks	Teneriffe ditto £.32	56	0	0
1 Cask, 3 Kegs	of Molasses	25	0	0
4	Casks leaf Tobacco	12	0	0
5,836	Tons new Ships, £.14	81,704	0	0

FURS, &c. EXPORTED.

98,523	Beaver skins, 17*s.* 6*d.*	86,207	12	6
554	Martins, 3*s.* 4*d.*	92	6	8
2,645	Otters, 15*s.*	1,983	15	0

		£.	s.	d.
[169	Minx, 2s.	16	18	0
2,536	Fisher, 4s.	507	4	0
82,551	Deer, 3s. 9d.	15,478	6	3
9,971	Musquash, 1s. 6d.	747	16	6
39,521	Racoon, 1s. 6d.	2,964	1	6
10,721	Bear and Cub, 20s.	10,751	0	0
1	Fox, 20s.	1	0	0
2,428	Cased and open Cat, 5s.	607	0	0
19	Wolf, 17s. 6d.	7	2	6
534	Elk, 15s.	400	10	0
517	Woolvereen, 5s.	129	5	0
1,833	Swans, 4s.	366	12	0
2,634	Hares, 1s.	11	3	8
327	Lynx, 7s. 6d.	122	12	6
	[illegible]	11	16	0
59	Seals, 4s.	25	0	0
1	Puncheon of Hides, £.25	6	0	0
24	Calf Skins, 5s.	66	7	6
8 Kegs 2 Casks	Castorum, 265½lbs. 5s.			

	£.		
Disbursements for Provisions, Ships, Stores, and repairs, 661 vessels, average about £.350 sterling each	1,062,838	0	9
Besides exports, via St. John's, to the United States, and Shipments from Gaspie Bay and Chaleur, amount not ascertained.	231,350	0	0
Total Exports £.	1,294,188	0	9

IMPORTS DUTIABLE, &c.

8 Buts 147 Pipes 37 Hhds. 57 Qr. Casks 4 Chests bottled	Madeira Wine, 20,087 Gall. 10s.			10,043	10	0
232 Pipes Port, £65				15,080	0	0
2 Hhds. ditto, £32 10s.				65	0	0
				25,188	10	0
137 Casks and Chests Port	£. s.			1,400	0	0
74 Butts Spanish Wine	36 0			2,664	0	0
1,426 Pipes, ditto	25 0			35,650	0	0
332 Hhds. ditto	12 10			4,150	0	0
15 Hhds. Malaga	15 0			225	0	0
20 Qr. Casks, ditto	7 10	Gallons, 296,350.		150	0	0
412 Pipes Teneriffe	32 0			13,184	0	0
178 Hhds. ditto	16 0			2,848	0	0
10 Hhds. French	25 0			250	0	0
6 Cases, ditto	10 0			60	0	0
226 Cases of Brandy 25 Ditto Geneva	29,944 gallons, 8s. 6d.			12,726	4	0
496 Casks Molasses, 46,874 gallons, 4s.				9,374	16	0
6,976 Puncheons 188 Hogsheads	Rum, 726,534 gallons, 5s. 6d.			199,796	17	0]

		£.	s.	d.
[290 Hhds. refined Sugar, 268,449 lbs. 1*s.*		13,422	9	0
928 Hhds. / 180 Tierces / 1,738 Bbls.	Muscavado Sugar, 1,478,890 lbs. at 8*d.*	49,296	6	8
14 Tierces / 83 Bbls / 11 Bags	Coffee, 26,258 lbs. 1*s.* 4*d.*	1,750	10	8
1 Leaf Tobacco, 928 lbs. 9*d.*		36	16	6
2 Casks manufactured ditto, 366 lbs. 1*s.*		18	6	0
Snuff, 6 lbs. 2*s.*		0	12	0
Playing Cards, packs, 14,544, 1*s.* 6*d.*		1,090	16	0
Minots of Salt, 81,621, 2*s.* 6*d.*		10,202	12	6
1,685 lbs. Hyson Tea, at 6*d.* 7*s.* 6*d.*		631	17	6
8,323 lbs. Souchong, at 4*d.* 6*s.* 8*d.*		2,774	6	8
710 lbs. Bohea, at 2*d.* 2*s.*		[illegible]	0	0
	£.	386,963	0	6
Besides dry goods, and other articles on which no duties are payable, the amount whereof cannot be exactly ascertained, but supposed to exceed		600,000	0	0
Total Imports	£.	986,963	0	6

4. Exports, &c. of the Port of Quebec, in the Year 1811.

532 Vessels cleared, 37 of which were built this year, containing 12,688 tons.
116,687 tons,
5,553 men.

34,741 Pieces Oak Timber.
58,575 - - Pine do.
141 - - Walnut, Maple, &c.
2,330,842 - - Staves and Heading.
65,285 - - Stave Ends.
396,674 - - Boards and Planks.
6,053 - - Handspikes.
21,565 - - Oars.
4,525 - - Masts.
562 - - Bowsprits.
3,325 - - Spars.
192,170 - - Hoops.
222,236 - - Lathwood.
70 - - Battens.
1,328 - - Capstan Bars.
3,500 - - Treenails.
40 - - Oak Stauntions.
82 - - Boat-hook Handles.
2,168 - - Window Slides.
1,154 - - Deal Ends.
6,535 Pipe / 151 Puncheon / 1,188 Hogsheads / 1,320 Quarter Cask / 63 Tierce / 22 Barrels } Packs.
848 Bushels Wheat.
5 Bushels Cribblings.
4,487 - - Pease.
308 - - Indian Corn.
1,016 - - Oats.
7,688 - - Flax Seed.
19,340 Barrels Flour.
13,063 Cwt. Biscuit.
2 Barrels / 22 Half Barrels / 1 Kegs } Crackers.
2 Kegs Barley.
3 Do. Rice.
68 Tierces / 4,618 Barrels } Pork.
31 Tierces / 3,582 Barrels } Beef.
3 Barrels / 99 Kegs } Tongues.
3 Barrels / 22 Half do. / 13 Kegs / 12 Tubs / 42 Kitts } Rounds Beef, &c.
2 Puncheons / 2 Hogsheads / 1 Barrel } Pigs Cheeks.
3 Kegs Tripe.]

[5 Casks
59 Barrels } Hogs Lard.
487 Kegs

[redacted] } Sausages.
[redacted] Kegs

[redacted] Puns
[redacted] Barrels } Hams, &c.
1 Box

2,858 Firkins and Kegs Butter.
744 Boxes Soap.
1,347 Do. Candles.

3 Casks
5 Boxes } Cheese.
1 Keg
7 Loose Do.

[redacted]

[redacted] Horses.
18 Sheep.
6 Turkies.
60 Casks, 50 Jars Oil.
8 Barrels Tar, and 5 Barrels Turpentine.
20 Barrels, 5 Kegs Tallow.

2 Tierces
3 Barrels } Hides.
100 Loose
21 Sides Leather.

317 Tierces
375 Barrels } Salmon.
12 Boxes

1,962 Barrels
6 Half Barrels } Herrings.

21 Barrels
182 Boxes } Smoked Herrings.

5 Barrels Mackarels.
115 Barrels Chad.
339 Ditto Pickled Fish.
1 Barrel Trout.

7 Puncheons
146 Hogsheads
225 Casks
2 Boxes
155 Cwt. loose } Pickled and dried Cod Fish.

10 Barrels
16 Boxes } Cider.

6 Puncheons
33 Hogsheads
14 Casks
43 Barrels } Ale and Porter.

24 Bales Hops.

99 Casks
17 Hogsheads
22 Boxes
10 Cases
38 Kegs } Essence of Spruce.

15 Casks
2 [redacted]
[redacted] Kegs } Canada Balsam

1 Cask Snuff.

5½ Barrels
13 Kegs
300 Pounds } Snuff.

3 Tierces
4 Hogsheads
4 Casks
4 Barrels } Tobacco.

8 Bales Cotton Wool.
2 Hogsheads Flax.
1 Barrel Bees Wax.
9 Barrels Feathers.
6 Boxes Mustard.
1 Puncheon Deer Horns.
105 Stoves.
335 Barrels Apples.
115 Ditto Onions.

2 Puncheons
1 Hogshead
2 Barrels
2 Kegs
1½ Bushels } Cranberries.

22,734 Casks, Pot and Pearl Ashes, weight 77,497 cwt. 4 lb.

1 Cask
1 Case
2 Kegs } Castorum, 146 lbs. weight.

FURS AND PELTRIES.

80,123 Beaver Skins.
77,218 Deer
28,249 Racoon
4,176 Swan
2,501 Fisher
2,153 Otter
1,887 Musquash.
400 Bears Cub.
273 Fox
292 Elk Skins.
98 Martin
45 Seal
21 Cat
4 Weasel
2 Parchment, Deers.
2 Buffalo.
1 Wolf.
1 Mountain Goat.]

SUNDRIES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

- 5 Pipes, 11 Hogsheads, 2 Quarter Cask } Wine.
- 20 Puncheons Rum.
- 1 Ditto Whiskey.
- 6 Barrels, 13 Kegs, 1 Box } Sugar.
- 16 Keg Molasses.
- 269 Tierces, 5,722 Minots } Salt.
- 62 Bales, 13 Barrels, 23 Cases, 84 Pieces } Woollens, &c.
- 1 Case Hosiery.
- 1 Cask Hats.
- 57 Kegs Paint.
- 8 Barrels Lamp-Black.
- 2 Tierces, 2 Hogsheads, 1 Cask } Earthenware.
- 7½ Tons, 72 Cwt. } Iron.
- 35 Bolts, 10,000 Pounds } Copper.
- 3 Casks old Copper and Brass.
- 3 Cwt. Steel.
- 11 Casks Nails.
- 2 Kegs Copper ditto.
- 12 Lanthorns.
- 92 Cases Shot.
- 45 Barrels Gunpowder.
- 34 Coils Rope.
- 24 Grindstones.

QUEBEC.

Imports of Dutiable Goods, 1811.

- 495 Vessels entered.
- 107,075 Tons.
- 4 Butts, 172 Pipes, 55 Hhds., 46 Qr. Casks, 2 Half ditto, 2 Casks bottled, 7 Cases bottled } Madeira Wine, containing 22,604 gallons.
- 309 Pipes, 30 Hhds., 17 Cases bottled } Port ditto.
- 1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. } Lisbon ditto.
- 315 Pipes, 92 Hhds., 30 Qr. Casks } Teneriffe ditto.
- 83 Pipes, 24 Hhds., 2 Qr. Casks } Spanish ditto
- 25 Pipes - - - Marcella ditto.
- 6 Pipes, 2 Qr. Casks } Malaga ditto.
- 39 Pipes - - - Sicilian ditto
- 42 Pipes - - - Sardinian ditto.

} 113,804 Gallons.

- 35 Casks, 5 Hhds., 140 Cases } French ditto.
- 7,641 Puncheons Rum, 216 Hhds. ditto, 7 Barrels, ditto, 227 Boxes Noyau } Gallons Rum 810,971
- 10 Puncheons B. Brandy, 1,089 Gallons.
- 10 Pieces Brandy, 5 Pieces Geneva } 1,821 Gallons.
- 615 Puncheons, 57 Hhds. } Gallons. Molasses, 59,346
- 342 Hhds. refined Sugar, 278,948 lbs.
- 2,178 Hhds., 461 Tierces, 3,371 Barrels, 29 Boxes } Muscovado and clayed Sugars, 3,573,580 lbs.
- 923 Casks, 909 Bags } Coffee, 393,121 lbs.
- 60 Casks Leaf Tobacco, 60,926 lbs.
- 1 Cask manufactured ditto, 370 lbs.
- 22 Pounds Snuff.
- 15,972 Packs Playing Cards.
- 100,755 Minots Salt.
- 11 Chests Hyson, 19 - - Black, 2 - - Bohea } Teas.
- 50 Bags Pimento.
- 40 Barrels, 40 Bags } Cocoa.

[*Exports from Gaspé*, 1811.

Cleared 10 Vessels, 831 Tons.

11,552 Cwt. Cod Fish.
25 Barrels Herrings.

Exports from New Carlisle in 1811.

Cleared 15 Vessels, 1,381 Tons.

15,192 Cwt. Cod Fish.
425 Barrels } Herrings.
70 Half ditto }
325 Barrels Salmon.
149 Barrels }
150 Boxes } Smoked Herrings.
239 Barrels Pickled Fish.
9 Barrels Trout.
11 Barrels Mackarel.
266 Tons Pine Timber.
3,318 Feet Boards.
200 Pounds Butter.
120 Minots Oats.
120 Gallons Oil.

Valuation of Exports and Imports from Quebec in 1811, viz.

		£.			
Exports in Grain, Flour, Timber, Lumber, Ashes, &c.			493,906	5	6
- - in Furs			89,758	5	2
- - in Seals, Swans, and Castorum			2,153	10	0
- - in Articles imported and re-exported			12,500	0	0
- - in 12,688 Tons, new Ships, at 15			190,320	0	0
Disbursements for Provisions, Ships Stores, and repairs of 532 Vessels			186,200	0	0
		£.	974,798	0	8

Imports at Quebec in 1811, viz.	£.		
Articles paying duty	412,250	7	10
Goods not dutiable, supposed	550,000	0	0
	£. 962,250	7	10

In 1806, there was 1,400 tons of shipping built in Canada; in 1807, 2,300; in 1808, 3,700; in 1810; 5,837; in 1811, 7,800. Generally speaking, all the shipping that clears into the country, with a very few exceptions, clears out.

5. ***Duties payable in Canada, on Importation, under several Acts of the British Parliament.***

	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
6 Geo. II. c. 13.			
Foreign Sugars, per cwt.	0	5	0
4 Geo. III. c. 15.			
Ditto, white or clayed, per cwt.	1	2	0
Foreign Indigo, per lb.	0	0	6
Ditto, Coffee, per cwt.	2	19	9
Madeira, Fayal, Teneriffe } Wines, per tun	7	0	0
Portugal, Spanish, and other Wines, from Great Britain, per tun	0	10	0
6 Geo. III. c 35.			
British plantation Coffee, per cwt.	0	7	0
Molasses, per gallon	0	0	1
British Pimento, per lb.	0	0	0½
14 Geo. III. c. 88.			
Brandy, or other Spirits, manufactured in Britain, per gallon	0	0	3
Rum, or other Spirits, imported from the W. Indies, per gallon	0	0	6]

	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
Rum, from Colonies in America	0	0	9
Brandy, or other foreign Spirits, imported from Britain	0	1	0
Rum, or spirit, the produce of Colonies in America, not under the dominion of his Majesty, imported from any other place than Great Britain	0	0	1
Molasses, in British bottoms	0	0	3
Ditto, in any other	0	0	6

Additional Duties laid on by the Provincial Parliament. Acts 33. Geo. III. cap. 8.—35 Geo. III. c. 9. and 41 Geo. III. c. 14.

Foreign Brandy, or other foreign Spirits, per gallon	0	0	3
Rum, per gallon	0	0	3
Molasses and Syrups, per gallon	0	0	3
Madeira Wine, by one act 4*d.* and by another 2*d.*	0	0	6
Other Wines, by one act 2*d.* by another 1*d.*	0	0	3
Loaf, or Lump Sugar, per lb.	0	0	1
Muscovado, or Clayed Sugar, per lb.	0	0	0½
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	2
Leaf Tobacco, per lb.	0	0	2
Playing Cards, per pack	0	0	4
Salt, per minot	0	0	4
Snuff, per lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco, manufactured in any other way	0	0	3

Duties imposed by a Provincial Act, for building Gaols, to continue Six Years, fom the 25th March, 1805.

Bohea Tea, per lb.	0	0	2
Souchong, black, per ditto	0	0	4
Hyson	0	0	6
Green Teas	0	0	4
Spirits, or other strong Liquors, per gallon	0	0	3
Wines	0	0	3
Molasses and Syrups	0	0	2

Goods sold at auction, 2½ per cent. on amount of sales.

6. *Allowances at the Custom House.*

Deduction of Weight.

On coffee, in bales or bags, 3 lbs. for every cwt.

in casks, - 12 lbs. per ditto.

Loaf sugar, in casks or boxes, 15 lbs. per cwt.

Leaf tobacco. in casks, 12 lbs. per cwt.

Leakage on wines, spirits, and molasses, 3 gallons on every hundred.

For waste of articles, subject to duty by weight, an allowance of 3 lbs. on every hundred pounds.

On salt, an allowance of 3 minots per hundred.

The import duty on salt is 4*d.* per minot. Salt landed below the *e.* bank of the river Saguenay, on the *n.* side of the St. Lawrence, and below the *e.* bank of the river Grand Mitis, on the *s.* side, is not subject to duty. There shall be drawn back, at the Custom House, 4*d.* on every bushel of salt exported from the port of Quebec, to any place beyond the above limits; 7*d.* on every tierce of salmon; and 4*d.* on every barrel of salted beef or pork, or salted fish of any sort, exported from this province.

7. *Post Office Regulations.*

At the beginning of every month a packet sails from Falmouth for N. America, having on board a mail for Quebec. In the summer months she puts in at Halifax, in her way to New York, and there delivers the mail for Canada. From Halifax they are forwarded by land to Quebec. In the months of November, December, January,

and February, the packets pass Halifax, and deliver the mails for Canada, to the agent for British packets at New York, who forwards them through the United States by post to Montreal.

A mail for England is dispatched from Quebec once every fortnight in summer, and once a month in winter, to be sent by first packet for England.

A mail for Burlington, in the United States, is made up at Quebec every Thursday, and at Montreal every Saturday, by which conveyance letters may be sent for Europe, under cover, to a friend at New York, on paying the Canadian postage. The post for Montreal leaves Quebec every Monday and Thursday, and leaves Montreal for Quebec on the same days. Post arrives at these places on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A monthly communication, by post, between Lower and Upper Canada, has been lately opened.

8. *Official Declaration as to the Boundaries of the River St. Croix.*

Thomas Barclay, David Howell, and Egbert Benson, commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, finally to decide the question, "What river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the United States, and forming a part of the boundary therein described."

DECLARATION.

We, the said commissioners, having been sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as should respectively be laid before us, on the part of the British government and of the United States, and having heard the evidence which hath been laid before us by the agent of his Majesty, and the agent of the United States respectively appointed, and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective governments, have decided, and hereby do decide the river hereinafter particularly described and mentioned, to be the river truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, in the said treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described; that is to say, the mouth of the said river is in Passamquoddy Bay, at a point of land called Joe's Point, about one mile *n.* from the *n.* part of St. Andrew's Island, and in lat. 45° 5′ 5″ *n.* and in long. 67° 12′ 30″ *w.* from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, in Great Britain, and 3° 54′ 15″ *e.* from Harvard College, in the University of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; and the course of the said river, up from its said mouth, is *n.* to a point of land called the Devil's Head, then turning, the said point is *w.* to where it divides into two streams, the one coming from the *w.* and the other coming from the *n.* having the name of Chiputnatecook, or Chibnitcook, as the same may be variously spelt, then up the said stream so coming from the *n.* to its source, which is at a stake near a yellow birch-tree hooped with iron, and marked S. T. and I. H. 1797, by Samuel Titcomb and John Harris, the surveyors employed to survey the abovementioned stream coming from the northward: and the said river is designated on the map hereunto annexed, and hereby referred to as further descriptive of it by the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. and L.; the letter A. being at its said mouth, and the letter L. being at its said source: and the course and distance of the said source from the island, at the confluence of the above-mentioned two streams, is, as laid down on the said map, *n.* 5° and about 15′, *w.* by the magnet about $48\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, the 25th day of October, in the year 1798.

Thomas Barclay, (L.S.)
David Howell, (L.S.)
Egbert Benson, (L.S.)
(Witness) *Edward Winslow*,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

For some other memorials, petitions, and official documents, relative to the British colonies in N. America, see NEW BRUNSWICK, PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, and NOVA SCOTIA; also the articles CANADA, UNITED STATES, and W. INDIES.]

QUEBRACHO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters into another, just before this runs into the Uruguay.

QUEBRADA, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate near the river Pirri, and the coast of the S. Sea.

QUEBRADA, another settlement, in the province and government of Maracaibo, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which is the district and jurisdiction of the city of Merida; *n. n. w.* of this city, in the road which leads to Santa Fé.

QUEBRADA, a river of the provinces and go-

vernment of Tucumán in Peru, which rises in the mountains of the valley of Calchaqui, runs *e.* and enters the Grande del Salado, between those of Arias and Guachipe.

QUEBRADA HONDA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in Peru; annexed to the curacy of La Laguna.

QUEBRADA SECA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of Honda, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a mountainous and craggy country, full of swamps, and very unhealthy. It is of an hot temperature, but fertile and abounding in tobacco, cotton, plantains, *yucas*, potatoes, and sugar-canes. It suffers an incredible epidemy of mosquitoes, toads, snakes, and spiders; and a great scarcity of flesh-meat from want of cattle and pastures: and thus it is only inhabited by some mountaineers and uncivilised beings, who should amount to about 200.

QUEBRADA SECO, another settlement, in the province and government of Maracaibo in that kingdom. It belongs to the jurisdiction of the city of Barinas; is of an hot temperature, very poor and miserable, producing only *cacao*, tobacco, sugar-canes, maize, and *yucas*, of which the natives make *cazave*. It is situate on the shore of the river Paragua, to the *e.* of the city of Pedraza.

QUEBRADAS, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo. It is small, runs in in the *e.* head, and enters the sea in the bay of Barbacoas.

QUECAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell to the *e.* of the ancient province of Guatavita, in a territory very hot but fertile. Their customs and qualities are altogether unknown.

QUECHITALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Salamanca, in the province of Condesuyos de Arequipa.

QUECHOLAC, a valley of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España: peopled by Popolocas Indians, who have a tradition that their ancestors killed, without knowing him, at the beginning of the conquest of the kingdom, the Licentiate Juan Diaz, a clergyman, who accompanied Hernan Cortes, and who was the first ecclesiastic in that kingdom who exercised the office of curate.

QUECHOLLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Guazacoalco in Nueva España. Its natives rose against the Spaniards, after that they had entered into a friendly alliance with them, and when they had found themselves under the necessity of departing from Mexico, through the death of Moctezuma; but they were conquered and reduced to obedience by Gonzalo de Sandoval.

QUECHUA, a very numerous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru in the time of the Incas. It comprehended all the provinces on either shore of the river Amancay, which the Spaniards call Abancay: and was conquered and subjected to the empire by the Inca Capac Yupanqui, fifth emperor, and proved itself so faithful in the conquest of the Chancas, that when Viracocha commanded the army of his father Yahuarhuaca, they marched out to his succour without being called together; and thus have they obtained the privilege that their *caciques* should use their own *tiara*; although they were to go bald and use ear-rings, with other certain restrictions to distinguish them from the Incas. The general idiom of Peru took its name from this nation of Quechuas; the same being generally spoken throughout that kingdom.

QUECHOLTENANGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España. It contains 31 families of Indians, and is six leagues *w.* of its capital.

QUECHULA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España; situate in a beautiful *llanura*, near a mountain. It is very scarce of water, and that which is drank is provided from a well, but which, although thick, is wholesome. It has besides the parish-church a convent of the religious of San Francisco. The population is composed of 112 families of Spaniards, 200 of *Mestees*, 20 of Mulattoes, and 400 of Indians. In its district are various cultivated estates; and it is four leagues *e.* of its capital.

QUEDO, a small river of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains to the *s.* of the city of La Vega, runs *n.* and enters the Camu.

[QUEECHY, a river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut River at Hartland.]

[QUEEN ANNE, a small town of Prince George County, Maryland; situated on the *w.* side of Patuxent River, across which a wooden bridge is built. The town is small, but is laid out in a regular plan, at the foot of a hill. Here are a few stores, and two warehouses for the inspection of tobacco. It is about 13 miles *e. s. e.* of the city of Washington, 14 *s.* *w.* of Annapolis, and 26 *s.* by *w.* of Baltimore.]

[QUEEN ANNE'S, a county of Maryland,

bounded *w.* by Chesapeak Bay, and *n.* by Kent County. It contains 15,463 inhabitants, including 6,674 slaves. Chief town, Centerville. Kent Island belongs to this county; 14 miles in length from *n.* to *s.*, and 6½ in breadth from *e.* to *w.* It is low, but fertile land, and its *e.* side is bordered with salt marsh.]

[QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S Islands, on the *n.w.* coast of N. America, extend from lat. 52° to 54° 20′ *n.* and from long. 130° 40′ to 133° 18′ *w.* from Greenwich. It is named Washington Isle by American navigators.]

[QUEEN'S, the middle county of Long Island, New York. Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, and the islands called the Two Brothers and Hallett's Islands, are included in this county. It is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains six townships, and 16,014 inhabitants, including 2039 slaves. Jamaica, Newtown, Hampstead, in which is a handsome court-house, and Oyster Bay, are the principal towns in this county. The county court-house is eight miles from Jamaica, 10 from Jericho, and 20 from New York.]

[QUEEN'S, a county of Nova Scotia, comprehending a part of the lands on the cape, on the *s.* side of the Bay of Fundy. The settlements are as follow: Argyle, on the *s.* side of the Bay of Fundy, where a few Scotch and Acadians reside: next to this is Yarmouth, settled chiefly by emigrants from New England; Barrington, within the island called Cape Sable, settled originally by Quakers from Nantucket. Besides these are Port Raisoir, so called by the French, and originally settled by the North Irish; Liverpool and Port Roseway, settled and inhabited by emigrants from New England.]

[QUEENSBURY, a township in Washington County, New York; bounded *e.* by Westfield and Kingsbury, and *s.* by Albany County. It contains 1080 inhabitants, of whom 122 are electors.]

[QUEENSTOWN, in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, a small town on the *e.* side of Chester River, six miles *s. w.* of Centerville, and nearly 21 *e.* of Annapolis.]

[QUEENSTOWN, in Upper Canada, lies on the *w.* side of the Straits of Niagara, near Fort Niagara, and nine miles above the falls.]

QUEHUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta, or Canes and Canches, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Checa.

QUELENDANA, a chain of mountains, and part of the *cordillera* of the Andes, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga of the kingdom of Quito. It runs to *e. n. e.*, and to *s. e.* of the volcano of Cotopaxi. These mountains are extremely lofty, and covered all the year with snow.

QUELENES, Mountains of, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, and kingdom of Guatemala, very lofty and craggy; and although some pass them in their rout to Nueva España, yet this is not without exposing themselves to the dangers of great precipices, as also to the very strong winds which prevail in these parts. From them flow down many streams and rivulets which fertilize and render pleasant and fruitful the ssettlement of Tapanatepeque, which is situate on their skirt. One of these mountains is much loftier than the rest; and it is that by which the road passes, called Maquilapa, near the settlement of its name, which in the idiom of the Indians signifies Bald-pate, a name very properly applied to it. Thomas Gage, an Irish monk, who wrote the voyage which he made to this part of America, exaggerates the dangers which he suffered in passing these mountains. These mountains are about 40 miles to the *s.* of the city of Chiapa.

QUELEPA, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of S. Miguel in the kingdom of Guatemala; annexed to the curacy of S. Alexo of the valley of Moncagua.

QUELLCA, a great *llanura* of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru, which extends itself from *n.* to *s.* by the coast of the Pacific or S. Sea. It is unpeopled, as being barren and of a very hot climate.

QUEMA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *e.* and enters the Puru or Cuchwara, opposite the arm of the Paratani.

QUEMADA, a small island of the S. Sea; situate within the bay of the island Malvini or Falkland. The French call it Pingovins.

QUEMADO, a small port on the coast of the S. Sea, of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica, and kingdom of Peru; five leagues distant from that town: the road to it being most delightful, and through pleasant meadows. At this port touch small vessels coming from Chile and Callao. In lat. 14° 20′ *s.*

QUEMADO, another port, also in the S. Sea, of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, close to the Bay of Palmar.

QUEMAHONING, a small river of the province of Virginia in N. America, which runs *w.* and enters the Loil-hanning.

QUEMARA, or QUEMARU, according to the engineer Francis Bellin, a small lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is formed by the waste water from the river Marañon, on the side of another lake, between the rivers Coari and Cuchivara.

QUEMARA, a river of the same province as the former lake; an arm which runs from the Purú or Cuchivara, and enters the Marañon.

QUEMES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of San Christóval.

QUENDI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, between those of the Ibida and Capui.

QUENE, a fort of Canada, in the territory of the Erics Indians, and on the confines of Pennsylvania; built by the French on the shore of the river Ohio in 1754.

QUENEBANG, a river of the province of Massachusetts in N. America; one of the four which form New England. It rises from a small lake, runs *s.* and enters the sea opposite the *e.* head of Long Island.

QUENEQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

QUENTEPEC, SAN SEBASTIAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quauhnahuac or Cuernavaca in Nueva España; containing 62 Indian families.

QUENTO, a lake of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians. It is formed from the waste water of that of Toronto, in its mid-course to enter the Ontario.

QUEPE, a river of the district of Boroa in the kingdom of Chile. See PLAL.

QUEPETI, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, and enters the N. Sea in the Bay of Mandinga, opposite the isle of Broquel.

QUERACOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huambos.

QUERCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Virreyna in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Córdoba.

QUERETARO, a province and *corregimiento* of Nueva España; of a benign temperature, very fertile, and abounding in wheat, maize, barley, and other fruits, of which it gathers very large crops, in 96 estates within its district; where also it has 23 workshops; in which the natives fabricate very fine cloths, serges, coarse cloths, and various other woollen commodities, from the number of sheep which graze in its fields. Also from the skins of other animals they make very good leather, and maintain in all the above articles a great commerce with the other provinces and districts. This province was called in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, Othomi and Chichimeca, as it was peopled by these two nations, who were conquered by the Spaniards in 1531, after that they had defended themselves valorous, until their ultimate defeat in a battle which, as the tradition goes, was carried against them, by the apostle St. James in person.

The population consists of the following settlements:

San Juan del Rio,	S. Juan de Guedo,
San Sebastian,	San Pablo,
Sta. Maria Amealco,	Santa Maria Tequisquiapan,
San Miguel,	S. Miguel de Thi,
Tholimanejo,	San Pedro Tholimán,
San Pedro Ahuatlan,	San Antonio.
San Bartolomé del Pino,	

QUERETARO, the capital, is the city of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Santiago; situate on the skirt of a mountain plain, called the Cerro de Santa Cruz, and extending, as to the greater part of its population, to the *e.* part. It is one of the most beautiful and opulent cities in all the kingdom, and the largest after Mexico, [to the intendancy of which it belongs.] From *n.* to *s.* it is sheltered by a mountain; and from thence begins its celebrated glen, where the delightful fields and shady groves are irrigated by a large river; the waters of the same being introduced by means of hidden aqueducts, which are reduced to twelve currents running from the mother stream; the water being thus let in upon 2000 houses, to the which are attached gardens, abounding in a thousand kinds of fruits and flowers, as well European as American. It has three grand squares; from the which extend all the streets, running to the four cardinal points. Here is also one celebrated channel for carrying the water to the city, upon more than 40 arches of 35 yards high, a work which owed its execution to the diligence of the Marquis of Villar del Aguila, and in which 114,000 dollars were spent.

The parish church is magnificent and very rich

and one of the curacies, the most flourishing of any in the kingdom, and having annexed to it two other chapels of ease. It is further adorned by another most sumptuous temple of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, in which the principal altar is entirely of silver; and there is also in this church the chapter. Here are three convents of the religious of San Francisco; one of the Observers, another of the Bare-footed Recoletans of St. Diego, and the third of Santa Cruz, which is the apostolical college of the missionaries; also the convents of San Agustin, Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, the Barefooted Carmelites, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits, where the public hall and schools were. Here are a royal hospital, and a convent of San Hipolito, of the order of La Caridad; and three monasteries of nuns, which are of Santa Clara, Las Capuchinas, and Santa Rosa. The principal convent of San Francisco is the parish of the Indians, and has five chapels of ease, and different hermitages and minor chapels.

This city is inhabited by 3000 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and nearly as many more Otomies Indians; so that its population is reputed at 47,000 souls, amongst whom are many illustrious and rich families. [Humboldt states its habitual population at only 35,000. It contains 11,600 Indians, 85 secular ecclesiastics, 181 monks, and 143 nuns. The consumption of Queretaro (observes the same author) amounted in 1793 to 13,618 *cargas* of wheaten flour, 69,445 *fanegas* of maize, 656 *cargas* of Chile (capsicum), 1770 barrels of brandy, 1682 beeves, 14,949 sheep, and 8869 hogs. Its height is 1940 metres.]

In this city are many work-shops, in which are fabricated fine cloths, baizes, serges, &c. a great number of shops and stalls furnished with all sorts of provisions; and also tanneries, in which they dress leather and make belts. This city is also filled with orchards and gardens, which make it rich and abundant in every thing that can supply to the necessities or luxuries of life. Ninety-five miles *n. w.* from Mexico, in lat. 20° 38′ *n.* and long. 100° 11′ *w.*

QUERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, belonging to the district and jurisdiction of the *asiento* of Ambato; situate *s.e.* of the river Pachanlica. Its woods abound in cedar trees of excellent quality, the which, and the singular genius and application of its natives in imitating whatsoever they see, have made them perfect artificers of tables, saddles, writing desks, bureaus, and other articles of furniture, in a manner such as to vie with the same articles of English manufacture; and with these they supply the whole kingdom. In its district are two large and flourishing estates, called Mumul and Guayamo, in lat. 1° 26′ *s.*

QUERO, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chila.

QUEROBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

QUEROMACA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

QUESALTENANGO, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala in N. America. It is of limited extent, but very populous in Indians. The greater part is a *serrania*; in the which are found mines of alum, and very fine sulphur; of which the Spaniards made use in the conquest of the kingdom for manufacturing gunpowder. The Indians of this province were subjected by Captain Pedro de Alvarado, by order of Hernan Cortes, in 1523, after many combats, as they were very valorous.

The settlements of which this jurisdiction consists are the following:

Sta. Catalina Suñil,	Tajumulco,
San Pedro,	Ixtaguacán,
Santa Maria,	Tuttuapa,
San Mateo,	Zicapaca,
Cantel,	San Pedro Zacatepeque,
San Juan Ostumalco,	San Antonio,
Chiquirichapa,	San Christóval,
San Martin,	Santiago Catepeque,
San Miguel,	San Pablo,
San Christóval de Cabricán,	Santa Lucía,
Valle de Sixa,	Comitán.
Santiago Tejutla,	

In all the which there are near 12,000 Indians of different nations.

QUESALTENANGO, the capital, is the settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Espiritu Santo, and being the residence of the *alcalde mayor*. It was a curacy of the religious of San Francisco, until that the king ordained that there should be none but the regular clergy in America.

QUESCOMATE, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Santa Isabel, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 110 families of Indians, and is half a league *w.* of its head settlement.

QUESNE, a fort of the French, built by the Marquis of Quesne, who gave it his name; on the shores of the river Ohio, in the territory of the province of Pennsylvania, 232 miles *w.* of Philadelphia. The English army, commanded by General Braddock, was routed in 1755, nine miles from this fort; the which was taken from the French in 1760, notwithstanding the many fortifications which the former had made; and its name was then changed to Pittsburg. In lat. 40° 26′ 30″ *n.* Long. 80. *w.* See PITTSBURG.

QUETZALA, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Escateopan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa in Nueva España. It contains 86 families of Indians.

QUETZALAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Igualapa in the same kingdom as the former. One league *n.* of its capital.

QUETZALAPAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila in the same kingdom as the former. It is of an hot temperature, contains 20 families of Indians, who trade in woven cotton fabrics, and is 16 leagues *s.* of its capital.

QUETZUAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 50 families of Mexican Indians, who cultivate some seeds, cochineal, and cotton.

QUEULE, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *s.* of the city Imperial; 18 leagues from this city, and the boundary of its territory and jurisdiction by that part. It makes a serpentine course, and enters the sea to the *n.* of the city of Valdivia.

QUEULE, a point of land, which is one of those formed by the above river in its entrance into the sea.

QUXEMIS, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil, in the kingdom of Quito, which disembogues itself into the S. Sea.

QUEZALTEPEC, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Coatlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 212 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, cotton, *chile*, and seeds. Two leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

QUEZALTEPEC, another settlement, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of S. Salvador, in the kingdom of Guazacoalco in Nueva España: one of those which took up arms against the Spaniards after the death of Moctezuma; conquered and reduced to obedience by Gonzalo de Sandoval.

QUEZALUTIA, a province of the kingdom of Guatemala, in the time of the Indians. The Spaniards call it, at the present day, Los Desalados; and it is near the Lake of Terminos.

QUEZATLAPAN, a great and navigable river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España. It is the same as that which was discovered by Juan de Grijalba, who gave it his name. By it the Spaniards used to go down to bring victuals and succour to Hernan Cortes, when he made the journey of Honduras, to chastise Christóval de Olid, who had risen against him. This river enters the Tabasco to run into the sea.

QUIABAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru.

QUIABISLAN, a settlement and capital of the district of this name, which is bounded by the province of Zempoala in Nueva España. In this place abode Hernan Cortes with his people, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico, and was amicably received by its cacique. It was situate on an eminence of rocks, which made it very strong, and was only accessible by some narrow passages. In this town Hernan Cortes took the commissaries of Moctezuma, who were collecting tribute; and he gave them up to their cacique, on account of their admitting the Spaniards without permission from the emperor.

QUIACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the town of San Pedro [illegible]

QUIAMARE, a settlement of [illegible] of Barcelona and government of Cumana, in the kingdom of Nueva Andalucía; one of those which are under the care of the religious observers of San Francisco, the missionaries of Piritu; situate on the shore of the river Neveri, having been founded in 1746 by Fr. Lucas Margariños, who catechised 68 Caribes Indians, whose numbers afterwards increased. He chose the spot which was called Quiamare, from a cacique who lived there in former times; this being a word corrupted from Pianare, and having added to it the dedicatory title, of La Virgen de los Dolores. Its territory is very [illegible] and abounding in vegetable [illegible] It had the misfortune of being destroyed by fire a little after its foundation; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and is 14 miles [illegible] from the settlement of San Mateo, and 91 [illegible] of Barcelona.

QUIANA, a settlement of the province of Moqui in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

QUIATORI, a principal and head [illegible] of the district of the *alcaldía* [illegible]

Teutitlan in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, but of a territory uneven, and full of mountains, plains, and deep glens: situate at the distance of a musket shot from the line which divides this jurisdiction from that of Tehuantepec. It contains 300 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, maize, French beans, and fruit. Fourteen leagues *e.* of its capital.

[QUIBBLETOWN, a village in Middlesex County, New Jersey, six miles *n.* of New Brunswick.]

QUIBDO, San Francisco de, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme: on the *n.* coast, on the shore and at the mouth of the river Atrato, where this enters the sea in the Gulf of Darien.

QUIBI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of that of Arahuay, where is preserved a small and poor chapel, which was the house in which resided Santa Rosa de Lima for many years.

QUIBILLIA, a great manufacturing place of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; where they fabricate many baizes, and woollen cloths. It is inhabited by many people.

QUIBIQUIAS, or Quibiquies, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell to the *e.* of the river Apare, or San Miguel: bounded by the nation of the Chiquitos. It is not well known, and we have little real information of their customs.

QUIBO, an island of the S. Sea: opposite the coast of the province of Verragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme, and of the cape or point of land of Santa Maria, which is the most *w.* part of the bay of Panamá. It is a desert, notwithstanding the convenience it offers for vessels which are accustomed to enter it to take in water and fuel, for close up to where the high tide runs the shore is covered with trees; and in the interior of the port a torrent of fresh water flows down by the strand.

The whole of the island, with the exception of one small part, is of a moderate height, and consists entirely of a wood, which is continually green. Amongst the trees which form this wood are many chesnuts: here are also abundance of birds, and particularly of parrots, parroquets; also of stags, tigers, monkies, and alligators; and of a species of snake of a very singular kind, which they call the *sierpe violante;* the which darts itself down with violence from the branches of the trees upon men or animals, who may pass beneath: their bite produces instant death; nor has there to this time been found any antidote whatever against their poison. The sea likewise is infested with alligators, and with a very large flat fish, called manta or cloak, which envelopes and suffocates those who are diving for pearls, although some have a knack of defending and liberating themselves, by a double-edged and sharp pointed knife. The port of this island is called Canal Bueno, and is six miles long, and 30 feet deep.

The territory is very fertile, and would, if cultivated, produce abundantly; as it is well irrigated by streams and rivulets. In the part looking to the *n. e.* is a natural cascade, superior to any thing that could be formed by art. It is a river of excellent water, of about 40 feet wide, which rushes down a declivity of 150 feet. The channel into which it falls is very irregular; as being composed of rocks and large stones, both as to its sides and bottom. These afford frequent interruptions to the course of the water, so that this is seen in many parts to move in a serpentine course, though nevertheless with great impetuosity and smoothly; and in other parts to precipitate itself over rocks in a perpendicular fall.

This current is surrounded by a beautiful wood, and even upon the rocks which form the channel are to be seen large trees; so that the winding of the water, and the varied succession of the foliage, form a prospect enchanting in itself; but rendered still more so by a variety of birds, whose plumage could vie with the colours of the rainbow. It is really to be regretted that no one has ever thought to settle in this beautiful island, with the great advantage it has of being so near to the continent. Its port, which is on the *e.* side, is in long. 71° 33′ 30″ *w.* and in lat. 70° 27′ 30″ *n.*

QUIBON, a settlement of the province and government of Venzuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Baraquisimieto, to the *w.* ¼ *s.* of the same.

QUIBUNDOI, a river of the province and government of Atacames or Esmeraldas, in the kingdom of Quito. It enters the Guaillabamba.

QUIBURIO, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España: on the shore of a river in the country and territory of the Apaches Indians.

QUICAPONS, a settlement of Indians of New France or Canada; situate on the shore of the river La Roche.

QUICAPONS, a river of this province, which runs *e.* and enters the Mississipi.

QUICARO, a small island of the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

QUICHAYA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

QUICHE, S. ANDRES DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of this name, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It contains 740 Indians, and was a curacy of the religious of St. Domingo, before the establishment of the clergy.

QUICHES, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Luisiana, on the shore of the river Trinidad.

QUICHUAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru, annexed to the curacy of S. Gerónimo.

QUICUIMA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Panches in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises near the settlement of Cocaima, and enters the river Grande de la Magdaleno.

QUIDICO, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Lleullen and the Tirhua.

QUIEBRA-HERMOSA. See MAURICIO.

QUIEBRA-LOMA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

QUIEBRA-OLLAS, a small isle near the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Concepcion; at the mouth or entrance of the port of this name, opposite the island Quiriquina.

QUIEBRAS, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, on the shore of the river La Plata, at a small distance from the capital.

QUIECHAPA, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement and capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España; situate on some lofty and extensive plains, surrounded on all sides by various mountains of an inaccessible height. It is of a cold temperature, and very subject to noxious air. It contains a convent of the religious of St. Domingo, and 113 families of Indians, who employ themselves in cultivating and selling cochineal, wheat, maize, and fruits, which are produced in abundance in its territory; this being well irrigated by the streams flowing from the mountains. It is 105 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico.

QUIEGUELANI, SANTA MARIA DE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former; situate in the plain of a deep glen. It contains a convent of the religious of St. Domingo, and 113 families of Indians, who every Sunday, throughout the year, keep a market, which in their idiom is called Tianguis; at which meet all the inhabitants of the greater and smaller of *sierra* of this jurisdiction and of the other neighbouring *sierras*, to sell clothes and fruits, and European and native commodities.

[QUIINDY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a plain, about 48 miles *s. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 58′ 26″ *s.* and long. 57° 14′ 49″ *w.*]

QUILOUNAN, a bay of the *s.* coast of Lake Superior in Canada, at the back of the point of this name.

QUILACOIA, a very rich and abundant gold-mine, of excellent quality, in the province and *corregimiento* of Concepcion and kingdom of Chile.

QUILAQUILA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

QUILCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital. It is situate near the sea, and has a port or creek, in which much fish is caught; by which, and by some talc-mines, in its vicinity, its natives carry on a trade.

QUILCA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra and kingdom of Quito.

QUILCA, another, of the province and government of Guayaquil in the same kingdom as the former, belonging to the district of Babahoyo, and inhabited by many Indians.

QUILCATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pararca.

QUILICHAO, a settlement and *asiento* of gold-mines of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was formerly a city, and called Jamaica; but now reduced to a miserable state. Its climate is hot, and its water very unhealthy. It has a plantation of plantains, the fruit of which, as no one can tell its origin, or to whom it belongs, are taken by all, though it is never cultivated.

QUILIFAYES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, descended from the nation of the Betoyes: bounded *e.* by that of Los Malifilitos; and they dwell in the woods near a lake, by the fish of which they maintain themselves.

QUILIMARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile.

QUILIMARI, a river of this province and kingdom, which runs *w.* and enters the sea between Point Coronel and that of Matagorda.

QUILIMARI, some gold-mines, celebrated for their richness and metal of fine quality, in the same province and kingdom.

QUILETEN, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; near the coast, and at the point of Tigua, nearly opposite the islands of St. Bernard.

QUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huancapi.

QUILLACOLLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabanba, in the same kingdom as the former.

QUILLACOYA, or QUILLACOCHA, which signifies the lake of the moon in the Chilian tongue. It is a very abundant gold-mine of the kingdom of Chile in the district of the *corregimiento* and province of Concepcion; from whence it is four leagues distant. It is of metal of the best quality known here, and was discovered in 1552, and has been always moderately worked through want of sufficient hands.

QUILLAI, SANTO TOMAS DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru.

QUILA-SINGAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, antiently of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito. They are now very few, and dwell in the woods and forests to the *e.*

QUILLE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Omacha.

QUILLEN, a river of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile; which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Valdivia.

QUILLIMSA, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; which rises in the *sierra* of Campanchin, runs *e.* and enters the river Tercero.

QUILLIN, a celebrated port of the kingdom of Chile; between the Spanish territory and the country of the Araucanos Indians, and where the peace was concluded between the principal *caciques* of the latter and the Marquis of Baides, Count of Pedroso, governor of that kingdom, in 1641.

QUILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huambacho.

QUILLOTA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile: bounded *s. e.* by the jurisdiction of Santiago; *s.* by the provinces of Melipilla and Valparaiso; *w.* by the sea, and extending *n. e.* as far as the *cordillera*, leaving to the *s.* the province of Aconcagua, and to the *n.* that of Coquimbo. Its length is 25 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and its width is 21 from *e.* to *w.* On its coast are found the ports of Choapa, La Herradura, La Ligua, Quintero, and El Papudo. It is watered by the rivers Choapa, Longotoma, Ligua, and Limache; which flow down from the *cordillera* to enter the sea. Towards the mouth of the former river is a large lake, abounding in fish; and it is to be observed, that from the port of Ligua to that of Coquimbo there are no fish in the rivers; although this be not the case from Santiago southward.

They cultivate in this province all kinds of grain, and vines; nor is there any want of cattle. It abounds in mines of gold and copper; and towards the heights of Titil is the celebrated mine of Dormida, and to the *s.* that of Colliguay, which now render some gold; as do also those of the valley of Ligua, and many others, which only want hands to work them. The natives fabricate much rigging, cords, and thread; also soap, from the great abundance of glass-wort, and of these articles consists their commerce. The inhabitants are 14,000, and the capital is the town of the same name, called also San Martin de la Concha, [which is situated in lat. 32° 50′ *s.* and long. 71° 18′ *w.*]

[This province contains also the cities of Plazza, Plazilla, Ingenio, Casablanca, and Petrorea. This last is very populous, in consequence of the great number of miners who resort thither, to work in the gold mines in its vicinity. It is situate between the river Longotoma and Qualimari, in lat. 31° 45′ *s.* and long. 76° 56′ *w.* Quillota contains a number of ports, and, besides those already mentioned, namely, Papudo, Quintiro, Herradura, and Ligua, it has that of Concon, and that, to be preferred before the rest, of Valparaiso.

The four first are not frequented; whereas Valparaiso, or, as it is sometimes called, Valparadiso, is the most commercial port of Chile, from whence all the trade to Spain and Peru is carried on. It is in latitude 33° 2′ *s.* and long. 71° 19′ *w.* The harbour is very capacious, and so deep that ships of the largest size can lie close

to the shore. Its convenience for traffic, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, have rendered it a place of considerable population. A governor from Spain resides there, who has the command in the civil and military departments, and is amenable only to the President of Chile. Besides the college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, Valparaiso contains a parish church, and several convents of monks. Upon the shore which forms the harbour is a well peopled town, three miles distant from Valparaiso, called l'Almendrab.

In this province is a plain of extraordinary beauty and fertility. We read, in Molina, that there is to be found in it an abundance of peaches, and other European fruits, growing as fine as in their native country.]

QUILLOTA, the river above mentioned, which runs *w.* and enters the sea between Port Quintero and the creek of Rebero.

[QUILLOTA, a gold-mine of the above province and government, in which is found a curious spar of an hexagonal form, transparent, and crossed with fine golden filaments, which give it a most beautiful appearance. See Index to additional history of CHILE.]

QUILPOLEMU, a settlement of the province and district of Chanco in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the lake of Lonquen. In its district is a large estate called Tegualemu.

QUILLUNZA, a settlement of the district of Condesuyas of Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Catahuasi.

QUILME, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; situate on the shore of the river La Plata, between the capital and the bay of Barragán.

QUILME, another, in the province and government of Tucumán, belonging to the district of the city of Salta, and annexed to the curacy of Chiquiana.

QUILMO, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs close by the river Chillan, and at last enters it.

QUIMBAYA, a province and small *corregimiento* of the government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is 15 leagues long and 10 wide, from the river Cauca to the *cordillera*.

QUIMECAS, an antient and barbarous nation of Indians of Peru; bounded by the *w.* part by the nation of the Chiquitos, and *n.* by that of Los Peñoquis. These Indians, united with the Quimecas, and other nations, gave battle to Juan Borallo de Almada, a Portuguese, and Captain of the Mamelucos of San Pablo, in 1685, when they were defeated by him. The country which they occupy is very hot and moist, but abounding in palms.

QUIMI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mohosa, in the province of Cochabamba.

QUIMIAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. It has in the *n.* part two estates called Ixmal and Nabuso.

QUIRIMI, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, belonging to the missions of Caxamarquilla, on the *n.* shore of the Tapo, which they call also Tarma. It is six leagues from the capital, and in it was a fortress on the confines of the province, to restrain the Infidels, especially those of the Chunchos Indians, who made themselves masters of the capital, assisted by the rebel Juan Santos, in the year 1742. A short time after they abandoned it; but in the following year, 1743, after a siege of many days, they took possession of it again, putting to death the Spaniards whom they found in it, and again retired from it. It is at present much better fortified and garrisoned than formerly.

QUIMISTACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Puquina.

QUIMIXTLAN, S. JUAN DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of St. Juan de los Llanos in Nueva España. It contains 390 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district; and is six leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

QUIMOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Peru, bounded *e.* by that of the Chiquitos, and *n.* by that of the Piñoquis or Piñocas. In the territory of these Indians the Spaniards of Santa Cruz de la Sierra attacked Antonio Ferraes, Captain and Chief of the Mamelucos of San Pablo, in 1691, obtaining a complete victory, routing their enemies, whose chief they put to death.

QUIMANCIPE, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Muzo, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja and Nuevo Reyno de Granada: annexed to the curacy of Yacopi, and as reduced and poor as this is.

[QUINABAUG, a river formerly called Mohegan, which rises in Brimfield, Massachusetts, and is joined at Oxford by French river, which has its source in Sutton, Worcester County. It

runs a *s.* course, and empties into Shetucket, about three miles above Norwich Landing, in Connecticut.]

QUINARA, a large and beautiful *llanura* of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito, and of the district of the settlement of Malacatos to the *s.* It is celebrated for an antient tradition, that there was here interred by Quinara, the captain of the Inca Atahualpa, the treasure which he was carrying to Francisco Pizarro for the redemption of the Inca, when he (Quinara) had found that the Spaniards had put the Inca to death. Thus the place was called Quinara; and it is in the possession of Piscopampa, in lat. 4° 18′ *s.*

QUINCHAMALI, Balsas de, some lakes of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Italata, near the river of this name, and where it unites with the Nuble. It has its name from a celebrated herb or plant thus called, found here in abundance, and on the virtues of which many have written.

QUINCHE, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district and jurisdiction of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital, to the *n.* of the settlement of Yaruqui; situate in a lofty spot of a cold climate. It is celebrated for the sanctuary of a miraculous image of Our Lady of this title; to the reverence of which all the kingdom assemble as the protectress of the capital; the Cabildos, ecclesiastical and secular, going in formal procession to depósit it in the cathedral in cases of danger and emergency: four leagues from the capital; in lat. 7′ *s.*

QUINCHIAS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians, of the jurisdiction of Anserma of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: discovered by Juan de Vadillo in 1537. They were cannibals; are at present very few, and live retired in the mountains.

QUINCOAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ayaviri.

[QUINCY, a post town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, taken from Braintree, 10 miles *s.* of Boston, nine *w.* of Hingham, and 360 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. In this town is the seat of the present president of the United States. See Braintree.]

QUINDIO, some rough and very lofty mountains in the province and government of Popayán and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. They are passed in going to Anserma and other places; but the road is impassable in the winter; and even in the summer they are dangerous and troublesome, as well from intense cold as from their difficult passes.

QUINEL, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; on the skirt of the mountain Negro.

[QUINEPAUGE, or East River, in Connecticut, runs a *s.* course, and empties into the *n. e.* corner of New Haven Harbour.]

QUININANCHO, a settlement of the province and government of Valdivia in the same kingdom as the former; between the river Mequin and the mountain Bonifacio.

QUINJULCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiliquin.

QUINO, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito: it enters a little after its source into the Putumayo.

QUINOA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru.

QUINOALOMA, a very lofty mountain of the *cordillera* of the Andes, in the kingdom of Quito.

QUINOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

[QUINSIGAMOND, Worcester, or Long Pond, is a beautiful piece of water in the form of a crescent, about four miles in length, and from 60 to 100 rods broad. It is situated on the line between the towns of Worcester and Shrewsbury; but the greater part of it is in the latter. It is interspersed with a number of islands, one of which is upwards of 200 acres in extent.]

QUINTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; *n.* of this town, and on the shore of the river Lluczin.

QUINTAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Sayán in the province of Chancay.

QUINTERO, a port of the S. Sea in the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota of the kingdom of Chile; one of the most pleasant and delightful there. It had a fort built by the Dutch pirate, George Spilberg, who disembarked in it to refresh his people, and to take in water and fuel; but the Spaniards made him abandon it. At the present day it is only inhabited by some poor fishermen.

Quintero, a settlement in the province and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdelna.

QUINTI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the following.

QUINTI, another, with the dedicatory title of San Lorenzo, in the same province and kingdom.

QUINTIN, S. a settlement of Indians, and a *reduccion* of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya of N. America: 11 leagues distant of the capital, surrounded by very fertile and luxuriant estates irrigated by several rivers.

QUINTO, a river of the province and government of Tucumán; which rises in the province of Cuyo of the kingdom of Chile, close to the city of San Luis de la Punta or De Loyola, run *s. s. e.* and loses itself in a lake.

QUINTOQUE, a settlement of Indians of the district of Tolten: between the mouths of the rivers Collico and Pucullun.

QUINTZIO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Siguinam and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

QUINU, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.*, and, changing its name to Colpi, unites itself with the Raponulake to enter the Imperial.

QUINUALLA, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians of the province of Chinchayuso in Peru: subjected to the empire of the Incas by the prince Yahuarhuacac, first born of the Inca Roca, sixth emperor.

QUIOTEPEQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Lapotecas Indians, who trade in seeds and fruit; and is five leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

QUIOVECOVET, a river of the province and government of Luisiana in N. America; which runs *s. w.* between the Paquitanet and Noire, and enters the Mississippi.

QUIPAMA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Muzo and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Itoco. It is very reduced and poor.

QUIPAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huamantanga.

QUIPARACRA, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Paucartambo. It has a fort built by the Spaniards to restrain the infidel Indians of the mountains.

QUIPAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Baños.

QUIPAI-PAN, a spacious spot not far distant from the city of Cuzco, in the *n.* part, celebrated for the battle fought by Atahualpa, king of Quito, against his brother Huascar-Inca, emperor of Peru. In this battle, according to historians, and the tradition of the Indians, 30,000 were killed, the emperor being taken prisoner.

QUIPOLEMU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chillán in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast of the S. Sea.

QUIPOS, a settlement of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala; on the shore of the S. Sea, and at the mouth of the river Estrella.

QUIQUIBE, a river of the province and country of the missions of Apolabamba in Peru. It rises in the *cordillera*, runs nearly due *n.*, and, turning to *n. n. e.*, enters the Cobitú of the country of the infidel Indians of the Gran Paititi.

QUIQUIBOUGH, a small island of the N. Sea, situate near the coast of Nova Scotia, and to the *e.* of that of St. John.

[QUIQUIHO, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on the river Alboyapey, about 65 miles *s. e.* from Ascencion, in lat. 26° 18′ 13″ *s.* and long. 57° 0′ 50″ *w.*]

QUIQUIJANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Urcos or Quispicanchi in Peru. It is divided into two parts by a large river which passes through the middle of it; and to pass this is a bridge of cords and wood. At the entrance of the town is a chapel of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, or Virgin del Cabildo, her image being painted on a wall, behind which was another image, and which was made manifest by a stroke of lightning: this chapel is assisted by 12 Indian nuns of the order of S. Francisco, and who live by alms. In the vicinity of this settlement are some streams of white water, which they call Parupuquio, which are of such a petrifying quality, that the aqueducts through which they pass are frequently opened by the pick-axe, to make way for the current. The straw and wood lying in it are also covered with a crust of stone; and this, although it is found that the water is in no way prejudicial to the Indians, who continually drink it. In 1715 a great earthquake was experienced here, which

was repeated afterwards for three years successively: [28 miles *s. e.* from Cuzco, on the Royal Road from this city (Cuzco) to La Paz.]

QUIRABAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and country of Las Amazonas; who dwell on the *n.* shore of the river Marañon. It is descended from the nation of the Curinas, and is at continual war with the Aguas.

QUIRANDIES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. Upon the entrance of the Spaniards, it is said these Indians were of great stature, and so nimble as, in running, to equal the deer, and even to catch them. They were cannibals, and went naked. They are now extinct.

QUIRAPUI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná between those of Yaguay and Tembey.

QUIRERECHES, a settlement of the province and government of Luisiana in N. America, on the shore of the river Rouge.

QUIRI, a *s.* unknown land, called also De Quiros and land of Espíritu Santo: discovered by Fernando de Quiros in his first voyage with Alvaro de Mendaña, in 1595; and for the second time in 1606, and afterwards by William Showten, in 1618; although neither the one nor the other disembarked on the coast.

QUIRI, another, with the dedicatory title of Santo Tomas, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España. It is inhabited by 28 families of Indians, and is situate between two mountains; being six leagues from its capital.

QUIRIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huacarachuco.

QUIRINIRE, or QUIRIMIRI, some lakes of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese: formed by different channels or arms of the Marañon, according to the engineer Bellin, in his History of Guayana: they are three, and all communicate with one another.

QUIRIPUI, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It joins various others to enter the Cuyuni by the *s.* side.

QUIRIQUINA, or AVIQUIRINA, (as some of the Indians call it,) a small island in the S. Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Concepcion, in the province and *corregimiento* of this name and kingdom of Chile. It is a little more than a league long from *n.* to *s.*, and is a quarter of a league distant from the continent: in lat. 36° 38′ *s.* [The coast of this island is famous from the abundance of large and well-tasted muscles found upon it.]

QUIRIQUIRIPAS, a barbarous and Caribee nation of Indians, who dwell *s. s. e.* of the river Orinoco, near the mountains to the *n. w.* of the province of Dorado; bounded by the Mapoyos, the Arvacas, and Mediterranean Caribees, who keep them as it were besieged in the *serranías*, and without permitting them to sally forth from their retreats, or even entering amongst them to make them prisoners, as is customary among the other nations, from the interest they have acquired from the industry of these poor miserable people, who weave hammocks from cotton, and make fine blankets.

QUIROS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru. It is large and abundant, rises in the mountains of Ayavaca in the *e.* of the province of Jaen, runs *w.*, and, uniting itself with others, enters the Catamayu or Colan: its mouth is in lat. 4° 33′ 21″ *s.*

QUIROTOA, a large lake of the kingdom of Quito; in the middle of which burst forth a volcano in 1739, and again in 1743. Its waters are sulphureous and bituminous.

QUIRPON, an island of the N. Sea, near the *e.* coast of Newfoundland; at the entrance of the strait of Belle-Isle.

QUIRRULAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: they dwell to the *s.* of the capital of Santa Fe in the vicinity of the river Orinoco: bounded *e.* by the country of the Maipures; and live scattered amongst those woods like wild beasts, maintaining themselves by the chace and fishing. They go entirely naked, and paint their bodies of different colours.

QUIRUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru; distant 18 leagues from the town of Potosí.

QUISAHUARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Virreyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Cordoba.

QUISAPINCHA, a settlement of the *asiento* and jurisdiction of Ambato and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. In its district is a large estate called Chulapú.

QUISEO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of La Barca in

the kingdom of Nueva Galicia: it is close to its capital to the *w.*

QUISHUARES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru, called thus from the abundance of some shrubs of this name found in its district.

QUISMES, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate *e.* of the capital, and on the shore of the river Plata.

QUISOPANGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

QUISPICANCHI, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n. e.* by the province of Paucartambo; *e.* by the *cordillera* of Vilcanota and province of Carabaya, *s. w.* by the province of Canes and Canches, and *s.*, in some degree, by that of Chumbivilcas, and that of Chilques and Masques; by the which it is also bounded on the *w.* Its length is 35 leagues from *n.* to *s.*, and its width more than 30.

Its temperature is various, and that of the valley of Oropesa, which is the most immediate to Cuzco, very mild and pleasant; so that it has many inhabitants of distinction residing in its city. Also, its religious communities have various estates of maize, wheat, and other seeds, fruits and garden herbs, as also beautiful houses for recreation, and orchards and gardens in the said valley. Nearly all the rest of the province is cold; but in many parts they gather wheat, maize, and other seeds; and in the heights are various herds of large and small cattle for the supply of Cuzco, especially towards the *e.* part of the province, through which runs the *cordillera* of Vilcanota; a terminary which divides the jurisdiction of the two audiences of Lima and Charcas.

In the last-mentioned part of the *cordillera* stands the mountain called Andes de Cuchoa, from which runs a large river named Araza, which, growing larger afterwards, penetrates the mountains of the infidel Indians, and, joining others, empties itself, after running more than 150 leagues, into the Marañon.

In a mountain called Camanti, near this river, is a gold mine, and in those precints are various estates of cocoa, where they gather also plantains, pines, papayas, lemons, pomegranates, and various other wild fruits; and in the mountains are found many venomous reptiles. As a defence against the irruption of the barbarian Indians, those interested in the mine keep an armed force.

They fabricate in this province much cloth of the country, such as broad cloths, baizes, and serges. Here are baths of warm water, which were used by the Indians, and some mines of gold and silver, which, although abundant formerly, are not now worked, owing to the poverty of the inhabitants.

This province is watered by two considerable rivers, which yield some fish; as also by some streams; the one of these rivers is the Huatavay, which passes through Cuzco, and from thence proceeds in a very large body, and empties itself into the Vilcamayo, which runs by the *n.* to the province of Calca and Lares, and enters that of Canes and Canches: the other river is called Rimac, and passes through the extremity of the province by the *s. w.* There is another, also, formed of two lakes which are in Vilcanota, and which enters the province of Caxatambo.

At half a league from the settlement of Oropesa, in the *n.* part, is a lake, which they call Mohima, of more than half a league long, and a quarter wide, in which grows quantities of rushes, and in which are some fish and water fowl. A point of this lake is just at the foot of a mountain called Rumicolca; where there are to be seen the ruins of the palace of the Inca Huascar. There is a tradition that, in the centre of this mountain are hidden the immense riches of the eleven Emperors; and in the endeavour to find the same, very large fortunes have been spent in vain; nothing having been discovered but some caves and holes, called *chinganas*, in the interior of the mountains, and certain channels for conveying the water.

From the year 1715 till 1718, many shocks of earthquakes were felt, and continued to be felt till 1723 in Quiquijana and Urcos. Close to the settlement of Urcos is the lake into which has been said to be thrown that great chain of gold made at the birth of Huascar, and which so many have with useless diligence searched for. It is presumed that this lake is formed artificially by aqueducts, by which it is regularly emptied and filled; since, subsequent to the conquest, it has always maintained itself at one particular height. It is not more than 500 yards in length, and 300 in width, and its depth in the centre is 56. There are in this province, besides this, some other small lakes, and a large one called Pomacanchi, of three leagues long and more than one wide.

In the *s.* part are some saline earths, by which a commerce is carried on with the other provinces; also here is a mountain of loadstone. The rivers, which intersect the high road to Potosi, Chuquisaca, and other settlements of the *sierra*, are passed by bridges of hurdles. The capital is the settlement of Urcos, and the inhabitants of the

province amount to 7200; and before the plague of 1720, amounted to 30,000; this diminution having also equally prevailed in the other provinces of the *sierra*. The *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 146,350 dollars; and it paid an *alcavala* of 1170 annually.

The other settlements are,

Oropesa,	Acos,
Quiquijana,	Marcaconga,
Papres.	Pomacanchi,
Cuyotamba,	Marcapata,
Acomayo,	Ocongate,
Sangarara,	Huarco,
Acopia,	Punaquehuar,
San Juan Saihua,	Cormo,
Pueblo Nuevo,	Zanca,
Andahuailas,	Huaiqui,
Quishuares,	Yanampampa,
Pirque,	Santa Lucía,
Rondocán,	Camanti.

QUISPIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyays in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Corobamba.

QUISQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Pampas. In its district is a lake called Huarmicocha, which is two leagues long and a quarter wide; also a vegetable called *myrcas*, with which the Indians dye their clothes red.

QUISQUIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huambacho.

QUISU, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Colpi.

QUITA-CALZON, a settlement of the Indians of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Callacalla.

[QUITAPAHILLA, a branch of the Swetara, which falls into the Susquehannah at Middleton.]

QUITA-SUENO, a bank of sand and shoals of the N. Sea, opposite the cape of Gracias de Dios, of the coast of the kingdom of Mexico. It has this name from the vigilance and care observed by the pilots when they pass in its vicinity, from the danger attending it; and on it many vessels have been wrecked. It is 45 miles long, in lat. 14° 20′ *n.* Long. 81° *w.*

QUITA-SUENO, another shoal of isles and rocks, near the *e.* coast of the province and government of Yucatán; opposite the Bay of Espiritu Santo.

QUITATUE. Some settlements of Indians of the district of Tolten Alto in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Donguill.

QUITEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zedales in the kingdom of Guatemala.

QUITLABACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Mexico in Nueva España; situate in the road and causeway which leads from Tezcuco to Mexico. Hernan Cortes tarried here the night before he, for the first time, entered into Mexico; and here he was, together with his army, most hospitably entertained by the *cazique* of the place.

QUITLAGUZE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Chalco in Nueva España, where there is a flood-gate and wall, which divides the lake.

QUITO, a kingdom of S. America, subject to the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Santa Fé, by which it is bounded on the *n.* on the shores of the river Negro; bounded also *s.* by the province and *corregimiento* of Piura and Chachapoyas of Peru; *w.* by the strands of Machala of the S. Sea, and *e.* by the river Marañon, until it touches the line or meridian of demarcation of the Portuguese dominions. It is in length 400 leagues from *n.* to *s.*, and 600 in width from *e.* to *w.*

This kingdom was conquered by Inca Tupac Yupanqui, the army being commanded by Prince Huaynacapac, with whose consent that emperor ceded it to his own son Atahualpa, on condition that he married one of the daughters of the last king of Quito; in whose time it was discovered by Pizarro, and was ultimately conquered by Sebastian de Belalcazar.

It enjoys different climates, although for the most part of a mild and benign temperature. But in the deserts and mountains of the *cordillera*, which are the loftiest in the whole world, and which are continually covered with snow, the cold is most intense. It is situate below the equinoctial line; and for this reason, the days are equal with the nights the whole year round, the season being that of a constant summer, as the trees are always covered with leaves and fruits, and it thus being known through the whole of Peru by the name of *siempre verde Quito* (ever green Quito.)

It is fertile and abundant in every kind of vegetable production, as well those known in both the Americas as those of Europe, and to such a degree that, as we are informed by a celebrated author, they never need cultivation. Here are infinite breeds of cattle of all classes, and of their

wools are made, in many workshops, large quantities of natives clothes, such as cloths, baizes, and serges, by which formerly were supplied all the provinces of Peru, and a great traffic was carried on, not to mention the trade in the linen and cotton fabrics, so fine and beautiful as to vie with the most excellent of England. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and other metals, but these are not worked; and the same is the case with some mines of quicksilver, rubies, amathists, emeralds, rock-crystal, and some marbles of the finest quality.

This province is watered and fertilized by innumerable rivers, some of them extremely large, and which have neither bark nor bridge, but are passed *en taravita*, or by slings. All these rivers run to encrease the stream of the Marañon, and swell it to a monstrous size.

This kingdom is governed by a president, who is governor and commandant-general of it, and by a tribunal of royal audience, and comprehends the provinces of Pasto, Jaen de Bracamoros, Esmeraldas, Quixos and Macas, Mainas, Mocoa, Sucumbios, Xibaros, Ibarra, Tacunga, Ambato, Riobamba, Cuenca, Loxa, Zamora, Chimbo, Alausi, and Guayaquil; some of which are governments, and others *corregimientos*; and it formerly included the provinces of Popayán, Chocó, and Raposo, which were afterwards separated from it: but of all these a proper account will be found under their proper articles. In these provinces are 16 cities, four towns, two *asientos*, or large populations, without this title, and 260 settlements, which include 552,800 Catholic inhabitants, not to mention an incredible multitude of barbarian Indians composed of infinite nations. It is very subject to eruptions of its volcanoes, and to frequent earthquakes, which have destroyed some cities and settlements. The natives of the country are industrious, addicted to labour, and much given to mechanical arts, in which they labour with extraordinary ingenuity. They are docile, affable, liberal, charitable, and of very acute genius. The principal trait in the character of the nobility is a love of luxury and ease, and of the Indians and Mexicans habits of inebriety.

Catalogue of the principal places and barbarous nations of the kingdom of Quito.

Nations.

Abixiras,
Ancuteres,
Apichiquies,
Ardas,
Ayacoras,
Barbacoas,
Becavas,
Cañaris,
Caranguis,
Chavelos,
Cherinas,
Chufias,
Cofanes,
Cungies,
Encavellados,
Frascavinas,
Gayes,
Inuris,
Ipapuisas,
Malaguas,
Mantas,
Oas,
Peguas,
Pichunsis,
Pimampiros,
Plateros,
Purvayes,
Xibaros,
Icahuates.

Cities.

Archidona,
Avila,
Ambato,
Baeza,
Barbacoas,
Borja,
Cara,
Cuenca,
Ecija,
Guamboya,
Guayaquil,
Jaen,
Logroño,
Loyola,
Loxa,
Macas,
Manta,
Maspa,
Oña,
Pasto,
Puerto Viejo,
Quito,
Riobamba,
Tacunga,
Tena,
Valladolid,
Zamora,
Zaruma,
Ibarra.

Mountains.

Altar,
Avitahua,
Azuay,
San Lucas,
Caruayrasu, volcano
Caxanuma,
Cayambe, volcano
Cequin,
Chima,
Chimborasu,
Collanes,
Corazon,
Cotacache,
Cotopaxi, volcano
Cumbal, volcano
Elenisa, volcano
Guacaya,
Llanganate,
Mohanda,
Pandomine,
Pichinche, volcano
Pillachiquir,
Pintac,
Sinchulahua,
Quelendana,
Rumi-ñavi,
Saldaña,
Sangay, volcano
Sara-urcu, volcano
Supay-urcu,
Tolonta,
Tungurahua,
Uritusinga,
Yana-urcu,
Imbabura.

Rivers.

Aquarico,
Alaqués,
Alpayacu,
Aulapi,
Ayrunu,
Azuela,
Balso,
Beleno,
Benerisa,
Bobonasa,
Bogotá,
Bolas,
Bombasicaro,
Buisaco,
Cacachavi,
Caluma,
Capaguari,
Caquetá,
Cascabeles,
Caspi-yacu,

Cata-mayu,
Cevadas,
Chaca-yacu,
Chamangue,
Chamba,
Chambo,
Chequehue,
Chinchipe,
Chiuloaya,
Chones,
Cipre,
Coca,
Colopo,
Condache,
Copa,
Coquindo,
Cosanga,
Cotopasa,
Cotuche,
Curaray,
Dacino,
Daule,
Duino,
Durango,
Granoble,
Guanambú,
Guanca-bamba,
Huahuy,
Huapante,
Huaitara,
Huelmambi,
Jama,
Jubones,
Lluzin,
Machara,
Machangara,
Mataje,
Min,
Mira,
Moximo,
Nambacasa,
Namballe,
Napo,
Noesino,
Otallúc,
Ozogoche,
Paba-vae,
Pacas-mayu,
Palanda,
Pastaza,
Patate,
Petia,
Pato,
Paute,
Pelingara,
Perdomo,
Pita,
Puja-yacu,
Quinindi,
Quirós,
Rotuno,
Sangalla,
San Francisco,
Santiago,
Sarayacu,
Sardinas,
Savanillas,
Simanchi,
Esmeraldas,
Suno,
Tango,
Tasagua,
Telembi,
Tinguiza,
Tululví,
Turibuno,
Umúc,
Veriel,
Vichy,
Iscansé.

Promontories.

Amapulu,
Arrastradero,
Arenas,
Ballenas,
Blanco,
Bocaca,
Galera,
Jaca,
Mandinga,
Manglares,
Mariana,
Mero,
Pejonál,
Palmar,
Pedernal,
Salahonda,
Same,
San Francisco,
San Lorenzo,
Santa Elena,
Sua,
Viejo,
Venado.

Ports.

Charapoto,
Guayaquil,
Quaques,
Atacames.

Gulfs.

Charapoto,
Guayaquil,
Quaques,
Sardinas.

Lakes.

Copocui,
Chimbuza,
Colay-cocha.
Colta,
Cuvillú,
Cuy-cocha,
Balzas,
Mactallan-cocha,
Mocos,
Pichaviñac,
Quirotoa,
Sachahuaca-urcu,
San Pablo,
Ucuicia.

Islands.

Gallo,
Gorgones,
Palmas,
Puná,
Santa Clara,
Tumaco.

[For a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of the most important places in this kingdom, see the end of the General Preface.]

QUITO, the province and *corregimiento* of this name, is a part of the same kingdom, which, although it be confounded with the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital, is in some degree of greater extent, and is bounded *s.* by the province of Tacunga. The whole of it is covered with estates, some situate in plains, others in the spacious windings of the ravines, and others in the *páramos*. The vegetable productions are according to the disposition of its territory. The estates in the *llanos* produce maize, the crops of which are very abundant, and those of the *quebradas* or deep ravines, where the temperature is hot, produce sugar-cane, of which they make much sugar, the hard scrapings of which serve as sweetmeats for the common people; also honey and brandy. With the fruits peculiar to this climate they make here a variety of sweetmeats, which they call *rallados*, and of which the consumption is very great. This cane is of very slow growth in the temperate parts of this *corregimiento*, since, although there be some places rather hot, yet they are not sufficiently so for the ripening of this fruit; and it is, consequently, not fit to cut till three years after its plantation, nor does it even then produce more than once, and one shoot is sufficient for its regeneration.

The estates of the *páramos*, or deserts, which enjoy a variety of temperatures, some colder than others, produce corn, barley, *papas*, and all kinds of necessary grain. In its mountain plains feed very large flocks of sheep, which with their wool furnish materials for the manufactures of this province. Others of these plains serve as pastures, wherein neat cattle breed, principally used for their milk, of which are made butter and cheese: again, other estates are com-

posed of manufacturing places, where, besides the culture of cattle and seeds, the natives attend to the making of native cloths, baizes, and serges.

From what has been said, it must be clear that the temperature of this province is undeterminable, since in proportion to its height it is more or less cold, as also more or less hot; and it is by this variety of climate that it produces a corresponding proportion of different kinds of fruits and seeds; and thus it is, that by half a day's journey, you may leave a country, where, from the heat, you might perceive yourself to be under the torrid zone, and may enter another country where all is frost and snow: but what, in all this, is most to be wondered at, is, that no alteration, with respect to the several parts, takes place the whole year round: but that the place which is cold is always cold, and that which is hot is always hot. In the *páramos* alone some change is to be perceived; for the coldness which generally reigns there is increased by the winds, although the manner in which these *páramos* are affected, and what be considered the peculiar characteristic of their climate, is a dense cloud; which almost constantly envelopes them, and which, when it happens to fall in the shape of small hail, snow, or mist, makes them so insufferably cold, as to render life precarious. With all this, however, in the parts in which there are no *páramos*, and where the wind is moderate, and the rays of the sun can penetrate the earth, the climate is very supportable.

The greater part of the settlements of this *corregimiento*, which are in number 25, have little formality in their disposition. The church and house of the curate, which, although he be a clergyman, they call a convent, from having been at its origin under the charge of some religious, is the principal building here; and all those of the other settlements are reduced to hovels of mud, covered with straw, and scattered amongst the fields, where every native has his *chacarita*, or piece of land, which he cultivates himself. The inhabitants of this province are, for the most part, composed of Indians, who dwell in many of the settlements, when they are not tributary; but there are also here some *Mustee* inhabitants, in some parts even exceeding the former; nor are there wanting amongst both some families of poor Spaniards, although these are very few. [—The whole of the regular troops in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada (as appears by the Foreigner's Guide, published in Spain, in 1802) amounted to 3290, in which number is comprehended the garrison of the province of Quito, together with those of Panama, Cartagena, Popayán, &c.]

The settlements of this province are the following:

San Juan Evangelista,	Yaruqui,
Santa Maria Magdalena,	El Quinche,
Chillogalle,	Guaillabamba,
Conocoto,	Machache,
Zambisa,	Aloasi,
Pintác,	Aloa,
Sangolqui,	Uyumbicho,
Amaguaña,	Alangasi,
Guapulo,	Pomasque,
Çumbayá,	S. Antonio de Lulubamba,
Coto-collao,	Perucho,
Puembo y Pifo,	Tumbaco.
Cola-cali,	

The capital is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco; founded by the Indians and the court of their kings, and rebuilt by Sebastian de Belalcazar in 1534, and in 1541 endowed by the Emperor Charles V. with the title of very noble and very loyal city, and for arms, with a castle upon two mountains, and above the same a cross, with two eagles, each holding the cross with one claw. It is situate at the skirt of the mountain and volcano of Pichincho, and has on the *e.* part the *cordillera* of the Andes. It is large and well built, though irregular from the inequality of the territory, well peopled, and one of the best cities of S. America. On its entrance to the *s.* is a spacious *llanura*, called De Turu-bamba; but which rightly should be Turu-pampa, meaning the plain of mud; and to the *n.* is another, with the name of Iña-quito, celebrated for the battle which was fought there by Gonzalo Pizarro, against the royal troops commanded by Blasco Nuñez Vela, first viceroy of Peru, and who lost his life there.

To the *e.* of Turubamba and the right of Chimba-calle, and to the left of the settlement of Santa Maria Magdalena, is a small mountain called El Panecillo, from its figure being that of a truncated cone, resembling a sugar-loaf, of 100 toises high, and having at its foot on the *w.* side some small streams of delicate water; which, united to others which flow down from Pichincho, form the river Machangara, which laves the city on the *s.*

The principal square is large; and in one of its fronts is the palace of the president, just opposite to the city-house, in the third the cathedral, and in the fourth the bishop's palace, and

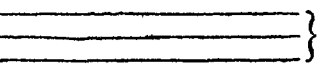
in the middle is a beautiful fountain. The houses are lofty, and of handsome appearance, and the churches and convents the best in America; especially the front of the convent of San Francisco, which is of excellent architecture; and not less so is the college which belonged to the Jesuits. It has six parishes of so many wards into which the city is divided, which are called El Sagrario, Santa Bárbara, San Blas, San Sebastian, San Roque, San Marcos, and Santa Prisca. It has also two convents of the religious of St. Domingo, three of San Franciso, with the college of San Buenaventura, two of La Merced, one of San Agustin, another of the Bethlemite Fathers, and a college and novitiate of the Jesuits; five monasteries of nuns, two of Carmelites, one of La Concepcion, another of Santa Clara, another of Santa Catalina de Sena, another, a house for retired women, called the Beaterio, with the title of Santa Marta, under the direction of the fathers of La Merced. This capital is adorned by two universities; the one of San Gregorio Magno, which was of the Jesuits, and the most illustrious, founded by Don Felipe II. in 1586, and enriched with the same privileges as that of Salamanca in 1621; the other of St. Tomas de Aquino, of the Dominican fathers: also two royal colleges, the one of San Luis Rey de Francia, with the title of Colegio Mayor, granted by Don Felipe V.; likewise a seminary, which was founded by the Bishop Don Luis Lopez de Solis, of the order of San Agustin, in 1594, and consigned to the Jesuits, who governed it till their expulsion. This college has produced many archbishops, bishops, and men renowned for their literature. It is now governed by an ecclesiastic, and its rector is a canon of that holy cathedral church. The other college is of San Fernando, King of Spain, under the direction of the religious of St. Domingo. The Capuchin Fathers have the college abovenamed of San Buenaventura, and the Augustins the academy of San Fulgencio, wherein they confer the degree of doctor. Here are two hospitals, the one for men, and the other for women; the latter having been built by Señor Ochoa, and both being under the care of the Bethlehemite fathers. The tribunal of the Royal Audience was erected in 1563, extinguished in 1718, and re-established in 1739; and, besides this tribunal, here are those of the Royal Rents of Crusade, and of the Holy Inquisition, dependent upon Lima.

Besides the above temples are two chapels; one within the town, under a large arch of stone, of fine architecture, dedicated to the Reyna de los Angeles, with this title; and the other with the title of Vera Cruz, in the *llano* of Añaquito, the place wherein is interred the Viceroy Blasco Nuñez Vela.

In one of the suburbs is a fort, and a narrow bridge, by which to pass the river Machangera, of fine construction, although the builders of the same are not known. It is a head settlement of a bishopric, erected in 1545, suffragan to the archbishopric of Santa Fé. In 1736 were sent to this city, by the Academy of the Sciences of Paris, in order to make astronomical and physical observations, Luis Godin, Peter Bouguer, Charles Condamine, and others; the same having been accompanied by the naval officers Don Jorge Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa; and these, having finished their labours, perpetuated the memory of them by an inscription, which was engraved in alabaster, and fixed on a wall of the church of the Jesuits, and which is as follows:

" Observationibus Ludovici Godin, Petri Bouguer, Caroli Mariæ de la Condamine, á Regia Parisiensi Scientiarum Academia, inventa sunt Quiti, latitudo hujusce templi australis grad. 0. min. 3 sec. 18. longitudo occidentalis ab observatorio Regio grad. 81 min. 22. Declinatio acus magneticæ à borea ad orientem, exeunte anno 1736, grad. 8. min. 45, anno 1742, grad. 8. min. 20. Inclinatio ejusdem infra Orizontem, parte boreali, conchœ, anno 1739, grad. 12. Quiti 1741, grad. 15. Altitudines supra libellam maris geometrice collectæ in exapedis Parisiensibus spectabiliorum nive perenni hujus Provinciæ Montium, quorum plerique flammas evomuerunt: Cota-cache 2567, Cayambur 3028, Antisana 3016, Cotopaxi 2952, Tunguragua 2623, Sangay etiam nunc ardentis 2678, Chimboraso 3220, Illinisa 2717, Soli Quitensis in foro majori 1462, Crucis in proximo Pichincha montis vertice conspicuæ 2042, acutioris ac lapidei cacuminis, nive plerumque operti 2432 ut & nivis infimæ permanentis in montibus nivosis: media elevatio mercurii in barometro suspensi in Zona Torrida, eaque parum variabilis in ora maritima pollicum 28. linearum 0. Quiti poll. 20. lin. 0¼ in Pichinche ad crucem poll. 17. lin. 7. ad nivem poll. 16. lin. 0. spiritus vini qui in thermometro Reaumuriano à partibus 1000 incipiente gelu ad 1080 partes in aqua fervente intumescit: dilatio, Quiti à partibus 1008 ad partes 1018 juxta mare à 1017 ad 1029 in fastigio Pichinche à 995 ad 1012. Soni velocitatis unius minuti secundi intervalo hexapedarum 175. Penduli simplicis

equinoctialis, unius minuti secundi temporis medii, in altitudine Soli Quitensis Archetypus.



(Mensuræ naturalis exemplar, utinam & universalis).

Œqualis $\frac{5079}{10000}$ Hexapedæ, seu pedibus 3. pollicibus 0. lineis $6\frac{83}{100}$ major in proximæ maris littore $\frac{27}{100}$ lin. minor in apice Pichinchæ $\frac{16}{100}$ lin. Refractio Astronomica Orizontalis sub Æquatore media, juxta mare 27 min. ad nivem in Chimboraso 19′ 51″; ex qua et aliis observatis Quiti 22′ 50″. Limborum inferiorum Solis in Tropicis Dec. 1736 & Junii 1737, distantia instrumento dodecapedalia mensurata grad. 47. min. 28 sec. 36. ex qua positis diametris Solis. min. 32. sec. 37 & 31′ 33″. Refractione in 66 grad. altitudinis 0′ 15″. Parallaxi vero 4′ 40″ eruiter obliquitas Eclipticæ, circa Equinoctium Martii 1737, grad. 23. min. 28. sec. 28, Stellæ triem in Baltheo Orionis mediæ (Bayero E) declinatio Australis Julio 1737. grad. 1. min. 23. sec. 40. Ex arcu graduum plusquam trium reipsa dimenso gradus Meridiani, seu latitudinis primus, ad libellam maris reductus Hexap 56650. Quorum memoriam ad Physices, Astronomiæ, Geographiæ, Nautice incrementa hoc marmore parieti Templi Collegii Maximi Quitensis Soc. Jesu affixo, hujus et posteri Ævi utilitati V. D. C. Spissimi Observatories Anno Christi, 1742."

Don Carlos de la Condamine discovered also the meridian in the terrace of the college of the Jesuits, but, having made it upon brick, it was lost by time; and in 1766 another meridian was established upon stone, in the same spot as before, the following inscription being affixed on a piece of marble, on a wall close by.

" Ab Academicis Parisien lateritio inæquali solo. A. 1736. Superinducta linea Meridiana temporum injuria, Gnomone avulso, plane deleta, hanc stratis lapidibus incisam, Magnetica Acu 10 grad. ad orientem declinante XII. Kal. Jan. 1763, Gnomone restituto, produxere, & Heliorologium quadrifons, 13. min. 17. sec. in boream inclinans, in hac Rectorali Area VIII. Kal Majas 1766, Spirali columnæ lapideæ communi studio AA. PP. id est Academici Pichinchenses imposuere."

This same Pichinchensan academy projected and built the beautiful pass without the city, at the entrance of the Santa Prisia, in the *llanura* of Añaquito, putting in the inner front of the gate, or entrance, the following inscription, on a marble slab.

" The Idea of the Señor Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan Antonio Zelaya; President of the Royal Audience, Governor and Commandant-General of this province, &c. The work of the Señores the Ordinory Alcaldes, Don Clemente Sanchez, Knight of the order of Santiago, Marquis de Villa-Orellana, Viscount of Antesana, &c. and Don Miguel de Olmedo, Commissary of war, &c. who at their private expense offer this to the public. Anno 1767."

The population of Quito is composed of 58,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, Creoles, people of colour, and Indians. Amongst the former are six titles of marquises, one of count, and many knights of military orders, and several illustrious families. The Creoles are docile, humane, courteous, liberal, attached to foreigners, inclined to piety, and of an acute genius and capacity. The Indians are the most civilized of the kingdom, extremely dexterous in all arts and offices, and particularly in painting and sculpture. [The population, in 1802, had increased to 70,000 souls—the greater part of them are Indians, and it has been suggested, by persons well acquainted with the country, and disposed to favour the new order of things establishing there, that the town should be called "the capital of the Indians."]

The temperature is so benign, that the common clothing, the whole year round, is nothing but a mixture of silk and wool. It abounds in all kinds of the most exquisite vegetable productions, with which it furnishes the settlements and cities of its jurisdiction; so that its market-place affords an immense collection of fruits, flowers, birds, garden herbs, and whatever the imagination may solicit, for the luxury of life; and all being very cheap. It formerly had a lucrative commerce, but which has fallen off considerably. With all the above advantages, it has always been much afflicted with earthquakes, which have caused the greatest mischief; as was most particularly the case in that of 1755. It has a body of militia, which was established after the insurrection of the people in 1765. It is the native place of many persons illustrious for their virtues, military and literary talents; and such are,

The venerable mother Madriana de Jesus, Florez y Paredes, called La Azuzena de Quito, whose canonization is in agitation.

The mother Sor Mariana de Jesus.

Fr. Bernardo Bohorques, a religious Mercenarian, who died with the fame of sanctity.

The fathers Pedro de Alcocer y Christóval de Cevallos of the Jesuits, apostolical and zealous missionaries in the province of Mainas.

Don *Fr.* Domingo Valderrama, archbishop of St. Domingo.

Don *Fr.* Luis de Armendarig, Bernardine monk, bishop of Jaca, archbishop of Tarragona, and viceroy of Cataluña.

Don *Fr.* Gaspar de Villaroel, of the order of San Agustin, bishop of Santiago of Chile, and of Arequipá, a celebrated writer.

Don Juan Machado de Chaves, bishop of Popayán, author of the work called the Perfecto Confesor.

Don Vasco de Contreras Valverde, commissary of Crusade, a subject of great literature.

Fr. Joseph Maldonado, of the order of San Francisco, commissary-general of his order, and author of many works.

Don Joseph de Peralta y Mendoza, professor at Salamanca.

Don Martin de Peralta, oidor of Quito, and of Mexico; an example to ministers for his integrity and intelligence.

Don Pedro Maldonado y Sotomayor, a young man of the most consummate learning, both in mathematics and physics; so as to have become professor of the sciences at Paris, and in the Royal Society at London; chamberlain to his majesty, and governor of Esmeraldas. He died in London, in the flower of his age.

The Inca Atahuallpa, last Emperor of Peru.

Don Lope de Armendariz, first Marquis of Cadreita, General of Galleons. — And besides the above are many others, which we have no room to enumerate: although those already quoted serve to show how Quito was adorned.— It is 304 leagues from Santa Fé, the capital of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; 200 from Lima, and 80 from the coasts of the S. Sea, in long. 298° 18′ 45″ from the meridian of Teneriffe, and in lat. 13′.

Bishops who have presided in Quito.

1. Don Garci Diaz Arias, first bishop, elected in 1545, and consecrated at Lima. He died in 1562. The Master Gil Gonzalez Davila says, that he was not consecrated, and that his election was in 1550; but in the above dates he appears to have erred, at least according to the archives of that city.

2. Don Pedro de la Peña, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Covarrubras, in the archbishopric of Burgos. He was collegiate in the college of San Gregorio de Valladolid, passed to the Indies in 1550, was professor in the university of Mexico, a zealous missionary in the conversion of the Indians, and presented to the bishopric of Vera Paz, and from thence promoted to Quito in 1563. He assisted and presided at the council which was celebrated at Lima, at the death of *Fr.* Geronimo de Loaisa; founded the convent of the nuns of La Concepcion, and in his native place a house for debtors, and at Lima a chapel; and died in this city, during the council of 1588.

3. Don *Fr.* Antonio de San Miguel y Solier, of the order of San Francisco, a Creole of Peru: illustrious in sanctity and merits, and an excellent preacher. He was provincial, confessed himself three times a day, one time to say mass, the second after mass, and the third at night. The king, Philip II. in reward for his virtue, presented him to the bishopric of Chile, and in this quality he assisted at the provincial council celebrated at Lima, by Don *Fr.* Geronimo de Loaisa. He sought a licence to renounce the bishopric, but, instead of meeting his wish, he was promoted to Quito in 1590, and died at Riobamba, three days before he arrived at the aforesaid city, in 1591.

4. Don *Fr.* Luis Lopez de Solis, of the order of San Agustin, native of Salamanca. He passed to Peru in 1546, graduated as master, and was professor of vespers, and prime in the university of Lima, *calificador* of the holy tribunal, consultor to the Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo, and presented by Philip II. to the bishopric of Rio de la Plata; afterwards translated to that of Paraguay, and being nominated to that of La Paz, promoted to Quito in 1593. He founded three parishes, and as many convents for nuns, in different settlements; celebrated two synods, consecrated 203 altars, confirmed at Lima, Truxillo, and Quito, 122,873 souls; and endowed, at his convent at Lima, the festival of San Agustin, giving a golden cup for the same; visited his bishopric, and bestowed much alms, and one very considerable endowment to the convent of San Augustin de Salamanca, to repair the loss it had sustained by a fire; and was at length promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1600, and died before he entered Lima, with the fame of sanctity.

5. Don *Fr.* Salvador de Ribera, of the order

of St. Domingo, native of Lima, son of the celebrated Nicolas de Ribera, who was one of the conquerors of Peru, and peoplers of Lima, where he was three times prior, and where he built the magnificent convent of his order; twice provincial, professor in the university of that capital, *calificador* of the holy office, and an excellent preacher; elected bishop of Quito in 1607. He died in 1612.

6. Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte, of whom we have treated in the series of the archbishops of Santa Fé, whither he was promoted in 1617.

7. Don *Fr.* Alonso de Santillana, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Sevilla. At the death of his brother he was heir to the mayoralty, but preferred rather to follow a religious life. He was master in his religion, and prior of the convents of the orders of Alcaráz, Marchena, and Almagro; provincial of the province of Andalucia, and elected bishop of Quito in 1618. He was extremely charitable, gave to the convent of San Pablo de Sevilla many pictures of saints of the order, which stand above the seats of the choir; many books and ornaments, and 6000 dollars to rebuild the chapel, in which are interred his ancestors, in the college of San Salvador; also founding a chapel, with an endowment of eight reals for each mass. He died in 1620.

8. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Sotomayor, of the order of San Francisco, native of Santo Tomé, in the bishopric of Tuy. He was guardian of the convents of Monforte and Salamanca, *difinidor* in the general chapter which was celebrated at Rome; presented by Don Philip IV. to the bishopric of Cartagena of the Indies, and translated to the bishopric of Quito in 1623. He gave to his church a frontal of silver, which cost 4000 ducats, and to the poor infinite alms. He was promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1628, and, before he arrived, died at Potosi; from whence his body was translated to his native place, which he had endowed with a rent of 400 ducats.

9. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Oviedo, monk of San Bernardo; of whom we have spoken amongst the archbishops of St. Domingo and of Charcas.

10. Don Agustin de Ugarte y Saravia. He passed from the bishopric of Arequipa, governed four years, and died in 1650.

11. Don Alonso de la Peña Montenegro, native of the town of Padron in the kingdom of Galicia. He studied in the university of Santiago, where he was professor of arts, collegiate in the college of its university, afterwards in that of San Bartolome de Salamanca, magisterial canon of the church of Mondoñedo, and afterwards of Santiago; presented by Philip IV. to the bishopric of Quito in 1652; he governed that church, with great zeal, for 26 years; wrote the celebrated work entitled "Itenerario para Parrocos de Indios," which has been, and continues to be, the principal guide of the curates, and died in 1688.

12. Don Sancho de Andrade y Figueroa. He passed from Guamanga to be auxiliary bishop to the former, through the advanced age of the same, and at his death took possession of the bishopric, in the aforesaid year, governing that diocese till 1702, when he died.

13. Don Diego Ladron de Guevara, who was also promoted from the bishopric of Guamanga to this of Quito, and thence destined to be viceroy of Lima in 1710. He died at Mexico, upon his return to Europe, in 1718.

14. Don Luis Francisco Romero, promoted from the church of Santiago de Chile in 1722, and from this of Quito to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1726.

15. Don Juan Gomez de Frias, who was promoted from the bishopric of Popayán, and died in 1729.

16. Don Juan de Escandon, who was promoted from the church of La Imperial of Chile, and, before he entered Quito, to the archbishopric of Lima, in 1732.

17. Don Andres de Paredes Polanco y Armendariz, native of Lima; elected bishop of La Imperial of Chile, and, before he took possession, promoted to Quito in 1734. He died in the settlement of Sangolqui, in 1745.

18. Don Juan Nieto Polo del Aguila, native of Popayán. He passed from the bishopric of Santa Marta in 1749, and died in 1759.

19. Don Pedro Ponce y Carrasco, native of Sevilla, bishop of Adramite, and auxiliary bishop of Cuba. Elected to Quito in 1762, took possession in 1764, and died in 1776.

20. Don Blas Sobrino y Minayo; elected bishop of Cartagena de Indias, and promoted to the church of Quito in 1776.

21. Don Joseph Perez Calama, native of Salamanca, dean of the holy church of Valladolid of Mechoacán; elected bishop of Quito in 1788.

Presidents, Governors, and Commandants-general, of the kingdom of Quito.

1. The Licentiate Cañaveral, first president, according to the archives: he died in 1586.

2. The Doctor Miguel Barros de San Millán: he entered in 1588, was separated from the pre-

sidency, and called to Lima by the viceroy of Peru in 1589.

3. The Licentiate Marañon, who took possession in 1592, and died in 1593.

4. The Licentiate Miguel de Ibarra, in 1595: he died in 1597.

5. The Licentiate Martin de Recalde; promoted from being *oidor* of Santa Fé to this presidency.

6. Don Antonio de Murga, who passed as *oidor* from Mexico, and died in 1603.

7. The Licentiate Juan de Lizarazu, knight of the order of Santiago: he was promoted from the presidency of Charcas to this of Quito in 1613, and died in 1619.

8. Don Martin de Arriola, knight of the order of Alcántara: he entered in 1623, and died in 1626.

9. Don Pedro Vazguez de Velasco, who was promoted from the presidency of Charcas.

10. Don Antonio Fernando de Heredia, knight of the order of Santiago.

11. Don Diego del Corro Carrascal, first inquisitor of Cartagena of the Indies: he died there.

12. The Doctor Don Alonso de la Peña Montenegro, bishop of that diocese; nominated president in 1658, which he exercised till 1663.

13. Don Lope Antonio de Munive, knight of the order of Alcantara in 1664: he died in 1670.

14. Don Mateo de Mata, of the same order as the former, in 1672.

15. Don Francisco Lopez Dicastillo, knight of the order of Calatrava in 1688, till 1706.

16. Don Juan de Sosaya, of the order of Santiago, in 1711: he died in 1713.

17. Don Santiago de Larrain, of the order of Santiago, nominated provisionally in 1715, confirmed by the king in 1721: he finished his reign in 1726.

18. Don Dionisio de Alcedo y Herrera, who entered Quito in 1728: he governed till 1736.

19. Don Joseph de Araujo y Rio: he took possession in 1743.

20. The Doctor Don Fernando Sanchez de Orellana, Marquis of Solanda, in 1745, till 1753.

21. Don Juan Pio de Montufar y Fraso, Marquis of Selva Alegre, knight of the order of Santiago, and of the council of the Indies: he took possession in 1761.

22. Don Juan Antonio Zelaya y Virgara, lieutenant-colonel of the royal armies: he passed from the government of Guayaquil in 1766, and governed till 1767.

23. Don Joseph Angel Diguja y Quiñones, a colonel: he was promoted from the government of Cumaná in 1767, and reigned till 1777; when the presidency was suppressed, and he remained in quality of regent.

24. Don Joseph Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, who governed till 1783; when he was promoted to a place in the council of the Indies.

25. Don Juan Joseph de Villaluenga y Marfil, who governed as regent from 1783.

QUITO, a river of the province and government of Chocó in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises from a lake close to another, from whence the river San Pablo takes its rise, in the province of Novita; and at a small distance from this lake these rivers unite and form the Atrato.

QUIVA, a province of California in N. America, very thinly peopled with barbarian Indians, and consequently but little known: between lat. 30° and 35° *n.*

QUIVIO, a settlement and *asiento* of silver mines, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

QUIVIQUINTA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Acaponeta in Nueva España. Eight leagues *n.* of its capital.

QUIVIRA, a province of New Mexico in N. America, discovered by Francisco Vazquez Coronado, native of Salamanca, through the order of the viceroy of Nueva España, Don Antonio de Mendosa, in 1542. It is a plain country, without trees, stones, or any thing whatever. It was very thinly peopled, and its natives go naked, covering only the parts of shame with leather; of which substance they also make shoes. The women have the vanity of wearing their hair very long. They have no bread of any sort, and their principal aliment is flesh, which they most frequently eat raw, as they have no fuel or any thing to make fire, save cow-dung; the fat of which animal they eat immediately from the beast, and the blood of which they drink whilst warm. They wander about in great tribes, and often change their abode, like the Moors, being directed in this by the pastures which they may find for their cattle, their only source of wealth. These oxen are as large as those of Europe, although their horns are shorter; they have a large lump on the front of the head, and on their foreparts is a very long wool; so that in front the hair hanging in knots, has the appearance of a long beard. The neck is long and hairy in the extreme. They are nimble but ugly to behold; and from them the Indians provide themselves with food, drink, clothing, shoes, &c. Of their

skins also they make ropes; of their bones, bodkins; of the muscles and hair, thread; of the horns, stomach, and bladder, vessels for drinking; of the dung, fire and candle; of the calves, vessels for holding water; and, in short, from them altogether they derive every thing necessary to their mode of life. There are also in this province other animals as large as horses, but which, from having horns and wool, they call sheep; also dogs of an immense size and fierceness, which vie with a bull, and carry loads of two *arrobas* weight when the Indians go out to the chase, or proceed to change their residence.

This country produces many fruits; such as cherries, mulberries, nuts, melons, and grapes. When the Spaniards arrived here the governor was the *cacique*, called Tatarrás; and the names of the chief persons who arrived were, Andres Decampo, a Portuguese; *Fr.* Juan Padilla, of the order of S. Francisco, and another religious; also 12 converted Indians of Mechoacán. But the Quivirenses having put to death some of these, the rest escaped; the Portuguese, however, remaining prisoner and not effecting his escape till 10 months afterwards, by the protection of two dogs; arriving at Mexico with his hair and nails excessively grown: and from this time it has never been attempted to reduce the natives of this province. In lat. 42° *n.*; of a mild climate, and abounding in water.

QUIXE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Querobamba.

QUIXOS Y MACAS, a province and government of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *n.* by the province of Pastos, *s.* by that of Cuenca, *w.* by those of Tacunga and Ambaro, from the which it is divided by the *cordillera* of mountains of Cotopaxi and Cayamburu, and *e.* by the government and missions of Mainas. It is a country extremely mountainous, full of ravines, and abounding in rivers, some of which are very large, and all running into the Marañon. This territory is impassable, except on foot: and thus it was traversed by the missionaries, who at the expense of great labours and fatigues entered Mainas. Its temperature is cold, and it produces much cotton and tobacco, which is particularly esteemed in Peru, whither it is carried by Guayaquil and Piura. The cultivation of these fruits is the cause why little attention is paid to wheat, maize, and barley, of these only as much being sown as are barely sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants; not but that the *llanuras* and ravines are extremely fertile. Here are minerals of gold and of blue dust, and a resin which they call here *estoraque*, and which is, in fact, very fine. Cinnamon is produced here in abundance, and would, if properly cultivated, be as good as that of Ceylon, although what there is, is in great estimation and of great consumption in the provinces of Peru.

This country was discovered by Gonzalo Diaz de Pinada, in 1536, who was sent by Sebastian de Belalcazar, from Popayán, to investigate the embouchure of the grand river Magdalena, and to acquire information respecting the countries bordering upon it; and with advices thus received Gonzalo Pizarro, governor of Quito, in 1539; but the bad success and perils of this journey did not suffer their views to be realized; and, accordingly, the territory remained uncultivated until 1559, when Don Andres Hurtado, Marquis of Cañete, Viceroy of Peru, sent Gil Ramirez Dávalos to conquer and settle it; as he really effected, reducing the natives. This province is at present divided into two districts; which are those of Quito and Macas. It is bounded *e.* by that of Mainas, *s.* by the government of Bracamoros and Yaguarsongo, and *w.* by the *cordillera* of the Andes. In both these districts the inhabitants are continually infested with incursions from the infidel Indians, who surround the said districts on all sides; and thus each settlement has a certain set of savages to molest it continually; and should the inhabitants of the said settlements issue out against these troublesome invaders, the only advantage they obtain is putting them to flight for a time and taking a few prisoners, whilst the rest return, after a certain period, with fresh vigour; although they never form any thing like a regular settlement, but merely wait about the regular settlements for a convenient opportunity for plunder, the sole object of their lives. This harassing state to which the settlements have constantly been exposed, is the principal cause, not to mention the climate, why the population is in such a state of decrease.

The cities and settlements of this province are the following:

In the district of Quixos,

Cities.	*Settlements.*
Baezá, the capital,	La Concepcion,
Archidona,	Loreto,
Avila.	San Salvador,
	Cota Piñi,
	Santa Rosa.

To the which are added the settlements of the missions of Sucumbios, which were founded by

the Jesuits; and which, although they were 10 in the 16th century, are now only five.

San Diego de los Palmares,
San Francisco de los Curiquaxes,
San Pedro de Alcántara de la Coca ó Nariguera,
San Joseph de los Abucees,
San Christóval do los Yaguages.

In the district of Macas,

Macas, the capital,	Zuña,
S. Miguel de Navaez,	Paira,
Barahonas,	Copueno,
Yuquipa,	Aguayos.
Juan Lopez,	

QUIXOS, a small river of this province and government, which enters the Coca.

QUIZIAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atlistac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 32 families of Indians, is of a cold and moist temperature, and of a commerce consisting only in maize, as its poverty is such as not to admit of any thing else. Three leagues *w.* of the settlement of Cuapala.

QUIZU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Arahuay.

QULHUACAN, a settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Mexilcaltzinco in Nueva España. It contains 234 families of Indians, and is three leagues *w.* of its capital.

QUOHAN, a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the island St. Domingo; thus called from the *cacique* who governed in it on the arrival of the Spaniards.

[QUOREPOTY, or QUEREPOTY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the *e.* bank of the Paraguay, about 61 miles *n.* from Asuncion. In lat. 24° 23′ 25″ *s.* and long. 57° 13′ 6″ *w.*]

QUORURUPA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brasil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the point Abre Ojos and the island Goerce.

R

RABEL, PUNTA DE JUAN, a cape of St. Domingo on the *s.* coast, between Point St. Nicolas and the port Del Agua.

RABIJUNCO, PUNTA DE, an extremity of the *w.* coast, and to the *s.* of the island of Inagua.

RABINAL, S. PABLO DE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate in a beautiful and extensive valley, which they call of San Nicolas, on the shore of a river which fertilizes it, and affords an abundance of fish. It is of a moderately hot temperature, and abounding in vegetable productions and delicate fruits; as also in cattle, birds, and game, and most particularly in sugar canes. Inasmuch as it is scantily supplied with wheat, the natives are accustomed to bread of maize, since this is brought with great ease in two days from Suchitepeque, where it abounds. The fertility and umbrageous nature of this settlement made it formerly a curacy in great request by the religious of the order of St. Domingo, to whom it belonged, until that the king commanded that the clergy should prevail throughout all America. Its population consists of 18,000 Indians, and to it are annexed the settlements of Salania and of Chol.

RABINAL, a mountain near the former settlement, from whence it is named.

RABO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n.* and enters the river Negro.

[RABY, a small township of New Hampshire in Hillsborough County; about 65 miles *w.* by *s.* of Portsmouth, and 47 *n. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 338 inhabitants.]

RACAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. It is entirely of Indians, abounds in beautiful pastures, and is four leagues *n. w.* of its capital, and two *n.* of that of Suyausi. In lat. 2° 52′ *s.*

RACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Los Reyes.

[RACE, Cape, the *s. e.* point of Newfoundland Island in the N. Atlantic Ocean, four leagues *s.* of Cape Ballard. Lat. 46° 43′ *n.* Long. 52° 49′ *w.* The Virgin Rocks, much dreaded by

mariners, are about 20 leagues to the *s. e.* of Cape Race.]

[RACE, Point, the *n. w.* extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts; a league *n. w.* of Province Town. When within a mile of this point, with a fair wind and tide of flood, your course to Boston is *n. w.* by *w.* distance 15 leagues. A number of huts are erected here on the loose sands, by those who come from Province Town to fish in boats.]

RACINE, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America. It runs *s.* between the rivers Sioux and Grand, and turning *w.* enters the Missouri.

RACLLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caxacay.

RACOON, a small river of the county of Salem in the province of New Jersey; it runs *w.* and enters the Delaware.

RACOON. Some islands near the coast of S. Carolina, close to Cape Carteret.

RADA Bay, on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena; formed opposite the island Fuerte, by the point of Piedra and that of Manzanillo.

RADE, GRAND, a bay of the coast of the island St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, the greater of them, and where vessels lie at anchor. It is on the *s. w.* coast, in the part which the English possessed before the cession to the French, and is defended by a good castle, called Fort Charles, of a square figure, and close to the back of which are some silver mines, which were formerly worked.

RADGON, Strait of, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, between the Strait of Smith and the Bay of Taureaux.

RADNOR, a small city of the county of Philadelphia.

[RADNOR, a small pleasant town of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. This place was originally called Amstel by the Dutch, who began to build here.]

[RADNOR, a town of S. Carolina, 45 miles *w.* by *s.* of Charleston, and 26 *n. e.* of Purysburg.]

RAFAEL, S. a settlement of the province and country of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru; on the shore of the river Capivari. It is a *reduccion* of the missions formed there by the Jesuits.

RAFAEL, another settlement, in the province of California, on the shore of the coast of the gulf, near the Bay of Los Angeles.

RAFAEL, another, of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; near a river, and *s.* of the city of Nirua.

RAFAEL, another, of the province and government of Sonora in N. America: near a river, between the settlements of San Martin and La Merced.

RAFAEL, another, of the province and kingdom of Guatemala; formerly a curacy of the religious of St. Domingo.

RAFAEL, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pachacay in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Biobio, opposite the island of Santa Juana; and in it the Spaniards have built a fort as a defence against the Araucanos.

RAFAEL, another, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. Twenty-five leagues from the capital, and 10 from the city of Los Remedios.

RAFAEL, a cape or point of land on the *e.* coast of St. Domingo; one of those points which form the great Bay of Samaná. Twenty-seven leagues from the island of S. Juan de Puerto Rico.

RAGE, Cape, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia; between Port Vieux and Port of Tangrer.

RAGE, another cape or point, in the same province and coast: between the Port of La Heve and the Bay of Mirligueche.

[RAGGED Harbour, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, is a part of Catalina Bay. Many craggy rocks lie about the entrance of it, both within and without; so that it is very dangerous to enter. It is two leagues *n.* of Catalina Harbour. There is good water at the head of the harbour.]

RAGGED Point, on the *e.* coast of the island Barbadoes; between Devil's Point and Baker's Bay.

[RAGGED Island, the most *s.* of the Ymetas (or, as they are sometimes called, Ragged Island Keys), and which extend about 11 leagues in length. They are situated on the *s.* edge of the Great Bahama Bank. They are not inhabited; but salt is made upon Ragged Island during the proper season.]

RAGGED Islands. Some islands, situate near the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia. They are five, all small, and lie between the Havre Verd and the Port d'Ours.

[RAIMOND, a cape on the *s.* side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo: two leagues *w.* of Point Baynet, and 11 *w.* of Cape Marechaux. It has the cove Petite Anse on the *e.* and that of Bresiliere on the *w.*]

RAIMUNDO, S. a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the part possessed by the Portuguese. A *reduccion* of the infidel Indians of the missions which are held by the Barefooted Carmelites of that nation; and it is situate on the shore of the river Maruruvaca.

RAIMUNDO, S. another settlement of this name, with the addition of Las Casillas, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guatemala. It is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of San Juan de Sacatepeque; contains more than 800 Indians who speak the Kachiquel idiom, and was a curacy of the religious of the order of St. Domingo.

RAINES, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes in the district of the parish of St. Philip.

RAINHAM, a city of the county of Bristol in the colony of Plymouth and colony of New England.

[RAINY ISLAND River, a small river of the N. W. Territory; having a *n. w.* course, and empties into Illinois River, about half way between the Little Rocks and Illinois Lake, and 255 miles from the Mississippi by the course of the river. It is 15 yards wide, and is navigable nine miles to the rocks.]

[RAINY Lake, or LAKE LA PLUS, a large lake of N. America in the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company; it is of a curious figure, having a very intricate coast, and is full of small islands. This lake sends its waters into the Lake of the Woods, from which lake it lays about 60 miles to the *s. e.* and is *w. n. w.* of Lake Superior.]

RAIS, a settlement of the province of Pennsylvania of the United States, on the shore of the river Jumata.

RAISIN, a small river of Canada, which runs *w.* between those of Barbue and Grand Riviere, and enters the Lake Michigán.

RAJAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ticllos.

[RALEIGH, the present seat of government of N. Carolina: situate in Wake County, about 10 miles from Wake court-house. In December 1791, the General Assembly of the State appropriated £10,000 towards erecting public buildings, and named it after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in N. America was made at Roanoake Island in Albemarle Sound. The state-house, a large handsome building, has been lately finished, and cost £6000. Several other buildings have been erected, and a number of dwelling houses. The situation is healthy. Its remoteness from navigation is the greatest disadvantage. It is 46 miles *n.* by *e.* of Fayetteville, 94 from Petersburg in Virginia. For further account of this colony consult Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. i. p. 12.]

RALEMO, a river of the kingdom of Chile, in the territory of the city Imperial, to the *n.* It flows down from the *cordillera* of the Andes, and near its source has the name of Coypó, runs *w.* and enters the Pacific or S. Sea, in lat. 38° 9′ *s.*

RAMADA, a town of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded by Captain Luis de Manjarres in 1545, in the valley of Upár, at the skirt of the *sierra* Nevada, and on the shore of the river of La Enea; he giving it also the name of Nueva Salamanca, in honour to his native place: but this name it afterwards lost, having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, and nothing remaining at the present day but merely some ruins on a small scattered settlement of Indians; not but that it abounds in mines of very good copper, and some fine stone quarries: nor is it a place of inconsiderable traffic, as being in the direct road which leads from Cartagena to the Nuevo Reyno. Thirty leagues from Santa Marta, in the jurisdiction and district of the city of Los Reyes, in lat. 10° *n.*

RAMADA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; situate on a craggy eminence, the access to it being very dangerous. Eight leagues from the settlement of Cotagaita.

RAMADILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo in the kingdom of Chile; near the capital, and at the skirt of a mountain much celebrated, and called El Bramador.

RAMALLOS, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Paraná, between the rivers of Matanza and of En Medio.

RAMAUS. Some isles of the N. Sea, near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, opposite the Bay of Vieillard.

RAME, an island of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the N. Sea; one of those called of Madelaine by the French: *n. e.* of the island of Entree.

RAMIERS, a small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Martinique, at the entrance of the Cul de Sac Royal.

RAMIQUIRI, a settlement of the province

and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, produces wheat, maize, and other vegetable productions of the climate, and was the place where the *zipas*, or kings of Tunja, had their altars and baths. At the present day its inhabitants should amount to 300, with 50 Indians. Near it is a great cave, in which the Indians gave adoration to a bird adorned with vari-coloured plumage, and several other idols; in which superstition they remained for several years after the conquest, and until a Catholic Indian woman discovered the aforesaid place to *Fr.* Diego Mancera, a religious of the order of St. Domingo, in 1590; when he succeeded in making many converts, and burnt the abominable instruments of their blindness.

RAMIREZ, Diego, an island of the S. Sea, *s. w.* of Cape Horn; thus called from having been discovered by Diego Ramirez in 1621: 16 leagues from the coast of Magellan. It is uncultivated and desert, in lat. 56° 37′ *s.*

RAMI-YACU, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Yana, near its source.

RAMON, S. a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa.

RAMOS, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America, which runs *e.*

[RAMSAY'S Mills, in N. Carolina, are situate at the confluence of Deep, with the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear River; about 25 miles *s.* of Hillsborough, and 47 *s. e.* of Guildford court-house.]

[RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, *n.* of Tahoorowa, and *n. w.* of Mowee and Owhyhee. It has about 24,000 inhabitants. It abounds with yams, sweet potatoes, and *taro*, but has few plantains or bread-fruit trees.]

RANAS, a shoal of rocks of the N. Sea, which is composed of six isles, and is between the point of Morante of the island of Jamaica, and the *w.* head of the island St. Domingo. [In the most recent charts no such shoals exist; it is therefore probable that the shoal which was called Ranas, is now called Morant Kays.]

RANCAGUA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile, between the two abundant rivers of the Maipo to the *n.* and of Cachapual to the *s.*; bounded by the jurisdiction of Santiago, the former river running between; and by the jurisdiction of Colchagua, the second, intervening. The former river divides it also from the province of Melipilla; and it extends *w.* as far as the coast, and is in length 13 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and in width 40 from *e.* to *w.* It is watered by the rivers Maypo, Codegua, Cochalan, and Cachapoal, besides some others smaller, which render it very fertile in vegetable productions. Fish also are caught in abundance, as well in these rivers as in some very large lakes in its district. It is thinly peopled, and the inhabitants who should amount to 12,000 of all ages and sexes, live dispersed in the country estates. It has minerals of gold of very fine quality, and in the mountains to the *e.* is some fine rock crystal; and not far from the city of Santiago some medicinal baths celebrated for the cure of many infirmities.

Rancagua, the capital, is of the same name; although it is also called Santa Cruz de Triana; situate 53 miles *s.* of Santiago, on the *n.* shore of the river Cachapuel, in lat. 34° 18′ *s.* and long. 70° 42′ *w.*

RANCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pasco.

[RANCHERIA, a small island on the coast of Veragua, in lat. 7° 37′ *n.* It is near the island of Quibo, and affords timber fit for masts.]

Rancheria, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and country of Ziparas Indians; founded by Nicolas de Federman in 1535. It is near the coast of the Lake of Maracaibo, 36 leagues from where it first stood, having been then a large town and of great commerce, but now reduced and wretched.

RANCHERIAS, a settlement of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; on the coast of the N. Sea.

Rancherias. Some small isles of the S. Sea; situate near the coast of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, to the *n.* of the point of Mercalo.

RANCHO, Viego, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; on the coast of the N. Sea, near La Calidonia.

Rancho, another settlement, in the province and government of Tucumán, and kingdom of Peru, of the jurisdiction of the city of Salta.

RANCHOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, and of the jurisdiction of the city of Cordoba; on the skirt of a snowy mountain, between the rivers Segundo and Tercero.

RANCHOS, SAN MIGUEL DE, another settlement in the head settlement, and *real* of the mines of Temascaltepec in Nueva España, at the top of a mountain, so as to be of a cold temperature. It contains 58 families of Indians, who live by sowing wheat, maize, beans, and barley, and by cutting woods. Six leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

RANCHOS, another, with the dedicatory title of San Mateo, in the same head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* as the former. It contains 57 families of Indians, and is six leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

[RANCHOS, a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate near a small lake, about 55 miles *s.* of Buenos Ayres, lat. 35° 30′ 30″ *s.* long. 58° 16′ 14″ *w.*]

[RANDOLPH, a township of Massachusets, formed of the *s.* precinct of Braintree, in Norfolk County, in the year 1793. It is 15 miles *s.* by *e.* of Boston.]

[RANDOLPH, a county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, bounded *n. e.* by Orange, and *n. w.* by Guildford. It contains 7276 inhabitants, including 452 slaves. Its court-house is 53 miles *n. w.* of Fayetteville, and 32 *e.* of Salisbury.]

[RANDOLPH, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Monongalia, and *s.* by Pendleton. It contains 951 inhabitants, including 19 slaves. Cheat River, the *e.* branch of Monongahela River, rises here, on the *n. w.* side of the Alleghany Mountains.]

[RANDOLPH. a township in Orange County, Vermont, the fourth town *w.* of Thetford, on Connecticut River. It contains 892 inhabitants.]

[RANDOM, a township in Essex County, Vermont, *w.* of Brunswick, granted in 1780.]

RANOUS, rocks or shoals of the N. Sea, near the coast of Newfoundland, between Cape Butard and Crow Island.

RANQUELCAHUE, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Puchacay in the kingdom of Chile, at the source of the river Heuda.

RANQUEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua, in the same kingdom as the former, on the shore of the river Maule.

RANS, River of the, in the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos and kingdom of Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Grande de San Francisco, in the settlement or village of Parateca.

[RAPPAHANNOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Ridge, and runs about 130 miles from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and enters into Chesapeak Bay between Windmill and Stingray Points. It waters the towns of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbanna. It affords four fathoms water to Hobbs's Hole, and two from thence to Fredericksburg, 110 miles from its mouth. It is 1½ league from Gwin's Islands, and six *n.* of New Point Comfort. A single lump of gold ore has been found near the falls of this river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been discovered in its neighbourhood.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a county of the same province as the former river.

RAPANULAHUE, a settlement of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Quillem.

RAPAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Churin.

RAPAYAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos, in the same kingdom as the former, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Uco.

RAPEL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile. It has five vice-parishes in its district, and a convent of Augustins, in a part called La Estrella. Near to it, and in the middle of a *llanura*, rises a hill, and in about midway of the same there is a cave, the door of which is two yards wide, and somewhat more high, and within which is an irregular saloon of 15 yards long, and from three to four wide. From the middle of the dome fall drops of water, which fail to distil in the strong heats; and these drops are caught in a small pool in the floor or pavement of the cave. The whole of this cave appears to be the work of nature; for there is no memory of its having been made by art. In the moist parts of the territory of this settlement grows a sort of reed, of three quarters of a yard high, the heart of which is white and spongy, and serves instead of wick to make tallow candles, which give but little smoke, but which are very brittle.

RAPEL, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* as the former settlement; formed by the waters of the sea, which enters two leagues within land. In this lake are many fish, by which the precincts are provided. When the mouth, by which the water enters, becomes dry, as is generally the case in the month of January, a thick crust of salt is formed by the influence of the sun. This salt, which is very white, and well tasted,

is found two or three palms in thickness, although not every year alike.

RAPEL, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom. See CACHAPOAL.

RAPEL, some shoals of rock of the coast of the same province and *corregimiento*, at the entrance of the river of its name.

[RAPHAEL, a fertile and healthy canton, or district, the westernmost in the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo. Its boundary to the *n.* is formed in part of the French parish of Gonaives. The air round St. Raphael is very cool and salubrious, but the town, which is in a hollow, is very hot. It has a little garrison, which served as a check on the smuggling trade with the French. Atalaye (that is the centinel or discovery), the westernmost town of all the Spanish colony, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues *s. w.* of the town of St. Raphael, both which parishes are annexed to Hinche. The town of St. Raphael is 10 leagues *s.* of Cape Francois, and *n. w.* of St. Domingo City, as the road runs.]

[RAPHAEL, CAPE ST. at the *e.* end of the Island of St. Domingo, is the *s. e.* limit of Samana Bay, 20 miles distant in that direction from Cape Samana or Cape Reason. It is in lat. 19° 4′ *n.* and long. 68° 53′ *w.* From Cape Raphael, or Cape of the Round Mountain, to Punta Espada, the *s. e.* point of the island, the country is level 16 leagues, by a breadth nearly equal.]

[RAPHOE, a township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.]

RAPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamanga in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Anco.

RAPI DE PLATE, a fall of the river Catarakuy in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, between the fort of Galete and the island Montreal.

[RAPID ANN, a small river of Virginia, which joins the Rappahannock, about 10 miles above Fredericksburg.]

[RAPID RIVER, a water of Hudson's Bay.]

RAPOSO, a province of the government of Chocó, or district and jurisdiction of this city and province, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which formerly belonged to that of Popayán. It is entirely of woods, uncultivated, and desert, and inhabited only in the *n.* part by some barbarian Indians. It has some very good gold-mines, of which some are worked; and is of a hot and moist climate. As it is part of Chocò, whatever applies to that may also be said of this of which we treat. See CHOCO.

RAPOSO, a settlement, the capital of this district, on the shore of the S. Sea.

RAPOSO, a river, also of the same district, which rises in the valley of Los Gorrones in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and enters the sea in the bay of Buenaventura.

RAPOSO, an island in the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Choco, and in which there is a good bay.

[RAPPO RAPPO, a bay in the island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands.]

RAQUIRA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Sachica and jurisdiction of the city of Leiva, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate between that city and the settlement of Chiquinquira, and close to both, and on the shore of a river; the shores and plains of which are most fruitful in wheat, maize, and other vegetable productions. It is of a very benign temperature, and its church was entitled a cathedral by the Archbishop Don *Fr.* Ignacio de Urbina. The inhabitants are about 80 in number, and the Indians 30, and in its territory is a convent of Récoletans of San Agustin, founded in a very pleasant spot, between some rocks, and called La Candelaria, this being the first convent of this order founded in the kingdom. Here is venerated a miraculous image, to the devotion of which assemble an infinite concourse of those Infidels. The image was formed by Francisco del Pozo Milanes.

RARINCO, a river of the island of La Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* and turning immediately to *s.* enters the Huaque.

[RARITON River, in New Jersey, is formed by two considerable streams, called the *n.* and *s.* branches; the source of the one is in Morris County, that of the other in Hunterdon County. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. At Rariton Hills, through which this river passes, is a small cascade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between two rocks. Opposite to Brunswick the river is so shallow, that it is fordable at low water for horses and carriages: but a little below it deepens so fast, that a 20 gun ship may ride securely at any time of tide. The tide rises so high, that large shallops used to pass a mile above the ford; so that it was no uncommon thing to see vessels of considerable burden riding at anchor, and a number of large river craft lying above, some dry, and others on their beam-ends, for want of water, within gun-

shot of each other. Copper ore has been found on the upper part of this river; and in the year 1754, the ore of this mine sold for £62 sterling per ton, being of inferior quality to that on Passaik river. The mouth of this river is in lat. 40° 28′ *n.*]

[RARITON, a town situate between the mouth of the *n.* branch of the above river, and Boundbrook; five miles *w. n. w.* of Boundbrook, and 12 *n. w.* of Brunswick.]

RASERO, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, *s.* of the lake of Los Tiznados, and *w.* of the settlement of Mojica.

RATONES, Island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the kingdom of Brazil; near the coast and the island of Santa Catalina. In it the Portuguese have a castle, very well built.

RATONES, another, a small isle, near the same coast; close to Cape Santa Maria.

[RATTLE-SNAKE Islands lie at the *w.* end of Lake Erie.]

RANDAL, a settlement of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná; one of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the Orinoco, on the shore of this river.

RAVIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cauta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pari.

RAUMA, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Guamantanga. It is of a cold climate, and has a very abundant silver-mine; but provision here is very scarce, as it is brought from the other provinces.

RAUN, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España, on the shore of the river Hiaqui, near its entrance into the sea in the Gulf of California.

RAUQUEN, or RAUQUENO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule, in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river of the Claro. Annexed to it, in its district, are three vice-parishes.

[RAWDON, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles from Halifax, containing about 50 or 60 houses.]

[RAWAY, or BRIDGETOWN, a lively commercial village of Middlesex County, New Jersey, on Raway River, four or five miles *s. w.* of Elizabeth Town, and 57 from Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, and about 50 or 60 houses.]

RAYE, Cape of, an extremity of the *w.* coast of Newfoundland; one of those which form the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

RAYES, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of French Guayana, and where they had an establishment.

[RAYMOND, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham County, 12 or 14 miles *w.* of Exeter, and 32 from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 727 inhabitants.]

[RAYMOND, or RAYMONDTOWN, a settlement in Cumberland County, district of Maine, 130 miles *n. n. e.* of Boston, and contains 345 inhabitants. A stream from Songo Pond, after passing through part of Greenland, Waterford, and Ottisfield, falls into the *n. e.* part of Sebago Lake in this settlement. The land is generally level, except one large hill, named Rattlesnake Hill, from its abounding with these reptiles. Here are some swells of good land, but the greater part of the growth is pine and white oak, and the land is hard to subdue.]

[RAYNHAM, a townhip of Massachusets, in Bristol County, taken from Taunton, and incorporated in 1731. It contains 1094 inhabitants. A considerable part of the town lies upon a circular bend of Taunton River, which is between seven and eight rods wide, and affords great plenty of herrings and other fish, but so unfavourable is it, in this place, to seining or fishing, that the exclusive privilege of fishing is annually sold for less than 12 shillings, while the same privilege in Bridgewater and Middleborough, (towns which bound this; the former on the *e.* the latter on the *n.*) is annually sold for £250. Besides the great river there are several useful streams, upon which are six saw-mills, three grist-mills, one furnace, a forge, and fulling-mill. There are numerous ponds in this township, of which Nippaniquit or Nippahonset, is two miles long and one in breadth. Here alewives, in millions, annually resort and leave their spawns. An excellent kind of iron ore, and various kind of fish, are found here. Besides the usual business of husbandry and mechanics, numbers are here employed in the manufactories of bar-iron, hollow ware, nails, iron for vessels, iron shovels, pot-ash, shingles, &c. The first forge set up in America was introduced into this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, 1652. This forge was situate on the great road, and is still in employ by the family of Leonards of the sixth generation; a family remarkable for longevity, promotion to public office, and a kind of hereditary attach-

ment to the iron manufacture. King Philip's hunting-house stood on the *n.* side of Fowling Pond, which is 1¼ miles from the forge. In the winter season the Indian monarch resided at Mount Hope, probably for the benefit of fish. Philip and the Leonards lived on such good terms, and such was Philip's friendship and generosity, that as soon as the war broke out in 1675, which ended in the death of the king and the ruin of his tribe, he gave out strict orders to all his Indians, never to hurt the Leonards. Before Philip's war, Fowling Pond was two miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide. Now the water is almost gone, and the large tract it once covered, is grown up to a thick set swamp of cedar and pine. The soil of this pond has also a prolific virtue in generating ore. Copious beds of ore, in this part of the country, are usually found in the neighbourhood of pine swamps, or near to soils natural to the growth of pine or cedar. In this place there has been almost an inexhaustible fund of excellent ore, from which the forge has been supplied and kept going for more than 80 years, besides great quantities carried to other works, and yet here is ore still; but this, like other things in a state of youth, is weak, and incapable of being wrought into iron of the best quality.]

RAYO, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Ariari.

RAIZOR, a port of Nova Scotia in N. America. It is large and commodious for all kinds of vessels, has at its entrance an island of a league and an half long, and separated from the main land on the *w.* side by a small creek. The *e.* extremity of this island is a cape, which with the continent forms the entrance of from four to five cables long; and it is necessary for vessels to bear close to the island to avoid a rock in the middle of the channel, which is covered by the water.

[RAZOR Island, is four leagues *s.* of the mouth of Rio Janeiro Bay, or Santa Cruz Point, on the coast of Brazil, S. America.]

REACH, a settlement of the province and government of Luisiana; founded by the English, after the conquest of this country in 1758; situate on the shore of the river Mississippi, about 11 miles to the *s. e.* of New Orleans.

READ's Bay, in the island of Barbadoes; at nearly an equal distance between the cities of Hole-Town and Speight's-Town. It is about half a mile wide, and much more in depth. Vessels, however large, may lie in it safe at anchor, in six or 12 feet water, where also they are defended from all winds except the *e.* which blows directly at the entrance of the bay, which is in long. 58° 47′, lat. 13° 7′.

[READFIELD, a township in Lincoln County, district of Maine, eight miles from Hallowell, which bounds it on the *e.* whilst the *e.* branch of Androscoggin river separates it from Sterling on the *w.* It is *n.* of Winthrop, and was joined with it in the enumeration of 1790.]

[READING, a township of Connecticut, Fairfield County, *s.* of Danbury, adjoining.]

[READING, a large township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, 14 miles *n.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1644, and contains 1802 inhabitants.]

[READING, a township of Vermont, Windsor County, *w.* of Windsor adjoining. It contains 747 inhabitants.]

[READING, a post-town, and the capital of Berks County, Pennsylvania; situate on the *n. e.* side of Schuylkill River, 32 miles *w. s. w.* of Bethlehem, 24 *e.* of Lebanon, (where the canal commences which joins the waters of the Swetara Creek with those of Schuylkill River), and 43 *n. w.* of Philadelphia. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and inhabited chiefly by Germans. It contains about 600 houses. The public buildings are a stone gaol, a court-house, an elegant church for German Lutherans, erected in 1793; a church for Calvinists, one for Roman Catholics, a meeting-house for Friends, and a large edifice for the public offices. In the vicinity of the town is a remarkable spring, 100 feet square, and 140 feet deep, with a stream issuing from it sufficient to turn a mill. The water is clear and transparent, and affords abundance of fish. In the neighbourhood are 10 fulling-mills, and several iron works. In the whole county of Berks are five furnaces, and as many forges. In November 1795, £.12,000 was voted by the county for building a stone arched bridge over the Schuylkill at this town, on the high road to Harrisburg, 44 miles distant to the *w.* by *s.*]

[READING, a township in York County, Pennsylvania.]

[READINGTOWN, or RIDDENTOWN, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 17 miles *n. w.* by *w.* of New Brunswick, and about 11 *e.* of Lebanon.]

REAGUI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chixila and *alcaldia mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of an hot tem-

perature, contains 50 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *n.* of its capital.

REAL, NUESTRA SENORA DEL, a settlement of the province and goverment of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Masparo, to the *e.* of the city of Barinas Nueva. It is one of the missions held by the religious of St. Domingo. [Twelve miles from Barinas or Varinas.]

REAL, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil, on the shore of a river which passes by the city of Olinda.

REAL, a city, now destroyed, in the *captainship* of S. Paulo, Brazil; called also Ontiveros, the capital of the district of Guaira. It was founded by Luis Diaz de Melgarejo in 1543, near the river Paraná, on the *e.* bank. [Near this place the River Parana is divided into two channels, forming the Island of Salto, which is about 44 miles long and five or six wide. This city is on the small stream of Tambo.] Its situation was fertile, delightful and healthy, and it had in its vicinity some mines of excellent copper. It was 225 miles from Asuncion to the *n. e.* in lat. 23° 35′ *s.* See ONTIVEROS.

REAL, an island of the river St. Lawrence in Canada, 60 miles from the Lake Ontario. It is extremely fertile, and produces many kinds of grain, and has a good fort, built by the French, which was taken by the English under General Amherst in 1760, after a bombardment of two days.

REAL, a bay on the coast of the Straits of Magellan, between the great bay of S. Bartolome and the Ancon de los Paxaros.

REAL, a river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, which runs *e.* forming a bow, and enters the sea close to Cape Colon.

REALEJO, a city of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, in a beautiful plain, on the *e.* shore of a river of its name, and close to where this enters the S. Sea; 20 miles *n. w.* of the city of Leon, which is the capital, and to which it serves as a port. This port is very handsome and capacious, and of good depth. It is called De la Concepcion and De la Posesion, and is one of those which, in Nueva España, is termed De la Otra Costa; and it is capable of containing 200 vessels. The city, which is small, is surrounded with trenches, for its defence. It is of an hot temperature, and unhealthy, owing to the stagnant waters. It has three churches and an hospital, many orchards and gardens, and a dock, in which have been built many vessels.

Its principal commerce consists in pitch, tar, and cordage, in which it is extremely abundant. Its territory is well irrigated by different rivers; of the which, that which enters the sea in the port has eight arms, the same being so many other canals, by which are brought to the city, from the settlements of its jurisdiction, and from the estates and mills, the sugar and other productions.

William Dampierre, in his voyage round the world, asserts that this place is more notable than any on that coast, as having a mountain which is always burning, known by the name of the Old Volcano, seven leagues from the coast, and which is seen at 20 leagues at sea. The river, which flows down from the capital, Leon, is *s. e.* of the port, but the territory on either shore is so low as to be inundated by the tides; and so thickly covered is it with mangroves, that it is impossible to penetrate through them.

The port is much frequented by vessels from Acapulco, Panamá, and other parts of the S. Sea; and at the entrance of it is an island, where the sea breaks its force, and by which two channels are formed, the best of which is on the *n. w.* side. This city has suffered many invasions by pirates, in the last (16th) century; and is in long. 87° 5′ *w.* lat. 12° 30′ *n.*

REALEJO, a small island of the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Choco.

REBALSA, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, formed by a waste water of the Marañon or Amazon, close to the settlement of San Miguel de Yarupa.

REBUELTO, a river of the Island St. Domingo. It is small, rises near the *n.* coast, and joins the Mexical and Alcabon to enter the great river Jacques or Santiago.

RECALHUE, a settlement of the district of the Island of Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore and at the source of the river of its name.

RECALHUE. This river runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Biobio.

[RECEIFFE, a harbour on the coast of Brazil; it is a very strong place, and near the city of Olinda, in lat. 8° 10′ *s.* The whole coast of Brazil is bordered by a thick and flat ridge of rocks, which is in some places 20, and in others 30 yards broad; and were it not for several breaks and chasms in this rocky inclosure, it would be altogether impracticable to approach the shore. That part which is here denominated Reciffe, is a very large passage towards the *n.* of

Olinda, but the ridge of rocks again appears almost before the city, and the inhabitants enter it in boats at high water. This part of the ridge is termed by the Portugese Reciffo, and by the Dutch the Receif. On the *n.* point is a very narrow open passage, through which ships approach the shore, and between this ridge of rocks and the main land, is a sandy island, about one league in length, called the Sandy Receif. On this island the Portuguese had constructed a strong fort, well provided with artillery, and which by them was deemed impregnable. Of this the Dutch Admiral Sonk, in about the year 1630, made himself master, and having strengthened the Stony Receif, he rendered it the chief seat of commerce, and it became afterwards one of the most considerable places in Brazil.]

RECIO, a river of the province and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the valley of Picara, runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Magdalena.

RECISTO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, at the source of the river Paraná-pane.

[RECONCAVE, the. See Bahia; also additional matter respecting the history, &c. of Brazil.]

[RECOVERY, Fort, in the N. W. Territory, situate on a branch of the Wabash River called Calemut or Salamanu, 21 miles *n.* of Fort Jefferson, 36 *s. e.* of Eil Town, and 15 *s. w.* from the place where General Sinclair was defeated in 1791. It consists of two block houses and barracks with curtains, and contains 60 men.]

[RED, a river of the State of Tennessee, a water of Cumberland River, with which it mingles its waters at the *n.* bend, about two miles *n. w.* of Clarksville. It is boatable a considerable distance.]

[Red, a principal branch of Kentucky River, which heads and interlocks with a main branch of Licking River, and flows in a *n. w.* course into Kentucky River, about nine miles above Boonsborough. It is 60 yards wide at the mouth.]

[Red River, a large river which rises in the province of New Mexico, about 100 miles to the *n. e.* of Santa Fé, the capital of the above province. It pursues a very serpentine direction to the *s. e.* through the immense province of Louisiana, and enters the Mississippi on its *w.* bank, in lat. 31° 3′ *n.* The length of this river in a direct line (exclusive of its windings, which considerably add to its length), from its source to its junction with the Mississippi, is 735 geographical miles. Innumerable are the rivers which enter the above in its course.

Mr. Pike has investigated, (in 1807), very particularly the courses of three prodigious rivers: first, that called Platte, by the French fur hunters, a corruption of the Spanish Plata, or Silver River, perhaps from its transparency near its source; and which our fur hunters have again corrupted into Plat River, from the French Plata. This is the furthest to the *n.* 2. The Arkansa, a stream of about 2000 miles in length. And, 3. The Red River, of nearly an equal extent. These vast rivers are now clearly discerned, rolling their majestic waters from a chain of mountains on the *n.* of New Mexico (some of which equal Mount Blanc in height), through the vast *w.* extent of Louisiana, till they join the Mississippi, or more properly the Missouri; thus opening a prodigious navigation to the United States of America, and leading to important settlements in that direction. It is delightful to contemplate the first accounts of these extensive regions, the climate and natural advantages of many parts of which may one day contribute to render them the seats of learning and civilization, and which are now peopled by a race, that offers the most tempting subject to the exertions of the philanthropist.

Before this country was explored by our author, the amazing length of these rivers was far from being accurately known, and it was supposed that the chief streams directed their course to the Gulf of Mexico, so that the navigation and commerce would have been subject to impediments from a foreign power. The most fertile portion of the territory appears to be that in the neighbourhood of the United States; while to the *w.* and *s.* there occur great deserts, sometimes of sand like those of Africa, and sometimes resembling the steppes of Siberia. The sight of such vast plains void of trees, in the midst of the American forests, has suggested to travellers an idea that the trees have been destroyed by some accidental cause.

But our author has shown that the cause is in the soil itself, which is either moveable sand wafted by every wind, or too thin to bear trees. Nor does petrified timber appear to be found, as in several pasts of the deserts of Africa. The date-tree might perhaps be cultivated on the skirts of these American deserts. But our author regards them as advantageous, in an enlarged view of policy, as by preventing the progress of]

[population towards the *s. w.* they confine the United States within such boundaries, as may afford to the people of that extensive country a fair prospect of maintaining the present form of government, instead of undergoing the political changes incident to an empire stretching over too wide a surface.

The regions of Louisiana may be said to have been first dimly descried by Father Hennepin, a religious missionary, whose voyage down the Mississippi is now chiefly remarkable, as giving an account of the numerous peach-trees which he observed in every direction, and which seem to have been indigenous, though the Americans continue to regard the peach as a foreign fruit. The unfortunate adventure of M. de la Salle, at the same period, 1680-1690, is well known; but after the assassination of their chief, some of his men penetrated to the river Arkansa, where they formed a little post; and it is remarkable that this river, as well as the Red River, are tolerably well delineated, as arising in the mountains of New Mexico, by M. du Pratz, in the map which he constructed for his valuable history of Louisiana, published in three volumes, Paris, 1758; though the indications are so vague that he was not followed by succeeding geographers. It is also not a little remarkable, that he represents the rivers, which fall into the Gulf of Mexico, as of a short and confined course, being divided from the Red River by a broad level of high land. His gold-mine on the Arkansa, about 40 miles below a fall or rapid of that river, has also escaped recent attention. M. St. Denis, and other French settlers, repeatedly passed from Mobile to the *s.* of New Mexico, and even to the capital city of Mexico; and it is probable that, from their memorials, Du Pratz formed his map, which was, however, clouded with so much doubt and uncertainty, that no dependance could be placed upon it. But by Major Pike's exertions and perseverance, through the greatest difficulties and dangers, the geography of this interesting country assumes, for the first time, a clear and authentic form, the rivers being laid down, with all their surprising meanders, from actual and careful surveys, executed with the accuracy of modern science, and the precision of modern instruments. For further accounts see Vol. III. p. 250, of this work.]

[Red Bank, on the *s. e.* side of Delaware River, in the town of Woodbury, in Gloucester County, New Jersey. The situation is elevated, and the fort built here during the war, stood 1900 yards from Fort Island, and about seven miles *s.* of Philadelphia. It cost the British 400 men, killed and wounded, before they could reduce the garrison, in 1777.]

[Red Hook, in Dutchess County, New York, where a post-office is kept, is on the *e.* bank of Hudson's River, 20 miles *s.* of Hudson, and 80 *n.* of New York.]

REDONDA, Nuestra Senora de la, a settlement of the mission of Las Juntas in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico, in S. America.

Redonda, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; also taking its name from its round figure. North of the river of La Portuguesa, between other two lakes, called, the one of Tiznados, the other Saco de Santa Maria.

Redonda, a mountain or *serrania* of a round figure, in the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala; celebrated for the abundance of its pastures for breeding cattle; from the milk of which cattle cheeses are made, of great estimation. In this mountain, which is in the precise road to the sea coasts, is an inn, a great accommodation to travellers. Four leagues from the settlement of Petapa.

REDONDO, a port of the coast of the Straits of Magellan, between the Point Santa Isabel and the cape of its name.

Redondo, this cape is on the *w.* coast, and one of those forming the above port.

Redondo, another cape, on the coast which lies between the river Plata and the Straits of Magellan, between the port of Los Leones and the bay of San Matias, in lat. 43° *s.*

[Redondo, a rock between Montserrat and Nevis, Caribbee Islands. It is about a league in circuit, of a round form, where is neither culture nor inhabitants. Lat. 16° 55′ *n.* long. 62° 23′ 30″ *w.*]

[REEDSBOROUGH, or Readsborough, the *s. e.* township of Bennington County, Vermont. It contains 61 inhabitants.]

[REEDY Island, in Delaware River, 50 miles below Philadelphia. It is 20 miles from Bombay Hook, and is the rendezvous of outward bound ships in autumn and spring, waiting for a favourable wind. The course from this to the sea is *s. s. e.* so that a *n. w.* wind, which is the prevailing wind in these seasons, is fair for vessels to put out to sea. There is a secure harbour here, at Port Penn, where piers have been erected by the State of Pennsylvania. The island is about three miles long, and not more than

one-fourth of a mile wide. It was formerly banked in, but is now under cultivation, and is overflowed in high tides. There is a channel on each side of the island; but vessels, especially large ones, choose to keep the *e.* side.]

[REELFOOT, a small navigable river of the State of Tennessee, which empties into the river Mississippi, about 44 miles *s.* of the Ohio. It is 30 yards wide seven miles from its mouth. One of its branches rises on the borders of Kentucky.]

[REEMSTOWN, or REAMSTOWN, a small town of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: situate on a stream which empties into Calico Creek, a water of Conestoga, which falls into the Susquehannah. It contains about 40 houses, and is 16 miles *n. e.* of Lancaster, and 48 *n. w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[REGOLETS, the name of the passage from the *n.* part of the Gulf of Mexico into Lake Pontchartrain, which has communication, through Maurepas Lake and the Gut of Ibberville, with Mississppi River; or the general name of the isles in the inner part of the channel into that lake. The distance from Lake Pontchartrain through the Regolets is 10 miles, and between three and 400 yards broad, and lined with marshes on each side. On the *s.* side of the Regolets, and near to the entrance from the gulf, there is a large passage into the Lake Borgne, or Blind Lake; and by some creeks that fall into it, small craft may go as far as the plantations on the Mississipi, and there is a passage between the Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain; but either by this, or that of the Regolets, six and sometimes seven feet is the deepest water through. Near the entrance, at the *e.* end of the Regolets, and on the *n.* side, are principal mouths of Pearl River. From the Regolets to the Bay of St. Louis is 18 miles.]

REGO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brasil, on the shore of the river Paraiba.

REGIDOR, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the grand river Magdalena.

REGISTRA, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Cayaba.

[REHOBOTH, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol County, on a branch of Providence River, a few miles from Providence, in Rhode Island, and 34 miles *s.* by *w.* of Boston. It was called Saconet by the Indians; was incorporated in 1645, and contains 4710 inhabitants.]

REI, or REY, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brasil. See SERGIPE.

REI, or REY, an island of the S. Sea, in the Bay of Panamá. It is one of those which they call, by another name, of the Pearl islands, and it is the largest of the same, being 20 miles long from *n.* to *s.* and 10 or 11 wide, and about 20 distant from the continent off the coast of Panamá. It has a good port, called Del Naranjál in this *rhumb*, and is surrounded with other isles. In 1685 a gallant engagement took place off this island between General Don Pedro Pontejos, commodore of seven vessels, and the English pirate, Edward David, whose vessels the former nearly destroyed, the said pirate owing his safety to the darkness of the night.

REI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the Grande de la Magdalena.

REI, a small port of the island of Tortuga, near St. Domingo, in the *n.* part, and formerly an asylum for the Fibustiers or pirates, who in the last (sixteenth) century infested the American seas.

REI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which rises in the lake of Los Vivoras, runs *e.* and enters the Plata opposite the town of Santa Lucia.

REI, another, a small island; situate within the Port Deseado, on the coast lying between the river Plata and the Straits of Magellan. It is large and narrow, and opposite the island of Olivares.

REI, another, also small, in the river Valdivia, at the mouth of the same. It is fertile, and inhabited by some Indians.

REID, a settlement of the Island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago, near the coast.

REINALDO FRAY, a river of the kingdom of Brasil, which runs *w.* and enters the Tocantines, between San Felix de Arrayal of the New Lands and the river Maranhao, and in the *captaincy* of Goias.

REINOSA, a town of the province and government of La Sierra Gorda in the coast of the Bay of Mexico; founded in 1719 by the Count of Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, Colonel of the Militia of Queretaro; and it is one of the new settlements established there, this name having been given to it in honour of the native place of the viceroy, the Count of Revillagigedo, who then was governor.

[REISTERSTOWN, in Baltimore County,

Maryland, eight miles *s. e.* of Westminster, and nearly 15 *n. w.* of Baltimore.]

REMEDIOS, NUESTRA SENORA DE LOS, a city, the capital of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded on the shores of this river by Nicholas Federman, with the title of Nuestra Señora de las Nieves, which it afterwards changed to that which it now holds. It is of an hot temperature, and has been rich and commercial through its fisheries of pearl, which, although not large, were of very fine orient, and highly esteemed. But this lucrative trade has now entirely fallen off, or is practised only by a few Guajiros Indians; and the city is reduced to a miserable state, through the invasions it has experienced. It has a very good parish church, in which is venerated a miraculous image of Nuestra Señora; which image, whenever the city was invaded, used to turn its back upon it, and its face towards the mountain; the truth of which miracle is justly authenticated, through the precautions taken by the bishop of Santa Marta, to whose diocese it belonged. It has also convents of religious: the one of S. Francisco, the other of S. Domingo. This city is defended by a castle, of very regular construction, called San Jorge. It was taken and sacked by Francis Drake in 1596, who set fire to it, and retired with a considerable number of pearls which he found in it. [Seventy-three miles *e.* by *n.* from Santa Marta, and 104 *n. w.* of the city of Maracaybo, in lat. 11° 30′ *n.* and long. 72° 55′ 30″ *w.*]

REMEDIOS, another city, in the kingdom and government of Mariquita; founded in 1559 by Francisco Martinez de Hospina, in the valley called of Corpus Christi, and afterwards translated to where it now stands, near the river Miel. It is of a hot and sickly temperature, of a craggy territory, mountainous, and full of swamps, but abounding in washing-places of gold, in which the inhabitants are employed. It produces also much cacao, sugar-cane, and cotton, of which they make many woven stuffs; also abundance of swine, on the flesh of which the natives all subsist, and which they carry for sale to Mompox. Here are also found in profusion plantains, *yucas*, and other productions of a warm climate; also fish, which is a common food. Besides the great heat, it is afflicted with mosquitoes, snakes, and several other venomous reptiles. It is inhabited by 500 housekeepers, and is 89 miles *n. w.* of Santa Fé, and 35 *n.* by *w.* from Honda, in lat. 5° 42′ *n.* and long. 75° 10′ *w.*

REMEDIOS, a celebrated sanctuary of Nuestra Señora (Our Lady), situate in a dry mountain plain, in the *alcaldia mayor* of Coyoacan and kingdom of Nueva España. This image, which is about a third of a yard high, was carried to that kingdom by one of the captains who assisted the celebrated Hernan Cortes in its conquest; and who, in the night that he was retiring from Mexico, having left it wrapped up in a mat made of *pita*, was prevented, through his death, which took place the same night, from taking it up again; so that it was not discovered till some years after by a newly converted Indian. He took it to his house and shut it up in a case, putting with it, through his ignorance, some maize, and other food, for its nourishment; but returning to look at it, was astonished to find that both the food and the image had disappeared; and the latter was discovered, shortly after, in the exact place from whence it had been taken. This account of the Indian so astonished the city of Mexico, it determined to raise for it, in that spot, a sumptuous temple, to which it was made the patron; and now, by the order of the king, a solemn feast is observed yearly on the first of September, at which assist the tribunals and the nobility. The same solemnity takes place when the image is carried to the cathedral for supplication, whenever its protection may be thought necessary, in cases of necessity, sickness, drought, and war, and at the dispatch of the fleets. Fifteen miles *w.* by *n.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 28′ 30″ *n.* and long. 99° 13′ *w.*

REMEDIOS, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Topia and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

REMEDIOS, another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; on the shore of a river, between the settlements of Dolores and Copospera.

REMEDIOS, another, of the province and government of Honduras, called also Tasayal; situate on the *e.* coast of an island, formed by an inlet from the sea.

REMEDIOS, another, of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; at the source of a small river, which enters the Magdalena.

REMEDIOS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, of the division and district of the former, annexed to the curacy of Tupisa.

REMEDIOS, another, called Pueblo Nuevo, in the province and government of Veragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme; which was, in former times, one of the best settlements in that pro

vince; also the residence of the governors from the great profits derived from the gold mines, called De Lobaina. These mines became ruined, and their mouth has not since been discovered. It has owed no little to the facilities of building vessels, as it abounds in excellent timber, and is situate on the shore of the S. Sea. Eighty-five miles *w.* from its capital, Santiago.

Remedios, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Miguel in the kingdom of Guatemala; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of San Juan Chinameca.

Remedios, a lake of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between the lake of San Juan and the cape of La Vela, on the sea-shore.

Remedios, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises *n. n. w.* of the town of Goyáz, runs *s.* and enters, united with that of La Concepcion, into the Preto or La Palma.

Remedios, a large bay on the *n.* coast of the Straits of Magellan; between the Bay of Possession and that of Santiago.

Remedios, a point of land or cape, on the coast of the S. Sea, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Suchitepec in the kingdom of Guatemala. It is one of those which form the port of Acaxutla.

REMEDY, a small island of the coast of Nova Scotia, in the strait which is formed by the island of San Juan.

REMI, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It runs *n. e.* and enters the San Pedro.

REMIRE, Par de, a settlement and parish of the French in the island of Cayenne, in the *e.* part, and two leagues *s. e.* of the capital.

Remire. Some islands of the N. Sea, [called by the English Malingre, father, mother, and daughters]; 1½ league distance from the coast of Cayenne. They are five, and called by the French Malingre, Le Pere, La Mere, and Les Deux Filles, these being barren and dry rocks; called also by some The Breasts. They are nearly joined, and lie at a quarter of a league to *e. s. e.* of that of La Mere. The greater of them is Le Pere, which is situate *e. n. e.* of Mont Joly, at the distance of 1¼ league, and is about an eighth of a league long. La Malingre is very small, and lies one league *e. n. e.* of the mountain of Remontabo, and 1½ league from that of Le Pere. All these isles are of a very healthy climate, and vessels may pass very near to them without the least danger; since at the lowest tides there is five or six fathoms depth, save on the *n.* side of the island of Le Pere, where there is a sand-bank extending a quarter of a league. The launches and barks may pass between the continent and these islands, where, at low water, there remain 15 feet of water. But this pass is dangerous for large vessels, on account of a chain of rocks, some above, and others below the sea, in the middle of the channel, between the coast of Cayenne and the islands of Pere and Malingre.

This shoal is found *n. n. w.* of Mont Joly, at the distance of three-fourths of a league, and 5° to the *s. e.* of the mountain of Remontabo, at somewhat more than a league's distance, and was discovered by a skilful French pilot in 1701.

The island of Malingre is elevated a little above the water, and on the *w.* side of it is another rock, which extends nearly 300 toises to *n. n. w.* and the which at ebb tide stands more than half out of water; it being necessary always strictly to avoid the same. Round this island, at the distance of 100 toises, are 15 to 16 feet of water in ebb tide; which, joined to eight or nine when the tide is up, make 24 or 25 feet. The isle of l'Enfant is to the *n. e.* one quarter to the *e.* of that of Malingre, at three-fourths of a league's distance, and 2½ to the *n.* one quarter to *n. w.* of Cayenne. In coming to this island it is usual to anchor between La Malingre and l'Enfant, to wait for the proper tides. The anchorage here is very good, in 25 feet of water at ebb tide, with a muddy bottom. Vessels also come to anchor to *e. n. e.* and *n. e.* of l'Enfant, at one half or three-quarters of a league's distance, in 25 feet water, with the same bottom as above. But to the *e.* and *s. e.* of this island there are only from 10 to 16 feet of water. To the *w.* of the same island, and at three-quarters of a league's distance, are found from 10 to 20 feet of water, but, approaching two or three cables length into shore, there are not more than eight, although at the foot of the land and all round the island there are 25 feet water, as was proved by the soundings made by the French frigate of war, La Charente, by order of the court, in 1736, with a view of discovering a passage for vessels under the necessity of proceeding when the wind might be to *n. e.* one quarter to *e.*, it being impossible for them to make any way with a *n. e.* wind. It did not however succeed in finding sufficient depth, for, although there was as much water as a ship might draw within a stone's throw of the land, yet it is thought too hazardous an attempt where the currents are so rapid as they are here.

REMOLINO, a settlement of the province

and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the grand river Magdalena.

[REMOLINOS, a parish of the province and government of Poroznoy, in lat. 26° 10′ 0″ *s.* and long. 58° 3′ 48″ *w.*]

REMONTABO, a mountain of the island of Cayenne; on the skirt of which the French had an establishment.

RENAICO, a settlement of Indians, of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Tolpán.

RENAICO, a river of the district of Repocura in the same kingdom; formed by a junction of those of Ngelol and Pibinco, to enter the Llico.

RENARD, a small river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia in N. America. It runs *n.* and enters the mouth of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Anticosti.

RENARD, another, also small, in Canada.

RENARD, an island, near the *e.* coast of Lake Ontario; at the entrance of the Bay of Nioure.

RENARDS, Islands of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province of Sagadahock in N. America. They are many, all small, and lie at the entrance of the Bay of Penobscot.

RENCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile. In its church is venerated a miraculous image of Santo Christo del Espino; which was found by an Indian in a thicket of *espinos*, or thorns. It was growing naturally amongst the other thorns, and, although green, was a perfect crucifix, with the figure of a man stretched upon it. The district, in which it was found, was of the curacy of San Pedro de Limachi in the province of Quillota; but it was brought to this of Renca, where particular devotion was paid it until 1729, when the chapel was burnt, together with part of the effigy, but which damage was afterwards repaired.

RENCA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the same kingdom; thus called as having in its church another image of Christ, made in imitation of that mentioned in the former article. It has four vice-parishes, and is *n.* of the city of San Luis de Loyola.

RENCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago, in the same kingdom as the former; near the shore of the river Mapocho.

[RENOWE'S Harbour, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland Island, is about 21 miles from Cape Race. Its entrance is rather dangerous, but it is a good harbour to fish in; and is much frequented by boats and shallops in the fishing season. Half a league from the *s.* point is a high rock, called Renowe's Point; which may be seen, in a clear day, three leagues off.]

[RENSSELAER, a county of the State of New York; bounded *n.* by Washington County, *s.* by Columbia, *e.* by part of the States of Massachusetts and Vermont, and *w.* by Hudson's River. It contains eight townships, viz. Troy, Greenbush, Schodack, Stephentown, Petersburg, Hosick, Pittstown, and Schactecoke. In 1796, there were 3500 of the inhabitants qualified electors.]

[RENSSELAERVILLE, or RENSELAERWICK, a township of Albany County, New York; bounded *s.* by Columbia County, and *w.* by Hudson's River. In 1790, it contained 2771 inhabitants; in 1796 it had 548 inhabitants who were electors. In this town, nearly opposite to the city of Albany, is a medicinal spring, which combines most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.]

REPENTIGNI, a settlement of the French, in Canada; on the shore of the river St. Lawrence; near the mouth of the river of La Asuncion.

REPOCURA, a small district of the kingdom of Chile in the ancient division; now confounded in the actual division of the provinces.

REPULSE. See WALES, North.

REQUAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sana, in the same kingdom as the former.

REQUEN, a settlement in the island of Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Huequen.

RERE, or REDE, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded *w.* by the province of Puchacay, *n.* by that of Itata, and *s. e.* by the district of the island of Laxa. It is very fertile and of rich soil, but has scarcely any settlements, all its population residing in country estates, in which the masters of the same reside. The principal of these estates are, Talcamo, Tomeco, Joyague, Pachagua, Chancál, Perigallos, Lucas, Palinco, and Gomero. To this province is given also the name of Estancia del Rey. [The existence of this province is very doubtful.]

RERITIVA, a village and settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil. Fourteen leagues from the capital; where the Jesuits had a small college or house of residence, in which died the Father P. Jo ef de An-

cheta, an old inhabitant of the place, and a man of great apostolic virtues.

[RESOLUTION Bay, or MADRE DE DIOS, is under the highest land on the *w.* side of St. Christina; one of the Marquesas Islands. Lat. 9° 52′ *s.* Long. 139° 9′ *w.*]

[RESOLUTION, Cape, near the *e.* entrance of Hudson's Straits. Lat. 61° 29′ *n.* Long. 65° 16′ *w.*]

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RESTINGA, DE LA COSTA, a shoal of sand and rocks of the river Plata, near the *n.* shore, and *w.* of the *real* of S. Carlos.

RETARULENT, S. ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Suchitepeque in the kingdom of Guatemala. It is a head settlement of the district, and contains 560 Indians.

RETARULENT, another settlement, in the same province and kingdom, with the dedicatory title of Santa Catalina, to distinguish it from the former. It contains 180 Indians of various nations, who speak the Kichel, Mam, Lacandon, and Mexican idioms; and was formerly a curacy of the religious of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced.

RETARULENT, another, also of the same province and kingdom, with the dedicatory title of Santo Domingo; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Zamaya. It contains 900 Indians.

RETE, a small river of the province of Maryland in N. America.

RETIRO, a settlement of the government of Neiba, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the grand river Magdalena. It is very small, its inhabitants not exceeding 40 Indians and 20 whites, whose traffic is in collecting the gold from the *lavaderos*, which are in abundance in its district. Ten leagues from its capital.

RETIRO, another, of the province and government of Cartagena; near the river Cauca, and two leagues from the town of Mompox.

[REVELS, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, close to the *e.* coast of Northampton County, Virginia.]

REVERS, a small port on the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, in the extremity which looks to the *w.*

REXBURY, a city of the province of Maryland.

[REY, Cape, or Point, on the *n.* coast of S. America, is 40 leagues *w.* by *n.* of Cape Tres Puntas, and is *n.* by *e.* of Boca del Drago.]

[REY, a *captainship* of Brazil. See SERGIPE DEL REY.]

REYES, a city of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: founded in the valley of Upar to the *n.* and on the shore of the river Guatopori, by Captain Miguel de Santa Ana in 1550, by order of the president Miguel Diez de Armendariz. To the *s.* is the river S. Sebastian, which is afterwards called Cesar; and this, with many other streams of its district, renders it fertile, and abounding in vegetable productions and pastures, in which there are large breeds of cattle.

It abounds equally in mines of silver, copper, and lead, and has a good parish-church, and a convent of religious of St. Domingo; but is very much reduced and poor, although not without some families of distinction. In the mountains of its vicinity, to the *n.* and to the *e.* dwell some barbarian and ferocious Indian nations. It is of a very hot and sickly climate; and is 72 miles *s.* from Santa Marta, and 108 from the Ciudad del Hacha, in lat. 10° 6′ *n.* and long. 73° 50′ *w.*

REYES, another city, with the dedicatory title of S. Sebastian, in the province and government of Venezuela, and in the same kingdom as the former: founded by Sebastian Diaz in 1584. It is of an hot temperature, and its territory yields much *cacao*, which, under the name of *orituco*, passes for the best of that kingdom, and is in singular estimation; some tobacco and *zarzaparilla*; from which productions, and from an infinite breed of neat cattle, the inhabitants carry on a lucrative trade. It has a convent of the religious of S. Francisco; and whilst it is greatly infested with venomous snakes, it has a mineral, which, dissolved in water, is a perfect antidote against their poison. [Forty miles *s.-s. w.* from Caracas, in lat. 9° 57′ *n.* and long. 67° 19′ *w.*]

REYES, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlapacoya and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas in Nueva España. It contains 123 families of Indians, who cultivate some cochineal, seeds, and fruits, and cut certain woods, in which they trade. A little more than two leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

REYES, another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the river Beni, between this river and the *cordillera*, which runs following its course.

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REYES, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlapacoya and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas in Nueva España. It contains 123 families of Indians, who cultivate some cochineal, seeds, and fruits, and cut certain woods, in which they trade. A little more than two leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

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REYES, another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; in the country of the Solaipuris Indians, on the shore of a

river, and near the settlement of S. Felipe de Guevavi.

Reyes, another, of the kingdom of New Mexico; in the country of the Quiquimas Indians, at the mouth of the grand river Colorado, or of the North, by the side of California.

Reyes, another, of the head settlement of the district of Acazinco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España. It contains 258 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by the fruits and herbs which they cultivate in 28 agricultural estates of the district. It has a magnificent temple, dedicated to Nuestra Señora de los Dolores; the painting of which, above 130 years old, is venerated with particular devotion. Two leagues from its head settlement.

Reyes, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in the same kingdom. It contains 46 families of Indians, and is a little more than a league *s.* of its capital.

Reyes, another, of the head settlement of Xonotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela in the same kingdom. Two leagues *s. w.* of its head settlement.

Reyes, another, with the dedicatory title of San Andres, in the head settlement of Copala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature, contains 66 families of Indians, and is 13 leagues *s.* of its capital.

Reyes, another, of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Periban in the same kingdom. It contains 53 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 22 Indians. One league from its capital.

Reyes, another, of the head settlement of the district of Papalotipac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in the same kingdom. Two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

Reyes, another, a small settlement or ward, united to that of Tequiszitlan, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacan of the same kingdom.

Reyes, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru.

Reyes, a small island near the coast, which lies between the river Plata and the Straits of Magellan; in lat. 48° *s.* between Cape Lookout, and Port Deseado.

Reyes, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Xuxuy, which runs *e.* for many leagues.

REZON Cape, or point of land, of the *e.* head of the island St. Domingo; one of those forming the great Bay of Samaná.

[RHINEBECK. See Rhynbeck.]

[RHODE ISLAND, is one of the smallest of the United States; its greatest length being 43 miles, and its greatest breadth 39; or about 1300 square miles. It is bounded *n.* and *e.* by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, *s.* by the Atlantic Ocean, and *w.* by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what is called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; divided into five counties, viz. Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent, which are subdivided into 30 townships; the number of inhabitants of which, viz. in Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, was in the year

1730,—15,552	whites,	2633	blacks.
1748,—29,755	do.	4373	do.
1761,—35,939	do.	4697	do.
1774,—54,435	do.	5243	do.
1783,—48,538	do.	3361	do.
1790,—67,877	do.	948	do.

And by the census of 1810, the total population of this state amounted to 76,931 souls.

Narraganset Bay makes up from *s.* to *n.* between the main land on the *e.* and *w.* and embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. Block Island is the southernmost land belonging to the state. The harbours are, Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Bristol.

Rhode Island, from which the state takes half its name, lies between lat. 41° 22′, and 41° 35′ *n.* and between long. 71° 8′ and 71° 20′ *w.* from Greenwich; being about 13 miles long from *n. e.* to *s. w.*, and about 3½ broad, on an average. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. Perhaps no island in the world exceeds this in point of soil, climate, and situation. In its most flourishing state it was called by travellers, the Eden of America. But the change which the ravages of war, and a decrease of business, have effected, is great. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed on this island, besides neat cattle and horses. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of which are Providence and Taunton rivers, which fall into Narraganset Bay; the former on the *w.* the latter on the *e.* side of Rhode Island. Rhode Island is as healthy a country as any in America. The winters in the maritime parts of the state are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea-vapour, which also enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode Island, where the extreme heats which prevail in other parts of America,

are allayed by cool and refreshing breezes from the sea. The rivers and bays swarm with fish, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds; the markets are alive with them. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish, abound in Narraganset Bay. Travellers are generally agreed, that Newport is the best fish-market in the world. This state produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheats, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in perfection; cider is made for exportation.

The *n. w.* parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of land lying between N. and S. Kingston on the *e.* and Connecticut on the *w.* called Shannock Country, or Purchase, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of wealthy farmers, who raise some of the finest neat cattle in New England, weighing from 1600 to 1800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Iron ore is found in great plenty in several parts of the state. The iron works on Patuxent River, 12 miles from Providence, are supplied with ore from a bed 4½ miles distant, which lies in a valley, through which runs a brook. The brook is turned into a new channel, and the ore pits are cleared of water by a steam engine. At this ore-bed are a variety of ores, curious stones, and ochres.

In the township of Cumberland is a copper-mine mixed with iron, strongly impregnated with load-stone, of which some large pieces have been found in the neighbourhood. No method has yet been discovered to work it to advantage. Abundance of lime-stone is found in this state, particularly in the county of Providence; of which large quantities of lime are made and exported. This lime-stone is of different colours, and is the true marble of the white, plain, and variegated kind. It takes as fine a polish as any stone in America. There are several mineral springs in this state; to one of which, near Providence, many people resort to bathe and drink the water.

Newport and Providence are the chief towns of this state. The town of Bristol carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the W. Indies, and to different parts of the United States. But by far the greatest part of the commerce of Rhode Island, is at present carried on by the inhabitants of the flourishing town of Providence, which had, in 1791, 129 sail of vessels, containing 11,942 tons.

The exports from the state are flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports consist of European and W. India goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in the state. The amount of exports from this state to foreign countries, for one year, ending September 30, 1791, was 407,131 dollars, 9 cents; in 1792, 698,084; in 1793, 616,416; and in 1794, 954,573 dollars. The inhabitants of this state are progressing rapidly in manufactures. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksetts, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured and sent to the S. States. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this state for exportation. But the most considerable manufactures in this state are those of iron; such as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail-rods, and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots, and other household utensils, the iron-work of shipping, anchors, bells, &c.

The constitution of this state is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the state consists of two branches; a senate or upper house, composed of 10 members, besides the governor and deputy-governor, called in the charter, *assistants;* and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October.

This state was first settled from Massachusetts. Mr. Roger Williams, a minister, who came over to New England in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was on that account forced to leave his house, land, wife, and children, at Salem, in the dead of winter, and to seek a residence without the limits of Massachusetts. Governor Winthrop advised him to pursue his course to Nehiganset, or Narraganset Bay, which he did, and fixed himself at Secunk, or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds of Plymouth Colony, Governor Winslow, in a friendly manner, advised him to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and

four others, crossed Seekhonk River, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which, from a sense of God's merciful providence to him, he called Providence. Here he was soon after joined by a number of others, and though they were secured from the Indians by the terror of the English, yet they, for a considerable time, suffered much from fatigue and want; but they enjoyed liberty of conscience, which has ever since been inviolably maintained in this state. So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contract between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons, that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious institutions, have been more neglected in this, than in any other of the New England states.]

[RHODE ISLAND Light-house was erected in 1749, in Beaver Tail, at the *s.* end of Canonnicut Island, for the safety and convenience of vessels sailing into the Narraganset Bay and harbour of Newport. The ground the light-house stands upon is about 12 feet above the surface of the sea at high water. From the ground to the top of the cornice is 58 feet, round which is a gallery, and within that stands the lantern, which is about 11 feet high, and eight feet diameter. High water *at full and change, 37′ after seven* o'clock. Lat. *41° 22′ n. Long. 71° 20′ w.*]

[RHODE River, the westernmost water of the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear River, in N. Carolina.]

[RHONDE. See RONDE.]

[RHYNBECK, or RHINEBECK, a post-town of New York; situate in Dutchess County, on the *e.* side of Hudson's River, opposite to Kingston; 15 miles *n.* of Poughkeepsie; 76 *n.* of New York, and 137 *n. n. e.* of Philadelphia. The township contains 3662 inhabitants, of whom 542 are electors, and 421 slaves. It is bounded *s.* by Clinton, and *n.* by Beekman. A very curious cavern has been lately discovered at a place in this town, called by the Indians, Sepascot. See DUTCHESS County.]

RIACA, a lake of the province and government of Cumaná; nearly close to the river Huare, communicating with it by the *w.* side.

RIACHUCO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which runs *n.* and enters the Plata, opposite the capital.

RIACHUELO, a small river of the same province and government as the former. It runs *w.* and enters the Plata, opposite the city of Corrientes.

[RIALEXA, or RIALENO. See REALEJO.]

RIAY, a river of the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *w.* collecting the waters of many others, and enters the Yucay.

RIBACAICO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Lampa.

RIBERA, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of Peru; situate in the *llanura* of Camaná, of the *corregimiento* of Cuzco. It is of a mild and salutary climate, inhabited by families of distinction.

RIBERO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil; on the coast, between the river Grama and the capital Paraiba.

RIBERO, a creek on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; between the river Quillota, and the point of Siete Hermanas, or Seven Sisters.

RICA-VILLA, a city of the province of Marquina in the kingdom of Chile, near the channel or waste-water of the Lake Mallahauquen in the *w.* part. It is of a cold but healthy temperature. Its territory extends eight leagues towards Imperial, and is bounded by the barbarous nation of the Puelches, has very beautiful and fertile *llanuras*, and in these are found the celebrated pines of Libanon. It was founded by Pedro de Valdiva in 1551; and was taken and sacked by the Araucanos Indians in 1559. It is inhabited by many illustrious, though poor, families descended from the first conquerors. [Sixty-six miles *e. s. e.* from the city of Imperial, and the same from the Pacific Sea; 51 from the volcano of Villarica in the *cordillera* of the Andes, and 66 *n. e.* of the city of Valdivia, in lat. 39° 9′ *s.* and long. 72° 8′ *w.*]

RICA-VILLA, another town, in the kingdom of Brazil, at the source of the river S. Francisco, near the town Mariana to the *w.*

RICA-VILLA, an island of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is in the river Marañon, and formed by this river, the Negro and the Romacucha, which is an arm or waste-water of the second.

[RICARAS, Indians of N. America, the remains of 10 large tribes of the Panias, who have been reduced by the small-pox, and the Sioux, to the present number. They live in fortified villages, and hunt immediately in their neighbourhood. The country around them, in every direction, for several hundred miles, is entirely

bare of timber, except on the water courses and steep declivities of hills, where it is sheltered from the ravages of fire. The land is tolerably well watered, and lies well for cultivation. The remains of the villages of these people are to be seen on many parts of the Missouri, from the mouth of Tetone River to the Mandans. They claim no land except that on which their villages stand, and the fields which they cultivate. The Tetons claim the country around them. Though they are the oldest inhabitants, they may properly be considered the farmers or tenants at will of that lawless, savage, and rapacious race, the Sioux Teton, who rob them of their horses, plunder their gardens and fields, and sometimes murder them, without opposition. If these people were freed from the oppression of the Tetons, their trade would increase rapidly, and might be extended to a considerable amount. They maintain a partial trade with their oppressors, the Tetons, to whom they barter horses, mules, corn, beans, and a species of tobacco which they cultivate; and receive in return gums, ammunition, kettles, axes, and other articles which the Tetons obtained from the Yanktons of the *n.* and Sissatones, who trade with Mr. Cammeron, on the river St. Peters. These horses and mules the Ricaras obtain from their western neighbours, who visit them frequently for the purpose of trafcking.]

RICE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes.

RICH, a settlement of the same island as the former, in the district of the parish of S. Jorge.

RICHARDOS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of S. Joseph, on the *w.* coast.

[RICHARDSON'S Bay, on the *s. e.* part of the island of Jamaica. The anchorage within it is between Morant River and Two Mile Wood.]

RICHE, a point of the *w.* coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the Strait of Bellisle, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where, by the treaty of the peace of Utrecht, were established the limits of the cod fishery to the French; the same limits extending as far as the Cape Buena Vista to the *n.*

[RICHFIELD, a township of New York; situate in Otsego County, taken from Otsego Township, and incorporated in 1792; 229 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[RICHFORD, the *n.* easternmost township of Franklin County, Vermont; on Missisconi River.]

RICHIBOUCTOU, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia; which runs *e.* and enters the sea on the coast of this rhumb at the entrance of the strait formed by the island S. Joseph.

RICHILIEU. Some islands of the river St. Lawrence in N. America; 12 leagues from the city of Three Rivers, and where the government of Montreal begins. They are nearly 100, forming a kind of Archipelago, which serves as a retiring place to the Indian savages. It abounds greatly in game, and especially in foxes, the chase of which animals commences about April: in lat. 42° 22′ *n.* long. 71° 7′ *w.*

RICHILIEU, a small fort built by the French on the *n.* shore of the river Sorrel at its entrance into the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of which we made mention in the former article.

[RICHLAND, a county of S. Carolina, Camden district; bounded *s.* and *s. w.* by Congaree and Broad Rivers, and *e.* by Wateree River, which divides it from Kershaw and Clermont Counties. It contained, in 1792, 3930 inhabitants, of whom 2479 were white, and 1437 were slaves.]

[RICHLAND, a township of Pennsylvania, in Buck's County.]

[RICHLIEU, the French name given formerly to the outlet of Lake Champlain. See SOREL.]

[RICHMAN'S Island, on the coast of Cumberland County, district of Maine, about *n.* four leagues from Wood Island, and a league *w.* of Portland. Few vessels put in here, except coasters. There is a sunken ledge *s. e.* half a mile from the *n. e.* end of the island, which only shows itself when the wind blows fresh; but you need not go so near the island.]

[RICHMOND, a township on the *w.* line of the state of Massachusetts, in Berkshire County, 17 miles *w.* by *s.* of Lenox, and 101 miles *w.* of Boston. Iron ore of the first quality is found here, but as it lies deep it is raised at a great expense. Ore of indifferent quality is found in many places. It abounds with lime-stone, coarse, white, and clouded marble. The town was incorporated in 1775, and contains an iron-work, three grist-mills, a fulling-mill, two saw-mills, and 1255 inhabitants.]

[RICHMOND, a township of Cheshire County, New Hampshire; situate on the Massachusett's line, about 11 miles *e.* of Connecticut River, and 70 *w.* by *s.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1380 inhabitants.]

[RICHMOND, a township in Washington County, Rhode Island, separated from Hopkinton on the

w. by Ward's River, a branch of Paucatuck River. It is about 19 miles w. of Newport, and contains 1760 inhabitants.]

[RICHMOND, a county of New York, comprehending all Staten Island, Shooter's Island, and the islands of Meadow, on the w. side thereof. It is divided into the townships of Castletown, Northfield, Southfield, and Westfield. It contains 3835 inhabitants; of whom 488 are electors, and 759 slaves. See STATEN ISLAND.]

[RICHMOND, a county of N. Carolina, situate in Fayette district, bounded s. by the state of S. Carolina, and n. by Moore County. It contains 5055 inhabitants, including 583 slaves. Chief town, Rockingham. The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 20 miles from Anson court-house, 56 from Fayetteville, and 563 from Philadelphia.]

[RICHMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded n. and n. e. by Westmoreland, and s. and s. w. by Rappahannock River, which separates it from Essex County. It contains 6985 inhabitants, of whom 3984 are slaves. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 273 miles from Philadelphia.]

[RICHMOND, the present seat of government of the state of Virginia, is situate in Henrico County, on the n. side of James's River, just at the foot of the falls, and contains between 400 and 500 houses, and nearly 4000 inhabitants. Part of the houses are built on the margin of the river, convenient for business; the rest are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extensive prospect of the river and adjacent country. The new houses are well built. A large state-house, or capitol, has lately been erected on the hill. This city likewise boasts of an elegant statue of the illustrious Washington, which was formed at Paris. The lower part of the town is divided by a creek, over which is a convenient bridge. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length has been thrown across James's River, at the foot of the fall, by Colonel Mayo. That part from Manchester to the island is built on 15 boats. From the island to the rocks was formerly a floating bridge of rafts; but the enterprising proprietor has now built it of framed log piers, filled with stones. From the rocks to the landing at Richmond, the bridge is continued on framed piers filled with stones. The bridge connects the city with Manchester; and as the passengers pay toll, it produces a handsome revenue to Colonel Mayo, who is the sole proprietor. The public buildings, besides the state-house, are an episcopal church, a court-house, gaol, a theatre, and three tobacco warehouses. The falls above the bridge are seven miles in length. A noble canal is cutting, and nearly completed, on the n. side of the river, which is to terminate in a basin of about two acres, in the town of Richmond. From this basin to the wharfs in the river will be a land carriage of about a mile. The expense is estimated at £30,000 Virginia currency. The opening of this canal promises the addition of much wealth to Richmond. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which the goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 626 miles from Boston, 374 from New York, 176 from Baltimore, 278 from Philadelphia, 247 from Fayetteville, 497 from Charleston, and 662 from Savannah. The above distances are in English miles, and include the turnings of the roads. Lat. 37° 36′ n. long. 77° 41′ w.]

[RICHMOND, a county of the upper district of Georgia, in which is situate the city of Augusta. It is separated from S. Carolina on the e. by Savannah River, and contains 11,317 inhabitants, of whom 4116 are slaves.]

[RICHMOND, a town of the island of St. Vincent's, in the West Indies. It is seated at the head of a deep bay, on the w. side of the island. Chateaubelair River runs on the s. side of the town, which gives name to the bay. Another river empties into the bay on the n. side of the town.]

RICRAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

RICUDO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It rises near the sources of the Paracatus and the Grande de S. Francisco, runs n. n. e., and enters the second of the aforesaid rivers.

RIDEAU, a small river of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians; which runs n. e. between the Mataovachie and the Petite Riviere, and enters the Utaway.

RIDDER, Bay of, or CANAL OF THE COMPANY; in the s. coast of the Strait of Magellan, formed by the island of Luis el Grande and another island which is smaller.

[RIDGEFIELD, a post-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield County, 10 miles s. w. of Danbury, 40 s. w. of Hartford, 46 n. e. of New York, and 113 n. e. of Philadelphia. The township of Ridgefield was called by the Indians Caudotowa, or High Land. It well answers the name, for

though it is 14 miles from the Sound, it affords a good prospect of it, and of Long Island. Of the latter, 40 miles in length is visible, and vessels may be seen as they pass up the Sound. It was settled in 1709.]

[RIDLEY, a township in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.]

RIGAUD, a port of the S. Sea, in the island of Cape Breton; between the islands of Heron and of S. Esprit.

[RIGO Island, near the *n. w.* part of the island of Porto Rico, in the W. Indies, behind which is the principal harbour of the main island.]

RIMAC, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; which rises in the mountains of that province, runs *w.* and irrigates a delightful *llanura*, to which it gives name, and on which was founded, on its shore, the city of Lima, the capital of Peru. It has over it a fine bridge, which was built by command of the viceroy, the Marquis of Montesclaros, in 1609. The Indians had here, in the time of their gentilism, a rich temple, dedicated to one of their principal idols. The Rimac flows into the Pacific Sea in lat. 12° 2′ *s.*

RIMACHUMA, a large lake of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, and in the woods to the *w.* of the river Pastaza or Pastaca. It is 19 miles long from *n.* to *s.* and six wide from *e.* to *w.* It is entered by the *s.* by the river Apischi, and by the *n. w.* by the Chillay. It has a channel of 10 miles long, by which it empties itself on the *w.* side, into the river Pastaza or Pastaca, in lat. 4° 11′ *s.*

RINCAN, a settlement of the kingdom of Chile, in the valley of Linache; where, in 1736, was discovered a tree of the figure of a cross, 22 feet high and 15 wide at the arms; the same bearing upon it, in *relievo*, the figure of Christ: and it was taken away and placed in the settlement of Renca, where we have made mention of this prodigy.

RINCON, S. MATEO DEL, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains a convent of religious of S. Francisco, 10 families of Spaniards, and 311 of Indians; and is *w.* of its capital.

RINCON, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of S. Francisco; in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Leon. It contains 335 families of Indians, 169 of Spaniards, 43 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; produces wheat, maize, fruit, and seed, and is four leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

RINCON, another, of the province and government of Cumaná, in Nueva Andalucia; on the *w.* coast of the Gulf Triste.

RINCON, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the same kingdom as the former, and of the district of the Rio del Hacha.

RINCON, another, with the dedicatory title of S. Pedro, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; where there is a convent of Recoletans of S. Francisco, situate in a ravine.

RINCONADA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cotazta, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tuxtla in Nueva España. It contains 35 families of Indians, and is in the vicinity of its head settlement.

RINCONADA, another settlement, in the jurisdiction of the town of Pedraza of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is very reduced and poor, as containing only 50 Indians.

RINCONADA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Late.

[RINDGE, or RINGE, a town in the county of Cheshire, New Hampshire. It lies upon the Massachusetts' line, about 80 miles *w.* of Portsmouth, and 70 *n. w.* of Boston. Was incorporated in 1768. In 1775, it contained 542, and in 1790, 1143 inhabitants. In this township are thirteen natural ponds of water of different sizes, in which are pickerel, perch, trout, eels, &c. In this township, *n.*, is a mine lately discovered, which contains a kind of ochre of a Spanish brown. One half of the water of this town runs to the Merrimack, the other to Connecticut River.]

RINGHAM, a settlement of the province of Massachusetts.

[RINGO'S TOWN, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, lies about about 15 miles *n.* of Princeton.]

RINOCOTE, or RINOCOTTE, *Sierra de*, in the province of Spanish Guyana and [illegible] of Caracas. It runs for many leagues from *n. w.* to *s. e.*; and from it rise very many rivers, of the which those in the *n.* part enter the Carmen, and those of the *s.* the Coroni.

RIO, S. JUAN DEL, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro in Nueva España. It contains 598 families of Otomies Indians, and a curate who teaches in this language, with two coadjutors, and 250 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mu-

lattoes. In it resides a lieutenant of the *corregidor* of Queretaro; and it has a convent of religious of St. Domingo; another of St. Juan de Dios, and a convent for a sisterhood of the third order of S. Francisco. In its district are 38 estates, which produce sufficient wheat, maize, and barley, which are the principal articles of its commerce: 20 miles *s. e.* of its capital, on the road to Mexico.

RIO, another, with the same dedicatory title; in the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava and district of Ixtazoquitlan in the same kingdom. It contains 213 families of Indians.

RIO, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Lamas in Peru; thus called as being on the shore of the river which runs down from Moyobamba, and which is passed in this part by canoes.

RIO, another, called Del Valle; of Santa Maria del Rio, in the *alcaldía mayor* of S. Luis de Potosi and kingdom of Nueva España. It is divided into two wards or congregations, which are distinguished by the names of Alto and Baxo; and is inhabited by different nations of Indians, some Mexicans, and others Otomies, independent one of the other. It is of a benign temperature, and covered with gardens, which yield abundance of grapes and all sorts of fruit, flowers, and vegetables. It has a sumptuous church, a convent of the religious of S. Francisco, and 471 families of Indians of the two nations aforesaid, with the Indians of another settlement close by: also in the *ranchos* of its district dwell 157 Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes.

RIO, another, of the province and government of Cumaná; on the coast and near its capital, on the *s.* side.

RIO ANDRADE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba: on the shore and at the source of a river.

RIOBAMBA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *n.* by the province of Tacunga; *s.* by that of Cuenca; *w.* by the *asiento* of Chimbo, and *e.* by the government of Quixos and Macas. It is in extent 30 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and 16 in width from *n.* to *s.* It is of a cold temperature, as well from the loftiness of its territory, as because it is in the vicinity of the mountain or *páramo* Chimborzu; although it does not want some settlements enjoying a moderate climate.

This jurisdiction is divided into two parts; and in the second is a lieutenant of the *corregidor* who resides at Ambato, the capital. It is very abundant in cattle; of the wools of which the natives fabricate annually upwards of 1000 pieces of cloth, as also stockings and other manufactures, by which they maintain a good trade; and the wool they collect annually is reckoned at 14,000 *arrobas*. It also yields much sugar-cane, of which a considerable portion of sugar is made, as also brandy; wheat of the best quality ever known, maize, barley, and all kinds of fruit. Some few years since have been discovered some silver mines, which promise great riches, although they are not worked for want of proper energy. It may be said, in a few words, that nothing in this province is wanting that can conduce either to the comfort or necessaries of life. It is of an extremely fertile and delightful territory. It was well peopled by the Curuayes Indians, a very valorous race, and who fought a battle in the plain of Trocajas with Sebastian de Belalcazar, to defend the entrance into their territory against him: and it was a long time before the dispute was finished. But after they were reduced to the dominion of the Spaniards they became a diligent and laborious people. The population consists of 18 settlements in the district of Riobamba, and six in that of Ambato; which are as follow:

In the former.

Calpi,	Pungalá,
Lican,	Lito,
Yaruquiz,	Guano,
San Luis,	Hilapó,
Cajamba,	Guanandó,
San Andres,	Penipé,
Puní,	Cubijies,
Chambo,	Cevadas,
Quimiá,	Pallactanga.

In the district of Ambato.

Isamba,	Patate,
Quisapincha,	Sta. Rosa de Pilaguin.
Quero,	
Pelileó,	

The capital is the town of the same name; founded at the extremity of an extensive valley at the foot of the *sierra*, and opposite the snowy *páramo* or mountain of Chimborazo, which makes it of a cold but healthy temperature. It was a town of the Puruayes Indians, and conquered by the Adelantado Sebastian de Belalcazar in 1533; and in the following year it was begun to be settled by the Marshal Diego de Almagro. It abounds greatly in pastures and choice produc-

tions; has many workshops, wherein they make cloths, baizes, and other woollen articles, and particularly stockings, which are of great estimation throughout the kingdom.

The town is large and handsome, the streets wide and straight, the buildings of stone and mortar, though the greater part low, for fear of earthquakes. It has, besides a parish church, which is magnificent, another parish, with the name of San Sebastian, four convents of religious of the orders of San Francisco, S.Domingo, San Agustin, and La Merced, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits; also two monasteries of nuns; the one of Carmelites, with the dedicatory title of Santa Teresa, and the other of La Concepcion, and an hospital of San Juan de Dios, now nearly abandoned. This town has been almost ruined twice by the irruptions of the volcano of Cotopaxi in the years 1698 and 1746. It is watered by a rivulet which rises from a lake called Colta, which is in a *llanura* in the *s.* part, of a league long and ½ wide, and where waterfowl is found; moreover, its shores are covered with large estates, amongst which there is one very large, called Sisapongo. The population is composed of nearly 20,000 souls, with many families of distinction; and, indeed, the greater part of those established in Quito derive their origin from this town, or are related with one another; inasmuch as, from the times of the conquest, the most noble families of Spain settled at Quito, and still remain there as it were in one general stock, taking the most rigid precautions not to stain their nobility. And thus it is that the intermarriages are confined amongst the illustrious titles of Villarvel, Velasco, Zambrano, Villagomez, Flores, Vallejo, Davalos, Villavicensio, &c. [By the census of 1802, the population was found to amount to exactly 20,000.] The natives are of a docile and acute genius, courteous and affable.

This town was the native place of *Fr.* Gaspar de Villaroel, of the order of S. Agustin, archbishop of Chuquisaca, and a celebrated writer; and of Don Gaspar de Escalona y Aguero, oidor of the audience of Chile, and author of the work entitled "Gazophylacio Regio Peruvico." In lat. 1° 42′ *s.*

RIOBAMBA, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom, which rises from the *paramo* or mountain desert of Sisapongo, and at the distance of one league from the settlement of Puni, enters the Cevados.

RIOBARA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the sea, between the Bay of Ubarana and the Cape of Corso.

RIO BLANCO, a province and *alcaldia mayor* of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America: bounded *s.* by the *real* of mines of Charcas in Nueva Galicia, and *e.* by the Infidel Indians. Its jurisdiction comprehends the province of the Valle de San Antonio de los Llanos; which was formerly separate from, and afterwards added to this. In each is a religious of the order for the spiritual culture of the Indians. This province produces some seeds, and great quantities of large cattle, from the abundance of its pastures. For its security has been built a garrison, called De Santa Engracia. Fifty-seven miles *s. s. e.* of Monterrey, its capital.

RIO BLANCO, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; of the district and jurisdiction of the former, and annexed to the curacy of the capital.

[RIO BUENO, in the island of Jamaica, lies 14 miles *e.* of Martha Brae, where a ship may lie, bringing the point *n. n. w.* in eight or nine fathoms water. The bank is steep. Eastward of this, four or five miles, is Dry Harbour.]

RIO DAS CARAVELAS, SAN ANTONIO DEL, a town of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil.

[RIO DA VALHAS. See VELHAS.]

RIO CARNERO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordoba, to the *n.* of the same, and on the shore of the river.

RIO CHICO, a settlement and *real* of silver-mines; the capital of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Ostimuri in Nueva España, on the shore of a moderately sized river. Its population is reduced and poor, through the failing of the working of the mines.

RIO DE CORDOBA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordoba.

RIO GRANDE, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil, taking its name from the river Grande, by which it is irrigated: bounded by the Brasilian sea, *n.* by the province and *captainship* of Seara, *w.* by the country of the Patagueyes and Tobaxares Indians, and *s.* by the province and *captainship* of Paraiba; and not by that of Itamaraca, as is erroneously asserted by M. la Martiniere.

It was conquered by the Portuguese, at the expense of infinite combats and labours, from the Tapuyas Indians, the natives; and was erected

by the King of Portugal into a county, for Don Lope Hurtado, in the possession of whose house it at present remains. Its natives retired to the *w.* from whence they have not failed to make constant incursions; so that the population of the province has been much lessened, and many of the sugar-engines destroyed. Nicolas Rosende, who was shipwrecked on its coast, and was saved, with 30 other Portuguese, penetrated the interior of this province; searching for a rout by land to the other provinces. In his travels he came to the borders of a lake, so large, that, after many days successive travelling along its shore, he could not arrive at the end of it. From some Indians on the side of this lake he procured some extraordinary fine pearls, which they told him they found in the lake; and he afterwards printed at Lisbon an account of his travels. Besides the above lake, known only by his relation, is another, from which rises the river Grande, and which is 20 leagues in circumference; from which also most beautiful pearls are extracted.

The French gained possession of this province in 1601; but, in the following year, it was retaken by the Portuguese. Besides the river Grande, it is watered by the Cunhau, which is navigable. The settlements of consideration in it are reduced to the city of Natal, which is the capital, and the towns of Parandibe and Cunhau.

Rio Grande, San Juan Baptista de, a settlement and garrison of the province and government of Coaguila in Nueva España; on the *w.* shore of the river Grande del Morte, from whence it takes its title. It was founded to restrain the repeated insults offered by the Infidel Indians; contains 55 families of Spaniards, including 33 soldiers and corporals, and at a small distance from it are the missions of the religious of S. Francisco. Twenty-three miles *e.* of S. Fernando, and 180 *n.* of Monastery.

[The latest accounts respecting this *captainship* are to be found in the work of Mr. Mawe, from which we shall subjoin the following extracts. The best port (he observes) of this *captainship*, is situated about 32° *s.*; it is dangerous to enter, first, from its being shoal water; and next, from a violent sea always running, and from the shifting of the sands. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, there is a great trade carried on from this place to all the ports of Brazil, in brigs and small vessels, that do not draw above 10 feet water. After passing the bar, which is long, they enter into an inland sea or lagoon, of deep water, and navigate to the *n.* and *w.* to its head, where the principal river runs into it. To the *s.* is the lagoon Meni and the neutral ground, a little to the *s.* of which is the Spanish fortress of Santa Teresa, lately put in repair.

The principal town is defended by many forts, some of which are upon islets. Since it was taken from the Spaniards by General Coimbra, the Portugueze have much strengthened it, and now there is a very considerable force of cavalry, horse-artillery, and foot soldiers; so that at a short notice, with the addition of the militia, a body of five or 7000 men might be calculated upon.

The climate is considered very fine, and the soil so productive, that this district may be called the granary of Brazil: the wheat grown here is shipped to all the ports on the coast where bread is used. Farming, however, is carried on in so slovenly a manner, that the grain is always rough, bad skinned, and extremely foul. It is packed in raw hides, which are sewed up like sacks: it swells, and heats frequently on the passage from Rio Grande to the more northerly ports; and often, after landing in Rio de Janeiro, it is left on the quay exposed for days to the rain.

The vicinity of Rio Grande is extremely populous: in a circuit of 20 leagues, the inhabitants, including the troops, are estimated at 100,000. Their principal occupations are, the breeding of cattle, for which the immense tract of pasture land is so well calculated; the drying and preparing of hides, and the making of *charque*, or what is called, in the river Plata, jug-beef. It is prepared in the following manner:—After the ox is skinned, the flesh is stripped from the bones in as large flakes as possible, in some degree resembling sides of bacon; it is put into hot brine, where it remains from 12 to 40 hours, according to the thickness. It is then taken out, drained, and dried in the sun, afterwards made up into packages that weigh about 150lbs. and shipped from this port to all parts of Brazil. It is a general article of consumption among the lower classes and Negroes, and is not unfrequently seen at respectable tables, being in taste somewhat similar to hung beef. It constitutes the general food for the sailors, and forms part of almost every cargo sent out from this port. It has found its way to the W. Indies, where it is in great request, and has been frequently sold, during the war, at 9*d.* or a 1*s.* per pound. The *charque* prepared at Rio Grande is much superior to that brought from the river Plata. During the time that the English troops were in possession of]

[Monte Video, in consequence of an apprehension that the cattle might be driven away, and they be in want of supplies, large quantities were contracted for at St. Pedro, which arrived at Monte Video, though not wanted. They were afterwards shipped for the W. India market.

The quantity of hides exported from hence is almost incredible; they furnish many vessels with entire cargoes, which are carried to the northern ports, and from thence embarked for Europe. The annual average may be estimated at not less than 300,000.

Tallow forms another considerable article of commerce, which in general is shipped in the crude state, and not refined, as in the river Plata. The greater part is consumed in Brazil, and the dealers find it preferable to refine the article on the spot, where they manufacture it into candles. It is packed in waste raw-hide packages. Some English settlers, disappointed in the river Plata, went to Rio Grande, to establish concerns for curing beef, refining tallow, &c. which they soon found it necessary to abandon.

Horns and horse-hair form an inferior branch of the commerce, and are shipped from this port in great quantities.

The above are the staple productions of Rio Grande, which give employment to perhaps 100 sail of coasters, some of which make two or three voyages in a year, carrying thither rum, sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, mandioca, sweet-meats, &c. Almost every vessel brings a greater or smaller number of Negroes, it being the practice at Rio de Janeiro to ship off all those who are ill-disposed and troublesome for Rio Grande, whence, if they continue refractory, they are frequently sold into the neighbouring colony.

Of European merchandise, they bring wine, oil, olives, glass, and a great variety of English commodities, particularly iron (though they much prefer the Swedish), baizes, coatings, stout woollen cloths, Manchester velverets of various qualities and colours, printed cottons, calicoes, muslins, handkerchiefs, silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery, hats, flannels, &c.

Sail-cloth, cordage, anchors, tar, paints, fowling-pieces, ammunition of all sorts, hardware of every description, particularly slaughter-knives, some plated ware, and fancy articles. A great part of the goods are conveyed upon horses into the interior, where they are carried from house to house for sale or exchange.

During the old system, so lately as within these four years, a most lucrative trade was here carried on with the Spaniards, who came in numbers, and most eagerly bought up the tobacco, and such of the English manufactures as could be transported on horseback, at great prices. Thus Rio Grande and its vicinity became very enviable situations, where considerable fortunes were made in a little time, as the goods bought were much in request, though contraband, and were paid for in specie. This trade, so advantageous to each party, is now entirely ruined through the eagerness of our speculators, in overstocking the markets, and selling for two what would have been eagerly bought for six.

The neighbourhood of the capital is an unpleasant place, being surrounded with sand and sand-hills of no inconsiderable size, formed by the wind blowing the sand in heaps in various directions, which become half indurated, and appear stratified. The excessively high winds, which frequently prevail, blow the sand so as to be very disagreeable, as it enters every part of the house.

The cattle bred in this *captainship* are very numerous, and large herds are brought hither from the Spanish frontiers.

The large river Uruguay rises in this *captainship*, and empties itself into the river Plata, a little above Buenos Ayres: there are numerous others of less consquence, the banks of which are well stored with wood. Some attempts were lately made, by miners sent from Villa Rica, to work gold-washings. In the neighbourhood of the capital they have some coal. A substance from the same district was shown to Mr. Mawe, which he decided to be wolfram; and stated that this metal strongly indicated tin, of which it is frequently an attendant in Europe, though probably it may not be so in America or Asia. It was amorphous, not rounded by friction, and weighed at least a pound. Of the geology of this *captainship* very little is known.

In various parts jaguars, and other beasts of prey, are very common. Among the granivorous animals are capivaras of great size, deer in great numbers, and armadillos, which afford excellent eating when roasted. Of birds, there are ostriches of the dark coloured species, which go about in flocks in great numbers. There are eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey; particularly a species of crow of the vulture kind. Cranes, storks, wild turkeys, ducks, partridges, horned plovers, goat-suckers, horned owls, small parrots, cardinals, humming birds, &c. are found in great numbers.

The inhabitants are, generally speaking, athletic and robust, and so extremely fond of riding,

[as not to go the smallest distance on foot. They are esteemed excellent horsemen, and greatly surpass their neighbours in dexterity and agility, particularly in catching cattle with the balls and the lazo. But it ought to be understood, that the Spaniards have Peons on their farms, who are more nearly allied to the Indians than to them; whereas the Portuguese have Creolians, bred up to the business, or expert Negroes, who are inferior to none in this labour.

It is singular to Europeans, that in this fine climate, where the thermometer is frequently below 40° Fahrenheit, and where are bred as fine cows as any in the world, and every convenience is at hand for dairies, neither butter nor cheese is made, except on particular occasions; nor is milk even for coffee to be procured at all times. It may probably be urged, that the production of these articles would not answer the purpose of the farmers: but certainly it might be made to do so; and Mr. Mawe hesitates not to say, that 100 cows, kept for dairy purposes, would yield to any man capable of rearing, training, and managing them, a greater profit than any other part of husbandry. This colony might easily be made to supply the neighbouring districts, and even the whole of Brazil, with these articles.

A number of years ago some hemp was grown here, by order of government: it proved excellent, but was abandoned because it was troublesome to dress, and probably did not yield sufficient profit.

In some places grapes are very good, and probably wine will soon be made from them, as the restraint laid by the mother-country upon her colonies is now removed.

For the last two or three years, troops have been continually sent to Rio Grande, where they soon become disciplined, and are ready for any expedition, should hostilities commence with their neighbours. Perhaps in no place could an army be maintained at less expense; their cavalry stands in the highest reputation, and their flying-artilley is said to be equal to any in Europe; nor is this improbable, when we consider the excellence of their horses, and the increasing discipline with which they are governed.]

Rio Grande, a large and abundant river, from which the province and *captainship* thus called in the kingdom of Brazil, are named. It rises in the immense plain of Pernambuco, and has its mouth of difficult entrance for vessels; and on the *s.* side of the same is the castle of Tres Reyes, which was built by Feliciano Coello de Carvallo in 1601. The shores of this river are delightful, and the soil fertile. Its mouth is in lat. 5° 31′ *s.*

[Rio Grande, another river, in the same kingdom as the former, also navigable: it rises near the city of Principe, and has a *n. e.* course, and enters the Brazilian sea. Lat. 15° 27′ 30″ *s.*]

[Rio de Patas, on the coast of Brazil, lies 10 leagues to the *s.* of St. Catherine.]

[Rio de la Plata. See Plata River, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres.]

[Rio de la Plata, a province in the *s.* division of Paraguay, in S. America. Its chief town is Buenos Ayres.]

[Rio de Puercos, a harbour or anchorage ground on the *n.* side of the island of Cuba, *s. w.* of Bahia Honda.]

Rio Janeyro. See Janeiro.

[Rio Pardo, a very rich diamond work in the province and *captainship* of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil; visited by Mawe, the traveller, in 1809, from Tejuco.]

Rio Quarto, a large river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It has its origin in the *serranias* of the city of Cordoba, runs by the *s.* boundaries of the province to the *w.* and *e.* and, after a course of 60 leagues, enters a lake.

[Rio Real, a large and abundant river in the *captainship-general* of Bahia and kingdom of Brazil. It flows down from the mountains of Mangvia, which divides the above *captainship*. Its source is about 18 miles from the grand river S. Francisco, from which place it has an *e. s. e.* course through the *captainship* of Sergipe, and enters the sea about 87 miles *n. e.* of S. Salvador or Bahia, in lat. 11° 57′ 30″ *s.*]

[Rio Real, a large village of the same *captainship* and kingdom, situate on the *n. e.* shore of the above river of the same name, about 25 miles from its mouth, and 89 miles *n.* with a slight inclination to the *e.* of S. Salvador Bahia.]

RIOJA, Todos Santos de la Nueva, a small city of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru: founded in 1591 by Don Juan Ramirez de Velasco on a *llanura* of great extent, but least so to the *w.* as here are the *sierras*, in which the natives breed some cattle. Its territory produces some cotton, seeds, and vines. It is of a very poor soil, but has, besides the parish church, some convents of the religious orders of St. Francisco, St. Domingo, La Merced, and a college, which belonged to the Jesuits. It had formerly some olive groves, and the natives, find the great profit to be derived from the oil, economise the use of it amongst themselves, to such a degree, as even to use candles instead of lamps

in their church; but, since this practice, whether it may have been through the displeasure of heaven, or other reason, we know not, not a vestige of an olive-tree remains. In lat. 29° 12′.

[RIONEYRO, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on a river of the same name, near the sea, in lat. 40° 50′ *s.* long. 62° 23′ 30″ *w.*]

RIOS, Los Tres, a large river of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It rises in the valley of Inojuelo, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea on the *n.* coast, at Port of Paz.

Rios, other three rivers, of the same island, on the *s.* coast; distinct from the former, but also in the territory of the French. They run into the sea between the settlement of the English and Port Pimiento.

Rios, other three, of the island of Martinique. They are small, run *s. e.* in the extremity of the island which looks to the *w.* and enter, almost united, the sea, opposite the settlement of Diamante, in a bay.

Rios, other three, on the *e.* coast of the island of Guadaloupe. They run united into the sea, between the Grand Ance and the Point of Petit Carbet.

RIO SECO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, on the *s.* shore of the river S. Miguel, [which enters itself into the Salado, near the lake of the same name. A fort has been built here, to restrain the Infidel Indians.]

Rio, another settlement, in the jurisdiction of Honda and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very hot temperature, produces some fruits of this climate, and contains 100 housekeepers, besides a few Indians, and is subject to a constant plague of mosquitoes: close to the town of Honda, in the high road leading to Santa Fé.

RIO SEGUNDO, a settlement of the same province and government as the former.

RIO TERCERO, a settlement of the same province and government as the former, on the shore of a river which gives it its name.

This river rises in the *sierra* to the *s. w.* of the city of Cordoba, runs *e.* and augments its stream by a smaller river called El Saladillo. On its banks are many estates of cattle, the which are constantly attacked and destroyed by the Infidel Abipones and Guaicurus.

RIO VERDE, Santa Catalina Martir de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Potosi in Nueva España. It is the capital of the missions of this name, and where the religious of S. Francisco have a convent. Its population is composed of 100 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and some Chichimecos Indians, lately converted to the catholic faith. Their employment is in breeding large and small cattle, and in sowing maize, chile, French beans, and cotton; as also in the cultivation of many different kinds of fruits. In its vicinity are two small wards, where also the religious of S. Francisco have a convent. Thirty-five leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

Rio Verde, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, between the settlements of Rongua and Morungaba.

RIO VIEJO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; in an island of the grand river Magdalena.

[RIPPACANOE Creek, in the N. W. Territory, is a *w.* branch of Wabash River. The Kickapee Indian town lies near it. Its mouth is 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns.]

[RIPTON, a township in Addison County, Vermont, 22 miles *e.* of Lake Champlain.]

[RISTIGOUCHE River, on the *n.* side of Chaleur Bay, is two leagues from W. Nouville, and runs a *w.* course in general. It is navigable for ships and brigs seven leagues from its mouth, and abounds with salmon and wild fowl. Many salmon fisheries are carried on here to considerable advantage.]

Ristigouche, another river of the same province, which also rises from a lake, runs *s. e.* and turning *n.* enters the sea in the Bay of Chaleurs.

RITA, S. a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the *w.* shore of the river Grande de la Magdalana, and *s. s. e.* of the town of Tenerife. It is of an extremely hot climate, but abounding in plantains and sugar-canes. In lat. 9° 58′ *n.*

Rita, another settlement, in the country of the Guayazas Indians, and kingdom of Brazil; on the shore and at the source of the river Tocantines.

[RIVANNA, a small *n. w.* branch of James's River in Virginia, whose head waters unite a few miles *n.* of Charlottesville, and empties into James's River, about two miles above Elk Island. It is navigable for canoes and batteaux to its intersection with the *s. w.* mountains, which is about 22 miles; and may easily be opened to navigation through these mountains, to its fork above Charlottesville.]

RIVELATA, a cape or point of land on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the N. Sea, and *s. e.* of Coro. It covers a great but shallow bay, and is formed by the river Verde.

[RIVERHEAD, a township of New York, situate in Suffolk County, in Long Island. It was taken from the township of Southold, and incorporated in 1792; 244 of its inhabitants are qualified electors.]

[RIVER OF THE WEST, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, empties into the ocean in about lat. 43° 17′ 30″ *n.* It is little known, except near its mouth.]

[RIVIERE, GRANDE, in Lower Canada, empties into the ocean through the *n.* shore of Chaleur Bay, about six leagues *w. n. w.* of Cape Despair. Here is a considerable cod fishery.]

RIVIERE, GRAND, a river of the island of Guadaloupe, which rises in the mountains of the *e.* runs to this *rhumb*, and enters the sea between the Goayaves and the Grand Carbet. At its mouth is a convent of the religious of St. Domingo.

RIVIERES, TROIS, a large and navigable river of Canada; thus called from being entered by two other rivers on either shore, near its entrance into the St. Lawrence. It rises from the lake St. Thomas, and runs *s. e.*

RIVIERE, a port in the island of St. Juan in Nova Scotia, on the *s.* coast, and in the strait formed by both coasts.

RIXOS, Mines of, a *real* of gold-mines, and settlement of Portuguese in the kingdom of Brazil, on the shore and at the source of the river Paraupasa.

[ROANOKE Inlet, on the *n.* coast of N. Carolina, leads into Albemarle Sound. Lat. 35° 56′ *n.* long. 75° 56′ *w.*]

[ROANOKE Island, is on the *s.* side of Albemarle Sound. The *n.* end of the island forms the *s.* side of Roanoke Inlet.]

[ROANOKE, a long and rapid river, is formed by two principal branches, Staunton River, which rises in Virginia, and Dan River, which, some say, rises in N. Carolina; but its most remote source is in Virginia. The low lands on this river are subject to inundations. It is navigable only for shallops, nor for these, but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which, in a great measure, obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties by several mouths into the *s. w.* end of Albemarle Sound. The planters on the banks of this river are supposed to be the wealthiest in N. Carolina. The lower part of this river was formerly called Mozattoe.]

[ROANOKE River, Little, empties into Staunton River from the *n.*, about 15 miles above the junction of Dan and Staunton Rivers.]

[ROARING River, a boatable water of Tennessee State, which runs *n. w.* into Cumberland River, 12 miles *s. w.* of the mouth of Obas River.]

ROATAN, or RATTAN, an island of the N. Sea, in the Bay of Honduras, [32 miles *n. w.* of Porto Castillo or territory of Delgado, and 16 *w.* of the island of Guanaja or Bonacca.] It is 30 miles long and nine wide; is naturally fortified by rocks and shoals, which defended its fort; and the entrance to this is rendered still more difficult, as being so narrow that not more than one vessel can pass at a time. Notwithstanding this, the port is the best that is known, capable of containing 500 vessels, which may lie in it with perfect security. This island is covered with woods, enjoys a very healthy climate, and is not so warm as that of Jamaica, as it is refreshed by a pleasing cool air when the wind is in the *e.* It abounds in excellent water, in wild boars, *dainos*, ducks, pigeons, and parrots; and on its coast are found tortoises, and all kinds of fish. Here are also cocoa-nuts, wild figs, and excellent grapes; but it is infested with a species of snakes, which are here called contravandistas, as thick as a man's body, from 12 to 14 foot long, with an immense mouth, and which, when extended along the ground, have the appearance of the trunk of a large tree which may have lain some time on the ground and become covered with mire.

This island was desert and uninhabited until 1742, when the English, commanded by Major Crawford, established themselves in it to protect the hewers of Campeche-wood, and to ensure the commerce of indigo and cochineal with the Spaniards of Guatemala. In the *s.* part are some ports, amongst the which is Port Royal, the larger, and that called Del Norte, defended by a coast of rocks, and, besides these, some little channels fit for small vessels. This island may be considered the key of the Bay of Honduras, and the focus of the commerce of the neighbouring provinces. In the *w.* part of it are some meadows in which breed mules, and of these meadows consists the greater part of its territory. In lat. 16° 23′ *n.* long. 86° 45′ *w.*

[ROBERDEAU, a small fort which was erected in Bald Eagle, or Sinking Spring Valley, in Pennsylvania, during the late war. It was erected for the protection of those who then worked at the lead mines. But the Indian war raging

around them, they were forced to abandon the enterprise. See BALD EAGLE VALLEY.]

[ROBERT BAY, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, separated from Spanish Bay by a very narrow neck of land; and about *e. n. e.* four miles about the point from Port Grave.]

ROBERT, Bay, in the island of Martinique. It is nearly two leagues deep, and is formed by two points, called, that of the *e.* part, of La Rosa; and, that of the *w.* of Los Galeones. At the mouth or entrance it has two small islands, the one opposite the other, and against which the heavy seas break, thereby rendering the bay secure for vessels. Indeed it is one of the best known, capable of containing a numerous fleet, and with such convenience, that, however large the ships, they can lie close to the land, and may be unladen by a plank.

[ROBERTSON, a new county of Tennessee.]

[ROBESON, a county of N. Carolina, situate in Fayette district, and bounded *s. w.* by the State of S. Carolina. It contains 5326 inhabitants, including 533 slaves. Chief town, Lumberton.]

ROBINAL, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatepeques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[ROBIN HOOD's Bay, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, is frequented by small vessels, as they can fish here to advantage. It is not far from Trinity Harbour, and near to Fox Islands.]

ROBINSE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. Juan, near the *e.* coast.

ROBINSO, a settlement of the same island as the former, in the district of the city of Bridgtown.

ROBLES, a river of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *n. w.* It rises in the mountains of Pijagua, runs *n. e.* and unites itself with the river Hondo to enter the Cauca by the *w.* part, in lat. 2° 34′ *n.*

ROBLIGED, Point of, on the *n.* coast of the island of Margarita, and at its *w.* extremity.

ROCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tiellos.

ROCA, a large shoal of the *n.* coast of Nueva España, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco, between the *sierras* of San Martin and the river Goazacoalco.

ROCA, an archipelago of small desert islands on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: they are about 90 miles *n..w.* from the island of Tortuga, stretching about 23 miles from the *e.* to the *w.* and 10 from *n.* to *s.*

The most northern of these islands is the most worthy of note, from a lofty mountain of white stone which it has at the *w.* extremity, and is discovered at a great distance. On the *s.* side is a fountain of fresh water, but with a sulphureous taste, which makes it disagreeable to the palate. The centre of this island is low, and covered with a long grass, in which are found to breed many small birds, but which lay very large eggs. The *e.* extremity is full of trees, and the territory covered with a minute sand, the same being inundated at the high sea tides. The port is in the centre, in the *s.* part.

The other islands are low, and that which is closest to the one above spoken of, is very small, a flat, without trees, and producing nothing but grass. At one league from this are two other, at 200 yards distant from each other, and the canal dividing them being of sufficient depth for large vessels. Both these islands are full of mangles, since the soil is very low, and constantly swamped.

The navigation amongst these islands is made easily, though from *w.* to *s.* as the winds constantly blow from *e.* and *n.* raising a high sea. Towards the *s.* the waters are more quiet, and here, close to the shore, there is no bottom to be found, save at 100 feet deep. The mangroves which grow in these islands are of three different kinds, black, red, and white. The first is the largest sort, nearly as big as the European oak, and of 20 feet in height. Its wood is in great request, but of little use for building. The second grows ordinarily on the coast, and on the shore of the rivers, is not so thick as the other, but has many roots, which rise out of the ground to the height of six, eight, or 10 feet, terminating in one trunk or body, so that it is impossible to walk where these trees are; as their branches are so thick and intertwined. The wood of the last mentioned is strong, and useful for many purposes; and in the inner part of its core it is red. The third sort does not grow so high as the others, and its wood is of little use. These islands are situate in long. 66° 45′ *w.* lat. 11° 55′ *n.*

ROCACURA, a settlement of Indians of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile; on the sea-coast, and at the entrance of the river Chile.

ROCA-MAYOR, a rock at the entrance of

the port of Cayenne, of the French; antiently called Aimable: *n. n. w.* of the point of La Fuerte, at the distance of 300 toises. It is always covered by the water, save at the low tide, when it stands out seven feet; though vessels may at any time approach to it with safety to within 50 toises: also, when they enter the port, they leave it to larboard, passing it at a cable's length or less.

[ROCA PARTIDA, a small island in the N. Pacific Ocean, *w.* from the isle of Socoro; and in about lat. 18° 57′ *n.* and long. 111° 10′ *w.*]

ROCAS, Bay of the, on the coast of the Straits of Magellan, at the entrance of the *n.* part of the third narrow pass called Del Pasage.

Rocas, some islands of the S. Sea, on the coast of Peru. They are two, and stand at the mouth of the river Pisagua, in the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas.

ROCA DE ILHEOS, a small island of the N. Sea, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, near another island called Orchilla; of a very hot climate, but inhabited; in lat. 11° 51′ *n.*

Roca, a point of land or cape of the *s.* coast of St. Domingo, and part possessed by the French; between Cape Marchale and Point Margot.

Roca, another, on the *n.* coast of the same island, between the Petit Trou and the point of Salina.

Roca, another cape, on the coast of the river St. Lawrence in Canada: one of those which form the mouth of the river Chene.

Roca, a small river of the island of Martinique, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between that of Basse Point and that of Macouba.

Roca, another river, of the province and government of Luisiana.

Roca, an island, situate near the *s.* coast of Lake Superior in Canada, to the *s.* of that of Hurons.

ROCHA, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on a small river, a little to the *n.* of a lake of the same name, and about 35 miles *n. e.* of Maldonado, in lat. 34° 22′ *s.* long. 54° 12′ 58″ *w.*

[ROCHE, Cape de la, on the *n.* side of the island of St. Domingo, is about five leagues *w.* of Old Cape Francois.]

[ROCH, Riviere a la, a river of the N. W. Territory, which runs a *s. w.* course, and empties into the Mississippi 57 miles above the Iowa Rapids.]

ROCHE FONTAINE, a rocky shoal of the port of Cayenne; situate towards the *s.* at the distance of a cable and an half from the ordinary sounding: but it is surrounded with a very extensive miry bottom, where there is not more than eight feet water; so that a vessel drawing more than this, should it enter, would be sure to sink into the mire, and it should therefore make for the *rhumb* of the mountain of Pont, *n. e.* ¼ to the *e.* and *s. w.* ¼ to the *w.*

ROCHEL, a settlement of the province and colony of New York.

ROCHELOIS, two rivers of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. They run to *s. e.* and enter the sea on the *n.* coast of the bay Grande, between the river Nipe and the bay Hallada.

Rochelois, a port on the coast of Nova Scotia.

ROCHE-NORE, a rocky shoal in the port of Cayenne; 500 toises *w. n. w.* of another called Roca Mayor. Some pilots give it the name of Banco del Aquila, as it is near the sand-banks to the *w.* The vessels which come to this port are accustomed to enter on the star-board tack, in order to avoid the rock. It has 14 foot water at high tide.

ROCHER, a shoal of rock near the coast of the province of Sagadahook, between Point Neshe and the island Mont-Desert.

Rocher, a fort in Canada, on the shore of the river Illinois, and opposite the fort of Miamis.

[ROCHESTER, the *n. w.* township of Windsor County, Vermont, and contains 215 inhabitants.]

[Rochester, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth County, 53 miles *s.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 2644 inhabitants.]

[Rochester, a considerable township in Strafford County, New Hampshire, on the *w.* side of the *n.* branch of Piscataqua River, 19 miles *n. w.* of Portsmouth, and 14 *s.* by *e.* of Middleton. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 2857 inhabitants.]

[Rochester, a township in Ulster County, New York, extending *w.* to Delaware River. It is about 12 miles *s. w.* of Esopus, and contains 1628 inhabitants, of whom 228 are electors, and 281 slaves.]

ROCK, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina.

Rock, another, in the province and colony of Virginia.

[ROCKAWAY, a small post-town in Morris County, New Jersey, on the *s.* side of the river of its name, 10 miles *n.* by *w.* of Morristown,

15 *s. e.* of Newton, and 63 *n. e.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[ROCKBRIDGE, a mountainous county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Augusta, and *s.* by James River, which divides it from Botetourt County. It contains 6548 inhabitants, of whom 682 are slaves. The Natural Bridge, so elegantly described by Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, is in this county.]

[ROCK FISH, a *n. w.* branch of James River, in Virginia, at the mouth of which is some indifferent marble, generally variegated with red, blue, and purple. It forms a large precipice, which hangs over a navigable part of the river. None of the marble has ever yet been worked.]

[ROCKFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina.]

[ROCKHILL, a township of Buck's County, Pennsylvania.]

[ROCKINGHAM, one of the five counties into which the State of New Hampshire is divided. It lies on the *s. e.* part of the State; having the Atlantic Ocean on the *s. e.* the county of Hillsborough on the *w.* Strafford on the *n.* and the State of Massachusetts on the *s.* It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It embraces the only sea-port, and most of the commercial towns in the state. It contains 46 townships, and 43169 inhabitants. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.]

[ROCKINGHAM, the *n.* easternmost township in Windham County, Vermont, is situate on the *w.* bank of Connecticut River, which separates it from Walpole, in New Hampshire. It contains 1235 inhabitants.]

[ROCKINGHAM, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina, bounded *e.* by Caswell, and *w.* by Stokes. On the banks of the Dan, which waters this county, are large tracts of fertile low land. A furnace and forge have been erected on Troublesome Creek. Iron ore is found in many parts of the county. It contains 6187 inhabitants, including 1100 slaves.]

[ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Richmond County, N. Carolina. It is seated on an eminence, about six miles *e.* of Great Pedee River, and contains a court-house, gaol, and a few dwelling-houses. It is 68 miles *s. s. w.* from Hillsborough, and 71 *s.* from Bethania.]

[ROCKINGHAM, a mountainous county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Shenandoah, and *s.* by Augusta. It contains 7449 inhabitants, including 772 slaves.]

[ROCKINGHAM, a post-town and the seat of the courts of the above county, is situate on a branch of Shenandoah River, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 88 miles *e.* by *n.* of the Sweet Springs, 20 *n. e.* of Staunton, and 44 *s. w.* of Strasburg.]

[ROCKEMECKO, or ROCKOMESBO, a township in Lincoln County, district of Maine. In 1790, the plantations of New Sandwich, Livermore, and Rockomesbo, contained 400 inhabitants.]

ROCKLAND, a town of the province of New York.

[ROCKONCAMA, a pond of about a mile in circumference, in the centre of Long Island, New York State, between Smithtown and Islip. It is continually ebbing and flowing: rising gradually for several years, until it has arrived to a certain height, and then falls more rapidly to its lowest bed.]

[ROCKY, a small river of N. Carolina, which empties into Yadkin River.]

[ROCKY Meadows, called by the French La Prairie du Rocher, on the *e.* side of the river Mississippi, 12 miles *n.* of Kaskaskias, and three *s.* of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago it contained 100 white inhabitants, and 80 Negroes.]

[ROCKY Mount, or FRANKLIN COURT-HOUSE, in Virginia, on the *n.* side of Staunton River, where is a post-office; is 14 miles *n.* from Martinsburg, 31 *s.* from Liberty.]

[ROCKY Point, a perpendicular rock 70 feet high, on the *s.* shore of Lake Erie, lies 41 miles *s.* from the port of Aux Pins, and 90 *w.* of Presquile.]

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, of N. America, running in a direction nearly from *n. w.* to *s. e.*, and being a continuation of the chain running through Mexico: they extend as far as to lat. 50° *n.*, their elevation after this point being very inconsiderable.

[The two subjoined delineations of two tribes of Indians, who inhabit the country on the *e.* side of the Rocky Mountains, are a summary from the pen of Mr. Mackenzie.

The Knisteneaux are of a moderate stature, well proportioned, and of great activity. Examples of deformity are seldom to be seen among them. Their complexion is of a copper colour, and their hair black, which is common to all the natives of N. America; it is cut in various forms, according to the fancy of the several tribes, and by some is left in the long lank flow of nature: their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating; their countenance open and agreeable; and it is a principal object of their vanity to give every possible decoration to their persons. A material article in their toilets is vermilion, which they contrast with their native blue, white, and]

[brown earths, to which charcoal is frequently added.

Their dress is at once simple and commodious; it consists of tight leggins, reaching near the hip; a strip of cloth or leather, called assian, about a foot wide and five feet long, whose ends are drawn inwards, and hang behind and before over a belt tied round the waist for that purpose; a close vest or shirting reaching down the former garment, and cinctured with a broad strip of parchment fastened with thongs behind; and a cap for the head, consisting of a piece of fur, or small skin, with the brush of the animal as a suspended ornament; a kind of robe is thrown occasionally over the whole of the dress, and serves both night and day. These articles, with the addition of shoes and mittens, constitute the variety of their apparel. The materials vary according to the season, and consists of dressed moose-skin, beaver prepared with the fur, or European woollens. The leather is neatly painted, and fancifully worked in some parts with porcupine quills and moose-deer hair; the shirts and leggins are also adorned with fringe and tassels; nor are the shoes and mittens without somewhat of appropriate decoration, and worked with a considerable degree of skill and taste. These habiliments are put on, however, as fancy or convenience suggests, and they will sometimes proceed to the chase in the severest frost, covered only with the slightest of them. Their head-dresses are composed of the feathers of the swan, the eagle, and other birds: the teeth, horns, and claws, of different animals, are also the occasional ornaments of the head and neck. Their hair, however arranged, is always besmeared with grease. The making of every article of dress is a female occupation; and the women, though by no means inattentive to the decoration of their own persons, appear to have a still greater degree of pride in attending to the appearances of the men, whose faces are painted with more care than those of the women.

The female dress is formed of the same materials as those of the other sex, but of a different make and arrangement: their shoes are commonly plain, and their leggins gartered beneath the knees; the coat or body covering falls down to the middle of the leg, and is fastened over the shoulders with cords, a flap or cape turning down about eight inches, both before and behind, and agreeably ornamented with quill-work and fringe; the bottom is also fringed, and fancifully painted as high as the knee; as it is very loose, it is enclosed round the waist with a stiff belt decorated with tassels, and fastened behind; the arms are covered to the wrist, with detached sleeves, which are sewed as far as the bend of the arm; from thence they are drawn up to the neck, and the corners of them fall down behind, as low as the waist. The cap, when they wear one, consists of a certain quantity of leather or cloth, sewed at one end, by which means it is kept on the head, and, hanging down the back, is fastened to the belt as well as under the chin. The upper garment is a robe like that worn by the men. Their hair is divided on the crown, and tied behind, or sometimes fastened in large knots over the ears. They are fond of European articles, and prefer them to their own native commodities. Their ornaments consist, in common with all savages, in bracelets, rings, and similar baubles. Some of the women tattoo three perpendicular lines, which are sometimes double; one from the centre of the chin to that of the under lip, and one parallel on either side to the corner of the mouth.

Of all the nations which I have seen on this continent, the Knisteneaux women (says Mr. Mackenzie) are the most comely. Their figure is generally well proportioned, and the regularity of their features would be acknowledged by the more civilized people of Europe: their complexion has less of that dark tinge which is common to those savages who have less cleanly habits.

These people are, in general, subject to few disorders; the lues venerea, however, is a common complaint, but cured by the application of simples, with whose virtues they appear to be well acquainted: they are also subject to fluxes and pains in the breast, which some have attributed to the very cold and keen air which they inhale; but these complaints must frequently proceed from their immoderate indulgence in fat meat at their feasts, particularly when they have been preceded by long fasting.

They are naturally mild and affable, as well as just in their dealings, not only among themselves but with strangers: they are also generous and hospitable, and good-natured in the extreme, except when their nature is perverted by the inflammatory influence of spirituous liquors. To their children they are indulgent to a fault; the father, though he assumes no command over them, is ever anxious to instruct them in all the preparatory qualifications for war and hunting; while the mother is equally attentive to her daughters, in teaching them every thing that is considered as necessary to their character and]

situation. It does not appear that the husband makes any distinction between the children of his wife, though they may be the offspring of different fathers. Illegitimacy is only attached to those who are born before their mothers have cohabited with any man by the title of husband.

It does not appear that chastity is considered by them as a virtue; or that fidelity is believed to be essential to the happiness of a wedded life: though it sometimes happens, that the infidelity of the wife is punished by the husband with the loss of her hair, nose, and perhaps life: such severity proceeds from its having been practised without his permission; for a temporary interchange of wives is not uncommon, and the offer of their persons is considered as a necessary part of the hospitality due to strangers.

When a man loses his wife, it is considered as a duty to marry her sister, if she has one; or he may, if he pleases, have them both at the same time.

It will appear from the fatal consequences we have repeatedly imputed to the use of spirituous liquors, that we more particularly considered these people as having been, morally speaking, great sufferers from their communication with the subjects of civilized nations; at the same time they were not, in a state of nature, without their vices, and some of them of a kind which is the most abhorrent to cultivated and reflecting man. We shall only observe, that incest and bestiality are among them.

When a young man marries, he immediately goes to live with the father and mother of his wife, who treat him, nevertheless, as a perfect stranger, until after the birth of his first child; he then attaches himself more to them than his own parents, and his wife no longer gives him any other denomination than that of the father of her child.

The profession of the men is war and hunting, and the more active scenes of their duty are the field of battle, and the chase in the woods: they also spear fish; but the management of the nets is left to the women. The females of this nation are in the same subordinate state with those of all other savage tribes; but the severity of their labour is much diminished by their situation on the banks of lakes and rivers, where they employ canoes. In the winter, when the waters are frozen, they make their journeys, which are never of any great length, with sledges drawn by dogs. They are, at the same time, subject to every kind of domestic drudgery; they dress the leather, make the clothes and shoes, weave the nets, collect wood, erect the tents, fetch water, and perform every culinary service; so that when the duties of maternal care are added, it will appear that the life of these women is an uninterrupted succession of toil and pain. This, indeed, is the sense they entertain of their own situation; and, under the influence of that sentiment, they are sometimes known to destroy their female children, to save them from the miseries which they themselves have suffered: they also have a ready way, by the use of certain simples, of procuring abortion, which they sometimes practise, from their hatred of the father, or to save themselves the trouble which children occasion; and it has been credibly asserted, that this unnatural act is repeated without any injury to the health of the women who perpetrate it.

The funeral rites begin, like all other solemn ceremonials, with smoking, and are concluded by a feast. The body is dressed in the best habiliments possessed by the deceased, or his relations, and is then deposited in a grave lined with branches; some domestic utensils are placed on it, and a kind of canopy erected over it. During this ceremony great lamentations are made, and if the departed person is very much regretted, the near relations cut off their hair, pierce the fleshy part of their thighs and arms with arrows, knives, &c. and blacken their faces with charcoal. If they have distinguished themselves in war, they are sometimes placed upon scaffolding; and we have been informed that women, as in the East, have been known to sacrifice themselves to the manes of their husbands. The whole of the property belonging to the departed person is destroyed, and the relations take in exchange for the wearing apparel any rags that will cover their nakedness. The feast bestowed on the occasion, which is, or at least used to be, repeated annually, is accompanied with eulogiums on the deceased, and without any acts of ferocity. On the tomb are carved, or painted, the symbols of his tribe, which are taken from the different animals of the country.

Many and various are the motives which induce a savage to engage in war. To prove his courage, or to revenge the death of his relations, or some of his tribe, by the massacre of an enemy. If the tribe feel themselves called upon to go to war, the elders convene the people, in order to know the general opinion. If it be for war, the chief publishes his intention to smoke in the sacred stem at a certain period, to which solemnity meditation and fasting are required as preparatory ceremonials. When the people are thus

[assembled, and the meeting sanctified by the custom of smoking, the chief enlarges on the causes which have called them together, and the necessity of the measures proposed on the occasion.

He then invites those who are willing to follow him, to smoke out of the sacred stem, which is considered as the token of enrolment; and if it should be the general opinion, that assistance is necessary, others are invited, with great formality, to join them. Every individual who attends these meetings brings something with him as a token of his warlike intentions, or as an object of sacrifice, which, when the assembly dissolves, is suspended from poles near the place of council.

They have frequent feasts, and particular circumstances never fail to produce them; such as a tedious illness, long fasting, &c. On these occasions it is usual for the person who means to give the entertainment to announce his design, on a certain day, of opening the medicine bag, and smoking out of his sacred stem. This declaration is considered as a sacred vow that cannot be broken. There are also stated periods, such as the spring and autumn, when they engage in very long and solemn ceremonies. On these occasions dogs are offered as sacrifices, and those which are very fat and milk-white are preferred. They also make large offerings of their property, whatever it may be. The scene of these ceremonies is in an open enclosure on the bank of a river or lake, and in the most conspicuous situation, in order that such as are passing along, or travelling, may be induced to make their offerings. There is also a particular custom among them, that, on these occasions, if any of the tribe, or even a stranger, should be passing by, and be in real want of any thing that is displayed as an offering, he has a right to take it, so that he replaces it with some article he can spare, though it be of far inferior value; but to take or touch any thing wantonly is considered as a sacrilegious act, and highly insulting to the great Master of Life, to use their own expression, who is the sacred object of their devotion.

The scene of private sacrifice is the lodge of the person who performs it, which is prepared for that purpose by removing every thing out of it, and spreading green branches in every part. The fire and ashes are also taken away. A new hearth is made of fresh earth, and another fire is lighted. The owner of the dwelling remains alone in it; and he begins the ceremony by spreading a piece of new cloth, or a well-dressed moose-skin neatly painted, on which he opens his medicine-bag and exposes its contents, consisting of various articles. The principal of them is a kind of household god, which is a small carved image about eight inches long. Its first covering is of down, over which a piece of birch bark is closely tied, and the whole is enveloped in several folds of red and blue cloth. This little figure is an object of the most pious regard. The next article is his war-cap, which is decorated with the feathers and plumes of scarce birds, beavers, and eagles' claws, &c. There is also suspended from it a quill or feather for every enemy whom the owner of it has slain in battle. The remaining contents of the bag are, a piece of Brazil tobacco, several roots and simples, which are in great estimation for their medicinal qualities, and a pipe. These articles being all exposed, and the stem resting upon two forks, as it must not touch the ground, the master of the lodge sends for the person he most esteems, who sits down opposite to him; the pipe is then filled and fixed to the stem. A pair of wooden pincers is provided to put the fire in the pipe, and a double-pointed pin, to empty it of the remnant of tobacco which is not consumed. This arrangement being made, the men assemble, and sometimes the women are allowed to be humble spectators, while the most religious awe and solemnity pervade the whole. The Michiniwais, or assistant, takes up the pipe, lights it, and presents it to the officiating person, who receives it standing, and holds it between both his hands. He then turns himself to the East, and draws a few whiffs, which he blows to that point. The same ceremony he observes to the other three quarters, with his eyes directed upwards during the whole of it. He holds the stem about the middle between the three first fingers of both hands, and raising them upon a line with his forehead, he swings it three times round from the East, with the sun, when, after pointing and balancing it in various directions, he reposes it on the forks: he then makes a speech to explain the design of their being called together, which concludes with an acknowledgment of past mercies, and a prayer for the continuance of them, from the Master of Life. He then sits down, and the whole company declare their approbation and thanks by uttering the word *ho!* with an emphatic prolongation of the last letter. The Michiniwais then takes up the pipe, and holds it to the mouth of the officiating person, who, after smoking three whiffs out of it, utters a short prayer, and then goes round with it, taking his course from *e.* to *w.*, to every person present, who indivi-]

[dually says something to him on the occasion; and thus the pipe is generally smoked out: when, after turning it three or four times round his head, he drops it downwards, and replaces it in its original situation. He then thanks the company for their attendance, and wishes them, as well as the whole tribe, health and long life.

These smoking rites precede every matter of great importance, with more or less ceremony, but always with equal solemnity. The utility of them will appear from the following relation:

If a chief is anxious to know the disposition of his people towards him, or if he wishes to settle any difference between them, he announces his intention of opening his medicine-bag, and smoking in his sacred stem; and no man who entertains a grudge against any of the party thus assembled can smoke with the sacred stem; as that ceremony dissipates all differences, and is never violated.

No one can avoid attending on these occasions: but a person may attend and be excused from assisting at the ceremonies, by acknowledging that he has not undergone the necessary purification. The having cohabited with his wife, or any other woman, within 24 hours preceding the ceremony, renders him unclean, and consequently disqualifies him from performing any part of it. If a contract is entered into and solemnized by the ceremony of smoking, it never fails of being faithfully fulfilled. If a person, previous to his going on a journey, leaves the sacred stem as a pledge of his return, no consideration whatever will prevent him from executing his engagement. It is however to be lamented, that of late there is a relaxation of the duties originally attached to these festivals.

The chief, when he proposes to make a feast, sends quills, or small pieces of wood, as tokens of invitation to such as he wishes to partake of it. At the appointed time the guests arrive, each bringing a dish or platter, and a knife, and take their seats on each side of the chief, who receives them sitting, according to their respective ages. The pipe is then lighted, and he makes an equal division of every thing that is provided. While the company are enjoying their meal, the chief sings, and accompanies his song with the tambourine, or shishiquoi, or rattle. The guest who has first eaten his portion is considered as the most distinguished person: if there should be any who cannot finish the whole of their mess, they endeavour to prevail on some of their friends to eat it for them, who are rewarded for their assistance with ammunition and tobacco. It is proper also to remark, that at these feasts a small quantity of meat or drink is sacrificed before they begin to eat, by throwing it into the fire, or on the earth.

These feasts differ according to circumstances; sometimes each man's allowance is no more than he can dispatch in a couple of hours: at other times the quantity is sufficient to supply each of them with food for a week, though it must be devoured in a day. On these occasions it is very difficult to procure substitutes, and the whole must be eaten whatever time it may require. At some of these entertainments there is a more rational arrangement, when the guests are allowed to carry home with them the superfluous part of their portions. Great care is always taken that the bones may be burned, as it would be considered a profanation were the dogs permitted to touch them.

The public feasts are conducted in the same manner, but with some additional ceremony. Several chiefs officiate at them, and procure the necessary provisions, as well as prepare a proper place of reception for the numerous company. Here the guests discourse upon public topics, repeat the heroic deeds of their forefathers, and excite the rising generation to follow their example. The entertainments on these occasions consist of dried meats, as it would not be practicable to dress a sufficient quantity of fresh meat for such a large assembly; though the women and children are excluded.

Similar feasts used to be made at funerals, and annually, in honour of the dead; but they have been, for some time, growing into disuse.

The women, who are forbidden to enter the places sacred to these festivals, dance and sing around them, and sometimes beat time to the music within; which forms an agreeable contrast.

With respect to their divisions of time, they compute the length of their journeys by the number of nights passed in performing them; and they divide the year by their own succession of moons. In this calculation, however, they are not altogether correct, as they cannot account for odd days.

The names which they give to the moons, are descriptive of the several seasons, and are as follows:—

May, - - Frog Moon.
June, - - The Moon in which birds begin to lay their eggs.
July, - - The Moon when birds cast their feathers.]

[August, -	The Moon when the young birds begin to fly.
September,	The Moon when the moose-deer cast their horns.
October, -	The Rutting Moon.
November,	Hoar-frost Moon.
December,	Whirlwind Moon.
January, -	Extreme cold Moon.
February, -	Big Moon; some say Old Moon.
March, -	Eagle Moon.
April, - -	Goose Moon.

These people know the medicinal virtues of many herbs and simples, and apply the roots of plants and the bark of trees with success. But the conjurors, who monopolise the medical science, find it necessary to blend mystery with their art, and do not communicate their knowledge. Their *materia medica* they adminster in the form of purges and clysters; but the remedies and surgical operations are supposed to derive much of their effect from magic and incantation. When a blister rises in the foot from the frost, the chafing of the shoe, &c. they immediately open it, and apply the heated blade of a knife to the part, which, painful as it may be, is found to be efficacious. A sharp flint serves them as a lancet for letting blood, as well as for scarification in bruises and swellings. For sprains, the dung of an animal just killed is considered as the best remedy. They are very fond of European medicines, though they are ignorant of their application: and those articles form an inconsiderable part of the European traffic with them.

Among their various superstitions, they believe that the vapour which is seen to hover over moist and swampy places, is the spirit of some person lately dead. They also fancy another spirit, which appears in the shape of a man, upon the trees near the lodge of a person deceased, whose property has not been interred with him. He is represented as bearing a gun in his hand, and it is believed that he does not return to his rest, until the property that has been withheld from the grave has been sacrificed to it.

Examples of their Language.

	Knisteneaux.
Good spirit - -	Ki jai manitou.
Evil spirit - -	Matchi manitou.
Man - - - -	Ethini.
Woman - - -	Esquois.
Male - - - -	Naphew.
Female - - -	Non-gense.
Infant - - -	A' was ish.
Head - - - -	Us ti quoin.
Forehead - -	Es caa tick.
Hair - - - -	Wes ty-ky.
Eyes - - - -	Es kis och.
Nose - - - -	Oskiwin.
Nostrils - - -	Oo tith ee gow mow.
Mouth - - -	O toune.
My teeth - - -	Wip pit tah.
Tongue - - -	Otaithana.
Beard - - -	Michitoune.
Brain - - - -	With i tip.
Ears - - - -	O tow ee gie.
Neck - - - -	O qui ow.
Throat - - -	O koot tas gy.
Arms - - - -	O nisk.
Fingers - - -	Che chee.
Nails - - - -	Wos kos sia.
Side - - - -	O's spin gy.
My back - - -	No pis quan.
My belly - - -	Nattay.
Thighs - - -	O povam.
My knees - - -	No che quoin nah.
Legs - - - -	Nosk.
Heart - - - -	O thea.
My father - -	Noo ta wie.
My mother - -	Nigah wei.
My boy (son) -	Negousis.
My girl (daughter)	Netanis.
My brother, elder	Ni stess.
My sister, elder	Ne miss.
My grandfather	Ne moo shum.
My grandmother	N' o kum.
My uncle - -	N' o'ka miss.
My nephew - -	Ne too sim.
My niece - -	Ne too sim esquois.
My mother-in-law	Nisigouse.
My brother-in-law	Nistah.
My companion -	Ne wechi wagan.
My husband - -	Ni nap pem.
Blood - - -	Mith coo.
Old man - - -	Shi nap.
I am angry - -	Ne kis si wash en.
I fear - - - -	Ne goos tow.
Joy - - - -	Ne hea the tom.
Hearing - - -	Pethom.
Track - - -	Mis conna.
Chief, great ruler	Haukimah.
Thief - - - -	Kismouthesk.
Excrement - -	Meyee.
Buffalo - - -	Moustouche.
Ferret - - -	Sigous.
Polecat - - -	Shicak.
Elk - - - -	Moustouche.]

	Knisteneaux.
[Rein deer	Attick.
Fallow deer	Attick.
Beaver	Amisk.
Woolverine	Qui qua katch.
Squirrel	Enequachas.
Mink	Sa quasue.
Otter	Nekick.
Wolf	Mayegan.
Hare	Wapouce.
Marten	Wappistan.
Moose	Mouswah.
Bear	Masqua.
Fisher	Wijask.
Lynx	Picheu.
Porcupine	Cau quah.
Fox	Ma kisew.
Musk Rat	Wajask.
Mouse	Abicushiss.
Crow Buffalo	Noshi Moustouche.
Meat-flesh	Wias.
Dog	Atim.
Eagle	Makusue.
Duck	Sy Sip.
Crow, Corbeau	Ca Cawkeu.
Swan	Wapiseu.
Turkey	Mes sei thew.
Pheasants	Okes kew.
Bird	Pethesew.
Outard	Niscag.
White Goose	Wey Wois.
Grey Goose	Pestasish.
Partridge	Pithew.
Water Hen	Chiquibish.
Dove	Omi Mee.
Eggs	Wa Wah.
Pike or Jack	Kenonge.
Carp	Na may bin.
Sturgeon	Na May.
White Fish	Aticaming.
Pikrel	Oc-chaw.
Fish (in general)	Kenonge.
Spawn	Waquon.
Fins	Chi chi kan.
Trout	Na-gouse.
Craw Fish	A shag gee.
Frog	A thick.
Wasp	Ah moó.
Turtle	Mikinack.
Snake	Cinibic.
Awl	Oscajick.
Needle	Saboinigan.
Fire Steel	Appet.
Fire Wood	Mich-tah.
Cradle	Teckinigan.

	Knisteneaux.
Dagger	Ta comagau.
Arrow	Augusk or Atouche.
Fish-hook	Quosquipichican.
Ax	Shegaygan.
Ear-bob	Chi-kisebisoun.
Comb	Sicahoun.
Net	Athahe.
Tree	Mistick.
Wood	Mistick.
Paddle	Aboi.
Canoe	Chiman.
Birch Rind	Wasquoi.
Bark	Wasquoi.
Touchwood	Pousagan.
Leaf	Nepeshah.
Grass	Masquosi.
Raspberries	Misqui-meinac.
Strawberries	O'-tai-e minac.
Ashes.	Pecouch.
Fire	Scou tay.
Grapes	Shomenac.
Fog	Pakishihow.
Mud	Asus ki.
Currant	Kisijiwin.
Road	Mescanah.
Winter	Pipoun.
Island	Ministick.
Lake	Sagayian.
Sun	Pisim.
Moon	Tibisca pisim (the night Sun).
Day	Kigigah.
Night	Tibisca.
Snow	Cosnah.
Rain	Kimiwoin.
Drift	Pewan.
Hail	Shes cagan.
Ice	Mesquaming.
Frost	Aquatin.
Mist	Picasyow.
Water	Nepec.
World	Messe asky (all the earth)
Mountain	Wachee.
Sea	Kitchi kitchi ga ming.
Morning	Kequishepe.
Mid-day	Abetah quisheik.
Portage	Unigam.
Spring	Menouscaming.
River	Sipee.
Rapid	Bawastick.
Rivulet	Sepeesis.
Sand	Thocaw.
Earth	Askee.
Star	Attack.]

	Knisteneaux.
[Thunder	Pithuseu.
Wind	Thoutin.
Calm	Athawostin.
Heat	Quishipoi.
Evening	Ta kashike.
North	Kywoitin.
South	Sawena woon.
East	Coshawcastak.
West	Pasquisimou.
To-morrow	Wabank.
Bone	Oskann.
Broth	Michim waboi.
Feast	Ma qua see.
Grease or oil	Pimis.
Marrow fat	Oscan pimis.
Sinew	Asstis.
Lodge	Wig-waum.
Bed	Ne pa win.
Within	Pendog ke.
Door	Squandam.
Dish	Othagan.
Fort	Wasgaigan.
Sledge	Tabanask.
Cincture	Poquoatehoun.
Cap	Astotin.
Stocks	Ashican.
Shirt	Papacheweyan.
Coat	Papise co-wagan.
Blanket	Wape weyang.
Cloth	Maneto weguin.
Thread	Assabab.
Garters	Chi ki-bisoon.
Mittens	Astissack.
Shoe	Maskisin.
Smoking bag	Kusquepetagan.
Portage sling	Apisan.
Straight on	Goi ask.
Medicine	Mes ki kee.
Red	Mes cgh.
Blue	Kasquitch (same as black)
White	Wabisca.
Yellow	Saw waw.
Green	Chibatiquare.
Ugly	Mache nagouseu.
Handsome	Catawassiseu.
Beautiful	Kissi Sawenogan.
Deaf	Nima petom.
Good-natured	Mithiwashin.
Pregnant	Paawie.
Fat	Outhineu.
Big	Mushikitee.
Small or little	Abisasheu.
Short	Chemasish.
Skin	Wian.

	Knisteneaux.
Long	Kinwain.
Strong	Mascawa.
Coward	Sagatahaw.
Weak	Nitha missew.
Lean	Mahta waw.
Brave	Nima Gustaw.
Young man	Osquineguish.
Cold	Kissin.
Hot	Cichatai.
Spring	Minouscaming
Summer	Nibin.
Fall	Tagowagonk.
One	Peyac.
Two	Nisheu.
Three	Nishteu.
Four	Neway.
Five	Ni-annan.
Six	Negoutawoesie.
Seven	Nish wissic.
Eight	Jannanew.
Nine	Shack.
Ten	Mitatat.
Eleven	Peyac osap.
Twelve	Nisheu osap.
Thirteen	Nichtou osap.
Fourteen	Neway osap.
Fifteen	Niannan osap.
Sixteen	Nigoutawoesic osap.
Seventeen	Nish woesic osap.
Eighteen	Janenew osap.
Nineteen	Shack osap.
Twenty	Nisheu mitenah.
Twenty-one	Nisheu mitenah payac osap.
Twenty-two, &c.	Nisheu mintenah nisheu osap.
Thirty	Nishtou mitenah.
Forty	Neway mitenah.
Fifty	Niannan mitenah.
Sixty	Negoutawoisic mitenah.
Seventy	Nishwoisic mitenah.
Eighty	Jannacu mitenah.
Ninety	Shack mitenah.
Hundred	Mitaua mitinah.
Two Hundred	Neshew mitena a mitenah.
One Thousand	Mitenah mitena mitenah
First	Nican.
Last	Squayatch.
More	Minah.
Better	Athiwack mithawashin.
Best	Athiwack mithawashin.
I or me	Nitha.
You or thou	Kitha.]

	Knisteneaux.
They or them	Withawaw.
We	Nithawaw.
My or mine	Nitayan.
Your's	Kitayan.
Whom	Awoine.
His or her's	Otayan.
All	Kakithau.
Some or some few	Pey peyac.
The same	Tabescoutch.
All the world	Missi acki wanquc
All the men	Kakithaw Ethinyoc
More	Mina.
Sometimes	I as-cow-puco.
Arrive	Ta couchin.
Beat	Otamaha.
To burn	Mistascasoo.
To sing	Nagamoun.
To cut	Kisquishan.
To hide	Catann.
To cover	Acquahoun.
To believe	Taboitam.
To sleep	Nepan.
To dispute	Ne ko mi towock.
To dance	Nemaytow.
To give	Mith.
To do	Ogitann.
To eat	Wissinee.
To die	Nepew.
To forget	Winnekiskisew.
To speak	Athimetakouse.
To cry (tears)	Mantow.
To laugh	Papew.
To set down	Nematappe.
To walk	Pimoutais.
To fall	Packisin.
To work	Ah tus kew.
To kill	Nipahaw.
To sell	Attawom.
To live	Pimatise.
To see	Wabam.
To come	Astamotch.
Enough	Egothigog.
Cry (tears)	Manteau.
It hails	Shisigan.
There is	Aya wa.
There is some	Aya wa.
It rains	Quimiwoin.
After to-morrow	Awis wabank.
To-day	Anoutch.
There-away	Netoi.
Much	Michett.
Presently	Pischisqua.
Make, heart	Quithipeh.
This morning	Shebas.

	Knisteneaux.
This night	Tibiscag.
Above	Espiming.
Below	Tabassish.
Truly	Taboiy.
Already	Sashay.
Yet, more	Minah.
Yesterday	Tacoushick.
Far	Wathow.
Near	Quishiwoac.
Never	Nima wecatch.
No	Nima.
Yes	Ah.
By and by	Pa-nima.
Always	Ka-ki-kee.
Make haste	Quethepeh.
Its long since	Mewaisha.

Some account of the Chepewyan or Chepawas Indians.

They are a numerous people, who consider the country between the parallels of lat. 60° and 65° *n.* and long. 100° to 110° *w.* as their lands or home. They speak a copious language, which is very difficult to be attained.

It is not possible to form any just estimate of their numbers, but it is apparent, nevertheless, that they are by no means proportionate to the vast extent of their territories, which may, in some degree, be attributed to the ravages of the small-pox, which are more or less evident throughout this part of the continent.

The notion which these people entertain of the creation, is of a very singular nature. They believe that, at the first, the globe was one vast and entire ocean, inhabited by no living creature, except a mighty bird, whose eyes were fire, whose glances were lightning, and the clapping of whose wings was thunder. On his descent to the ocean, and touching it, the earth instantly arose, and remained on the surface of the waters. This omnipotent bird then called forth all the variety of animals from the earth, except the Chepewyans, who were produced from a dog; and this circumstance occasions their aversion to the flesh of that animal, as well as the people who eat it. This extraordinary tradition proceeds to relate, that the great bird, having finished his work, made an arrow, which was to be preserved with great care, and to remain untouched; but that the Chepewyans were so devoid of understanding, as to carry it away, and the sacrilege so enraged the great bird, that he has never since appeared.

They have also a tradition among them, that

[they originally came from another country, inhabited by very wicked people, and had traversed a great lake which was narrow, shallow, and full of islands, where they had suffered great misery, it being always winter, with ice and deep snow. At the Copper-mine River, where they made the first land, the ground was covered with copper, over which a body of earth had since been collected, to the depth of a man's height. They believe also, that in ancient times their ancestors lived till their feet were worn out with walking, and their throats with eating. They describe a deluge, when the waters spread over the whole earth, except the highest mountains, on the tops of which they preserved themselves.

They believe, that immediately after their death, they pass into another world, where they arrive at a large river, on which they embark in a stone canoe, and that a gentle current bears them on to an extensive lake, in the centre of which is a most beautiful island; and that in the view of this delightful abode, they receive that judgment for their conduct during life, which terminates their final state and unalterable allotment. If their good actions are declared to predominate, they are landed upon the island, where there is to be no end to their happiness; which, however, according to their notions, consists in an eternal enjoyment of sensual pleasure, and carnal gratification. But if there be bad actions to weigh down the balance, the stone canoe sinks at once, and leaves them up to their chins in the water, to behold and regret the reward enjoyed by the good, and eternally struggling, but with unavailing endeavours, to reach the blissful island, from which they are excluded for ever.

They have some faint notions of the transmigration of the soul; so that if a child be born with teeth, they instantly imagine, from its premature appearance, that it bears a resemblance to some person who had lived to an advanced period, and that he has assumed a renovated life, with these extraordinary tokens of maturity.

The Chepewyans are sober, timorous, and vagrant, with a selfish disposition, which has sometimes created suspicions of their integrity. Their stature has nothing remarkable in it; but though they are seldom corpulent, they are sometimes robust. Their complexion is swarthy; their features coarse, and their hair lank, but not always of a dingy black, nor have they universally the piercing eye, which generally animates the Indian countenance. The women have a more agreeable aspect than the men, but their gait is awkward, which proceeds from their being accustomed nine months in the year to travel on snow-shoes, and drag sledges of a weight from two to 400 pounds. They are very submissive to their husbands, who have, however, their fits of jealousy; and, for very trifling causes, treat them with such cruelty as sometimes to occasion their death. They are frequently objects of traffic; and the father possesses the right of disposing of his daughter. They do not, however, sell them as slaves, but as companions to those who are supposed to live more comfortably than themselves. The men in general extract their beards, though some of them are seen to prefer a bushy, black beard, to a smooth chin. They cut their hair in various forms, or leave it in a long natural flow, according as their caprice or fancy suggests. The women always wear it in a great length, and some of them are very attentive to its arrangement. If they at any time appear despoiled of their tresses, it is to be esteemed a proof of the husband's jealousy, and is considered as a severer punishment than manual correction. Both sexes have blue or black bars, or from one to four straight lines on their cheeks or forehead, to distinguish the tribe to which they belong. These marks are either tatooed, or made by drawing a thread, dipped in the necessary colour, beneath the skin.

There are no people more attentive to the comforts of their dress, or less anxious respecting its exterior appearance. In the winter it is composed of the skins of deer, and their fawns, and dressed as fine as any chamois leather, in the hair. In the summer their apparel is the same, except that it is prepared without the hair. The shoes and leggings are sewn together, the latter reaching upwards, to the middle, and being supported by a belt, under which a small piece of leather is drawn to cover the private parts, the ends of which fall down both before and behind. In the shoes they put the hair of the moose or rein-deer, with additional pieces of leather as socks. The shirt or coat, when girted round the waist, reaches the middle of the thigh, and the mittens are sewed to the sleeves, or are suspended by strings from the shoulders. A ruff or tippet surrounds the neck, and the skin of the head of the deer forms a curious kind of cap. A robe, made of several deer or fawn skins sewed together, covers the whole. This dress is worn single or double, but always in the winter, with the hair within and without. Thus arrayed, a Chepewyan will lay himself down on the ice in the middle of a lake, and repose in comfort; though he will sometimes find a difficulty in the]

morning to disencumber himself from the snow drifted on him during the night. If in his passage he should be in want of provision, he cuts a hole in the ice, when he seldom fails of taking some trout or pike, whose eyes he instantly scoops out, and eats as a great delicacy; but if they should not be sufficient to satisfy his appetite, he will, in this necessity, make his meal of the fish in its raw state; but they generally prefer to dress their victuals when circumstances will admit the necessary preparation. When they are in that part of their country which does not produce a sufficient quantity of wood for fuel, they are reduced to the same exigency, though they generally dry their meat in the sun.

The provision called *pemican*, on which the Chepewyans, as well as the other savages of this country, chiefly subsist in their journeys, is prepared in the following manner. The lean parts of the flesh of the larger animals are cut in thin slices, and are placed on a wooden grate over a slow fire, or exposed to the sun, and sometimes to the frost. These operations dry it, and in that state it is pounded between two stones: it will then keep with care for several years. If, however, it is kept in large quantities, it is disposed to ferment in the spring of the year, when it must be exposed to the air, or it will soon decay. The inside fat, and that of the rump, which is much thicker in these wild than our domestic animals, is melted down and mixed, in a boiling state, with the pounded meat, in equal proportions: it is then put in baskets or bags for the convenience of carrying it. Thus it becomes a nutritious food, and is eaten, without any further preparation, or the addition of spice, salt, or any vegetable or farinaceous substance. A little time reconciles it to the palate. There is another sort, made with the addition of marrow and dried berries, which is of a superior quality.

The dress of the women differs from that of the men. Their leggings are tied below the knee; and their coat or shift is wide, hanging down to the ancle, and is tucked up at pleasure by means of a belt, which is fastened round the waist. Those who have children have these garments made full about the shoulders, and when they are travelling they carry their infants upon their backs, next their skin, in which situation they are perfectly comfortable, and in a position convenient to be suckled. Nor do they discontinue to give their milk to them until they have another child. Child-birth is not the object of the same tender care and serious attention among the savages as it is among civilized people. At this period no part of their usual occupation is omitted, and this continual and regular exercise must contribute to the welfare of the mother, both in the progress of parturition and in the moment of delivery. The women have a singular custom of cutting off a small piece of the navel-string of the new-born children, and hanging it about their necks: they are curious in the covering they make for it, which they decorate with porcupines' quills and beads.

Though the women are as much in the power of the men, as any other articles of their property, they are always consulted, and possess a very considerable influence in the traffic with Europeans, and other important concerns.

Plurality of wives is common among them, and the ceremony of marriage is of a very simple nature. The girls are betrothed at a very early period to those whom the parents think the best able to support them, nor is the inclination of the woman considered. Whenever a separation takes place, which sometimes happens, it depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the husband. In common with the other Indians of this country, they have a custom respecting the periodical state of a woman, which is rigorously observed; at that time she must seclude herself from society. They are not even allowed, in that situation, to keep the same path as the men, when travelling; and it is considered a great breach of decency for a woman so circumstanced to touch any utensils of manly occupation. Such a circumstance is supposed to defile them, so that their subsequent use would be followed by certain mischief or misfortune. There are particular skins which the women never touch, as of the bear and wolf, and those animals the men are seldom known to kill.

They are not remarkable for their activity as hunters, which is owing to the ease with which they snare deer and spear fish; and these occupations are not beyond the strength of their old men, women, and boys: so that they participate in those laborious occupations, which, among their neighbours, are confined to the women. They make war on the Esquimaux, who cannot resist their superior numbers, and put them to death; as it is a principle with them never to make prisoners. At the same time they tamely submit to the Knisteneaux, who are not so numerous as themselves, when they treat them as enemies.

They do not affect that cold reserve at meeting either among themselves or strangers, which is common with the Knisteneaux, but communicate mutually, and at once, all the information of

[which they are possessed. Nor are they roused like them from an apparent torpor to a state of great activity. They are consequently more uniform in this respect, though they are of a very persevering disposition when their interest is concerned.

As these people are not addicted to spirituous liquors, they have a regular and uninterrupted use of their understanding, which is always directed to the advancement of their own interest; and this disposition, as may be readily imagined, sometimes occasions them to be charged with fraudulent habits. They will submit with patience to the severest treatment, when they are conscious they deserve it, but will never forget nor forgive any wanton or unnecessary rigour. A moderate conduct is never found to fail, nor is it too much, perhaps, to assert, that they are altogether, the most peaceable tribe of Indians known in N. America.

There are conjurors and high-priests among them, who certainly operate in an extraordinary manner on the imaginations of the people; in the cure of disorders. Their principal maladies are, the rheumatic pains, the flux and consumption. The venereal complaint is very common; but though its progress is slow, it gradually undermines the constitution, and brings on premature decay. They have recourse to superstition for their cure, and charms are their only remedies, except the bark of the willow, which, being burned and reduced to powder, is strewed upon green wounds and ulcers, and places contrived for promoting perspiration. Of the use of simples and plants they have no knowledge; nor can it be expected, as their country does not produce them.

Though they have enjoyed so long an intercourse with Europeans, their country is so barren, as not to be capable of producing the ordinary necessaries naturally introduced by such a communication; and they continue, in a great measure, their own inconvenient and awkward modes of taking their game, and preparing it when taken. Sometimes they drive the deer into the small lakes, where they spear them, or force them into enclosures, where the bow and arrow are employed against them. These animals are also taken in snares made of skin. In the former instance, the game is divided among those who have been engaged in the pursuit of it. In the latter, it is considered as private property; nevertheless, any unsuccessful hunter passing by, may take a deer so caught, leaving the head, skin, and saddle, for the owner. Thus, though they have no regular government, as every man is lord in his own family, they are influenced, more or less, by certain principles, which conduce to their general benefit.

In their quarrels with each other, they very rarely proceed to a greater degree of violence than is occasioned by blows, wrestling, and pulling of the hair; while their abusive language consists in applying the name of the most offensive animal to the object of their displeasure, and adding the term ugly, and chiay, or stillborn. The name is also applicable to the fœtus of an animal when killed, which is considered as one of the greatest delicacies.

Their arms and domestic apparatus, in addition to the articles procured from Americans, are spears, bows and arrows, fishing-nets, and lines made of green deer-skin thongs. They have also nets for taking the beaver as he endeavours to escape from his lodge when it is broken open. It is set in a particular manner for the purpose, and a man is employed to watch the moment when he enters the snare, or he would soon cut his way through it. He is then thrown upon the ice, where he remains as if he had no life in him.

The snow-shoes are of a very superior workmanship. The inner part of their frame is straight, the outer one is curved, and it is pointed at both ends, with that in front turned up. They are also laced with great neatness with thongs made of deer-skin. The sledges are formed of thin slips of board turned up also in front, and are highly polished with crooked knives, in order to slide along with facility. Close-grained wood is, on that account, the best; but their's are made of the red or swamp spruce fir-tree.

The country, which these people claim as their land, has a very small quantity of earth, and produces little or no wood or herbage. Its chief vegetable substance is the moss, on which their deer feed; and a kind of rock-moss, which, in times of scarcity, preserves the lives of the natives. When boiled in water, it dissolves into a clammy glutinous substance, that affords a very sufficient nourishment. But, notwithstanding the barren state of their country, with proper care and economy, these people might live in great comfort, for the lakes abound with fish, and the hills are covered with deer. Though, of all the Indian people of this continent, they are considered as the most provident, they suffer severely at certain seasons, and particularly in the dead of winter, when they are under the necessity of retiring to their scanty woods. To the w. of them]

[the musk-ox may be found, but they have no dependence on it as an article of sustenance. There are also large hares, a few white wolves, peculiar to their country, and several kinds of foxes, with white and grey partridges, &c. The beaver and moose-deer they do not find until they come within 60 degrees *n.* lat. and the buffalo is still further *s.* That animal is known to frequent a higher latitude to the westward of their country. These people bring pieces of variegated [illegible], which are found on the surface of the earth. It is easily worked, bears a fine polish, and hardens with time. It endures heat, and is manufactured into pipes or calumets, as they are very fond of smoking tobacco; a luxury which the Europeans communicated to them.

Their amusements or recreations are but few. Their music is so inharmonious, and their dancing so awkward, that they might be supposed to be ashamed of both, as they very seldom practise either. They also shoot at marks, and play at the games common among them; but in fact prefer sleeping to either; and the greater part of their time is passed in procuring food, and resting from the toil necessary to obtain it.

They are also of a querulous disposition, and are continually making complaints; which they express by a constant repetition of the word eduiy, "it is hard," in a whining and plaintive tone of voice.

They are superstitious in the extreme, and almost every action of their lives, however trivial, is more or less influenced by some whimsical notion. They are not known to have any particular form of religious worship; but, as they believe in a good and evil spirit, and a state of future rewards and punishments, they cannot be devoid of religious impressions. At the same time, they manifest a decided unwillingness to make any communications on the subject.

The Chepewyans have been accused of abandoning their aged and infirm people to perish, and of not burying their dead; but these are melancholy necessities, which proceed from their wandering way of life. They are by no means universal, for Mr. Mackenzie asserts a fact within his own knowledge, of a man rendered helpless by palsy, being carried about for many years, with the greatest tenderness and attention, till he died a natural death. That they should not bury their dead in their own country, cannot be imputed to them as a custom arising from a savage insensibility, as they inhabit such high latitudes, that the ground never thaws; but it is well known, that, when they are in the woods, they cover their dead with trees. Besides, they manifest no common respect to the memory of their departed friends, by a long period of mourning, cutting off their hair, and never make use of the property of the deceased. Nay, they frequently destroy or sacrifice their own, as a token of regret or sorrow.

If there be any people who, from the barren state of the country, might be supposed to be cannibals by nature, these people, from the difficulty they, at times, experience in procuring food, might be liable to that imputation. But, in all Mr. Mackenzie's knowledge of them, he never was acquainted with one instance of that disposition; nor among all the natives which he met with, in a route of 5000 miles, did he see or hear of an example of cannibalism, but such as arose from that irresistible necessity, which has been known to impel even the most civilized people to eat each other.

[For some further account of the Indian nations inhabiting these parts, see article Missouri, Vol. III. page 276, of this Dictionary.]

[Rocky River, in the N. W. Territoy, falls into the *e.* side of Mississippi River, about 70 miles below the mouth of Mine River. A lead mine extends from the mouth of this river on the banks of the Mississippi, more than 100 miles upwards.]

ROCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chacayán.

ROCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Ligua.

ROCROI, Bay of, on the *w.* coast of the island Guadaloupe, between the river Vieux Habitans and that of Plessis.

RODANTE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil, on the shore of the river Cahy or Caiyi.

RODAS, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

RODE ISLAND. [See Rhode Island.]

[RODNEY, Point, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is the *n.* point of Norton Sound. Sledge Island is *s. e.* ½ *e.* of it, four leagues between which and the continent is anchorage in seven fathoms. This point has its name in honour of the celebrated admiral, Lord Rodney. Lat. 64° 40′ *n.* long. 166° 3′ *w.*]

[RODRIGUES Key, on the coast of Florida, a pretty large sand or shoal, lying off Key Largo, and bears from Tavernies' Key *n. n. e.* ½ *e.*

five miles. The roots of the trees are always overflowed. Lat. 25° 45′ *n.* long. 80° 32′ *w.*]

RODRIGUEZ, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *sierra* of Los Pardaos, to the *n.* of Timaná, and afterwards joins the Iscance to enter the Caqueta.

Rodriguez, also with the surname of Diego, some shoals or rocks on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, between the rivers Yaqueacu and Arecife de San Francisco.

ROE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, on the *w.* coast.

[ROEBUCK Island, at the *e.* extremity of Lake Ontario. See Forest Island.]

ROGAGUALO, Lake of, in the province and government of Moxos of the kingdom of Quito. It is large, of an oval figure, and formed by a waste water of a channel or arm of the river Beni; and runs out by another river, which they call De la Exaltacion, into the Marmoré. [From the above lake three more rivers flow from its *n.* shore, and which empty into the Amazon.]

ROGER, Trou de Jean, a small port of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, and in the *w.* head, between Petit Goave and the river Del Estero.

[ROGERS' Road, so called from the person under whose direction it was made, in 1790. It leads through Clinton County in New York State into Canada; and is much used in winter, when passing the lakes is often dangerous and always uncomfortable.]

[ROGERSVILLE, the chief town of Hawkin's County, Tennessee. The road from Knoxville to Philadelphia, 652 English miles, road distance, passes by Rogersville, Ross's Furnace, Abingdon, English's Ferry, New River, Big Lick; Peytonsburg, Rock Bridge, Lexington, Staunton, New-market, Winchester, Fredericktown, York, and Lancaster.]

ROGUAQUE, Cape of, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, within the Bay of Fundy.

ROIPERA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, on the seacoast, and at the mouth of the river Saguaripa.

[ROLAND's Table, on the main land of the *e.* coast of the district of Gaspee, in Lower Canada, and *w.* part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a flat mountain, which shows itself off to seaward; appears above several others, and serves to find out Isle Percée, or Pierced Island, 15 miles from Cape Gaspee. The island of Bonaventura is three miles beyond it.]

ROLDAN, Island of, in Port Deseado; in the coast which lies between the Plata and the Straits of Magellan, and in the interior of that port.

Roldan, Campana de, a mountain of the *s.* coast of the Straits of Magellan, in the channel of San Juan.

ROLDANILLO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, situate on the *w.* side of this city, and being almost entirely ruined.

[ROLLING Fork, a main *s.* branch of Salt River in Kentucky. The towns of Lystra and Bealsburg stand on this river.]

ROLLONA, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo, and part of the French. It runs *s. s. e.* in the *w.* head, and enters the sea between the port of Leogane and the river Del Estero.

ROMAIN. See Carteret.

ROMAINAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descended from the Mainas, in the province and government of this name and kingdom of Quito. They dwell in the woods to the *e.* of the river Pastaza and to the *w.* of the Tigre, and are bounded by the Zapas or Incuris by the *s.* and *s. e.* but are now very few, and live dispersed in those woods, being of a disposition the most fickle that can be imagined.

[ROMAN, Cape, on the coast of S. Carolina. From hence to Charleston Light-house the course *w. s. w.* ½ *w.* 21 leagues.]

[Roman, Cape, on the coast of Florida, is 20 leagues *n. w.* by *n.* of Cape Sable, the *s. w.* point of the peninsula of Florida.]

Roman, S. Cape of, a point of land on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, 13 leagues from Mazola.

ROMANA, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo; which rises in the mountains of the *e.* head near the town of Bayaguana, runs *s.* and enters the sea in the Bay of Caballos, opposite the island Catharine.

[ROMANO, or Romano Cayo, a small island off the *n.* shore of the island of Cuba. It is long and narrow, and at the *e.* extremity of that cluster of isles called the King's Garden.]

[ROME, a post-town of New York, Herkemer County, on Mohawk River, eight miles *w.* of Whitestown. This township was taken from Steuben, and incorporated in 1796. Fort Stanwix, called also New Fort Schuyler, is in this town.]

Rome, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil, and territory of the Guayazas

Indians; on the shore of a river which enters the Paranaibo.

ROMERAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Quillota.

[ROMNEY, the chief town of Hampshire County, Virginia, contains about 70 dwelling-houses, a brick court-house, and a stone gaol. It is situate on the *w.* bank of the *s. w.* branch of Patowmac River, 23 miles *w.* by *n.* of Winchester, 16 *n. e.* by *n.* of Moorfields. It is a post town, and is 170 miles *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

ROMO, a port of the *e.* coast of the province and government of Florida, formed by the island of San Anastasio.

ROMONTABO, a settlement of the island of Cayenne, on the lofty part of a mountain in a point of land formed by the coast.

[ROMOPACK, a village in Bergen County, New Jersey, on Romopack River, 15 or 20 miles *n.* of Patterson.]

ROMPEDERO, a lake of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; formed by the waters of the river Grande de la Magdalena, on the *e.* side, below the port of Ocaña.

[ROMULUS, a military township in New York State, Onondago County, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. The high road to the ferry at Cayuga Lake runs through its *n.* part. It was incorporated in 1794; and has within its jurisdiction the townships of Junius and Galen, together with the lands lying *w.* of Hannibal and Cato, *n.* of the township of Galen, and *s.* of Lake Ontario, and that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, *w.* of Cayuga Lake. In the year 1796, 123 of its inhabitants were electors.]

ROMUNCA, an island of the river of Las Amazonas; formed by an arm of it which enters the river Negro, a little before its mouth.

ROMUNCACHA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is an arm of the Negro, which runs to enter the Marañon, just before that the whole of its waters do the same.

ROMUS, a large island of Las Amazonas, formed by this river and the Paranaiba.

RON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; of a very hot temperature.

RONABO, a settlement of the province and government of French Guayana, between the coast and the river Cayenne.

RONCADOR, a small island of the N. Sea, one of the Antilles. [Thirty-five miles *e. n. e.* of Old Providence, and 57 *s.* of Serranilla or Pearl Islands. Lat. 13° 32′ 30″ *s.* and long. 80° 4′ *w.*]

RONDAMILLO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between some mountains, on the shore of an abundant river.

[RONDE, Rhonde Island, or Redonda, one of the Grenadines, dependant on the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies; situate about mid-way between Cariacou or Cariovacou and the *n.* end of Grenada, about six miles *n.* of Grenada, and 11 *s. w.* of Cariovacou. It contains about 500 acres of excellent land, which are wholly applied to pasturage, and the cultivation of cotton. In lat. 12° 19′ *n.* and long. 61° 39′ *w.*]

Ronde, or Redonda, a very lofty round mountain in the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles: towards the *s. e.* extremity, in the part held by the French when the English took possession of it.

Ronde, an island of the S. Sea, within the bay of the island of Falkland.

Ronde, another, a small island of Lake Superior in Canada; near the *s.* coast, and opposite the point of Chagovamigon.

Ronde, another island, near the coast of Nova Scotia, or Acadia.

RONDOCAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanche in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Quishuares.

RONDOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Baños.

Rondos, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Parianchacra.

RONGUA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brasil; between the settlements of Escama and Rio Verde.

ROOTSER, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes in the district and parish of St. Thomas.

[ROPE Ferry, a ferry across a bay in the town of New London, in Connecticut; four miles *s. w.* by *w.* of New London city, on the post-road to New Haven. The bay sets up from Long Island Sound, between Millstone Point and Black Point in Lyme. In August, 1796, a bridge, 500 feet long, was built across this ferry, two miles above Millstone Point, where the water is 18 feet

deep. The bridge is 24 feet broad, with a sliding draw.]

[ROQUE, a small island near the coast of Venezuela. See ROCA.]

ROQUE, a very prominent cape or point of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande, between the river Cinaminin and the river Grandes. [It is called by the Portuguese Petitinga. In lat. 5° 3′ *s.* and long. 35° 45′ *w.*]

ROQUE, a shoal, near the coast of the same province and kingdom as the former cape, and near to it.

[ROQUE, SAN, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate near the Laguna (Lake) Ybera, at the source of the river Atorès, about 70 miles *s.* of Corrientes, in lat. 28° 33′ 33″ *s.* long. 58° 37′ 30″ *w.*]

ROQUES, some islands of the N. Sea, of the Lucayas. They are two, one greater than the other, and both of them lying between the islands of Yuma and St. Andrew.

ROQUES, a shoal or isle near the island of Cuba.

ROSA, SANTA, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on the confines of Laguna (Lake) Ybera, about four miles *s. e.* from Santa Maria Fé. In lat. 26° 53′ 19″ *s.* and long. 56° 54′ 39″ *w.*

ROSA, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru. It is of a very cold temperature, as being situate very near the *cordillera.* It has, at the distance of four leagues, a well, which they call of the Inca, the mouth of which resembles a jug, and the waters of which are drank by the Indians, who assert that it is *chicha;* similar to that which they make of maize, but somewhat insipid, although of the same colour. It is thought to pass through certain minerals, by which it contracts this smell, colour, and taste.

ROSA, another settlement, in the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; near the grand river Napo, in which there are some washing places of gold. It is fertile in *yucas,* maize, and plantains; its natives are hunters, and so dextrous, as even to kill fish with their arrows.

ROSA, another, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru; a *reduccion* of the Chiquitos Indians made by the missionaries of the Jesuits.

ROSA, another, of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná; one of those composing the mission of the Franciscan fathers, the missionaries of Piritú.

ROSA, another, with the addition of Nueva, in the province and government of Moxos and kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the river Itenes, and founded in 1768, to serve as a place of arms for the troops of the expedition made to quell the invasions of the Portuguese in that port, and which was commanded by Brigadier Don Francisco Pestaña, President of Charcas. It is now abandoned.

ROSA, another of converted Indians, of the Pantagua nation: bounded by the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru; and in it resides a religious missionary of the order of San Francisco, of the college of Ocopa.

ROSA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito; near the road which leads down to Guayaquil.

ROSA, another, of the missions held by the religious of S. Francisco, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcazar and kingdom of Nueva España. Thirty-three leagues *e.* of the head settlement of Tula.

ROSA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota, in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river of the same name as is the province.

ROSA, another, of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Masparro, about 12 miles *e. n. e.* of the city of Barinas Nueva.

ROSA, another, of the province and government of Venezuela, in the same kingdom as the former; on the shore of a river, to the *e.* of the city of Barquisimeto.

ROSA, another, of the same province and kingdom, between the rivers of La Portuguesa and Guarico, and nearest to the latter.

ROSA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba in Peru; on the shore of a river of its name, and *e.* of the ruins of San Juan del Oro.

ROSA, another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between two streams, and five leagues *s. w.* of the capital.

ROSA, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Paraguay. [It is situate on a small branch of the Paraguay, about 32 miles *e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 22′ 28″ *s.* and long. 57° 3′ 19″ *w.*]

ROSA, another, of the missions which were held by the said Jesuits, in the province of California; on the coast of the gulf and bay of Los Palmas.

Rosa, another of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Rosa, another, of the same province and kingdom, in the district and government of Pastos.

Rosa, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, and of the district of Ambato in the kingdom of Quito, *s.* of its capital; and in its precincts is a large estate called Patalo.

Rosa, another, with the surname of Viterbo, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; in a delightful and pleasant plain, of a cold temperature, but healthy, and abounding in large and small cattle, wheat, maize, *papas*, and other vegetable productions of this climate. It contains 12 souls, and is eight leagues *n.* of Tunja.

Rosa, a town, which was formerly of the name of San Rafael, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile.

Rosa, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru, *e.* of its capital.

Rosa, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay between the Bellaco and the Negro.

Rosa, another river, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba in Peru. It rises in the province of Larecaxa, runs *n.* and turning *e.* enters the Beni.

Rosa, or St. Rose's, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Louisiana, defended by a very large island of the same name, extending as far as the Bay of Panzacola. The channel, which divides this island from the continent, is of sufficient width for vessels to pass from one bay to the other. The island abounds in water, and in game. The tides here are more regular than in other parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and happen periodically every 12 hours.

[This bay stretches about 30 miles to the *n. e.* and is from four to eight miles broad. The bar before it has only seven or eight feet water, where deepest; but within there is 16 or 17, as far as the Red Bluff on the main land. The peninsula between this bay and that of Penzacola is generally of a very poor sandy soil, producing, in some places, large pines and live oak. The largest river that falls into the bay is Chacta Hatcha, or Pea River, which runs from the *n. e.* and enters the *e.* extremity of the bay through several mouths, but so shoal that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended it about 25 leagues, where he found a small party of the Coussac Indians. In long. 86° 42′ *w.* lat. 30° 32′ *n.*]

[Rosa, or Rose Island, extends along the mouth of the above bay, and is about 36 miles long, and no where above one mile broad. The channel at the *e.* end of the island is so choked up with a large shoal, in some places dry, that the deepest water is only four or five feet; and the channel between Rose Island and the main is barely sufficient for boats or pettiaugers. Upon this island a quantity of salt is made annually.]

Rosa, a fort and garrison, in the province and government of Paraguay, to restrain the Infidel Indians.

[Rosa, a cape in the Island of St. Domingo, *e. n. e.* ½ *e.* of Cape Dame Marie, the *w.* point of the island, distant about seven leagues.]

ROSAL, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

ROSALIA, S. a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguána and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America.

Rosalia, another, in the province of California; also of the missions which were held by the Jesuits: on the shore of the gulf and of the river Mulege, in the Bay of Concepcion.

Rosalia, a fort built by the French, in the province and government of Louisiana and territory of the Nanches Indians, on the shore of the river Mississippi, 105 miles *n.* of New Orleans, in a fertile and pleasant, but unhealthy, country; on which account it was abandoned.

ROSARIO, a settlement and *real* of silver-mines; the capital of the province of its name, on the *w.* shore of the river of its name; called also Chametla. At the present day the greater part of these mines have filled with water, though they used formerly to be the source of great commerce. Its present population amounts to 5600 souls. [It is 100 miles *n. w.* of Mexico, in long. 106° 9′ *w.* lat. 23 28′ *n.*]

Rosario, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; on the shore of the river Tarija.

Rosario, another, of the province and government of Tucumán, in the same kingdom; on the shore of the river of its name.

Rosario, another, of the kingdom of Chile, in the valley of Tango.

Rosario, another, of the province and government of Valparaiso, in the same kingdom as the former; *c.* of the town of Santa Barbara.

Rosario, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the same kingdom.

Rosario, another, of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil, on the *e.* shore of the river Grande de San Francisco, opposite the mouth of the Paracatus.

Rosario, another, of the province and *captainship* of Seara in the same kingdom as the former; on the coast between the river Camueip and the Bay of Cericuncua.

Rosario, a town, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; on the shore of the river Paraná, and at the mouth of the river Carcarañal.

[Rosario, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate at the mouth of the Tercero River, where it enters the Parana about 75 miles *s.* of Santa Fé. Lat. 32° 56′ 4″, long. 60° 51′ 20″.]

Rosario, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta. It changes its name according to the estates through which it passes; has in the middle of it many shady islands which are covered with willows, as are the greater part of its plains; and in these are some of the best places for breeding mules throughout the province.

Rosario, another, a small river of the same province and kingdom as the former. It runs *e.* and enters the Salado, or Del Pasage.

Rosario, another, a small river, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which runs *s.* on the side of the colony of Sacramento, and enters the Plata.

Rosario, another river, of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. [This canal or river communicates with the Magdalena, and may be called an arm of that river, from whence it runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Cauca, forming an island about 41 miles long, and about 19 broad.]

Rosario, another, a small river in the province and government of Chocó, and district of Barbacoas, in the same kingdom as the former. It empties itself into the S. Sea, opposite the port of Tumaco, serving as limits of division to that coast and the government of Atacames or Esmeraldas.

Rosario, a small island of the N. Sea to the *w.* of Cartagena. It is 1¼ leagues long; is low, of a very hot climate and desert: in lat. 10° 10′ *n.*

Rosario, a rocky shoal, near the coast of the same province as the former, between Long Island and that of Baru.

ROSAS, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *e.* of the city of Barquisimeto, runs *s.* and turning to *w.* enters the Tucuyo.

ROSE, a small river of the island of Guadaloupe, which runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the rivers Flament and Cercelles in the bay of the Cul de Sac Petit.

Rose, a cape or point of the *s. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, formed by the port of the Cul de Sac de Robert.

Rose, a sand-bank near the coast of New England in N. America, with the additional title of Vieille; and called also Crown-bank. It lies between Cape Cod and the island of Nantucket.

Rose, another, on the same coast, and near the former, called Nouvelle, to distinguish it.

[Rose, St. or Jayna. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the banks of the Jayna, on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, are looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain at least 2000 persons, for the most part people of colour, free and slaves. The river Jayna is three leagues *w.* of that city. The parish of St. Rose or Jayna, which has in its dependency the ancient rich population of Bonaventure, is now reduced to a handful of individuals, whose employment is the breeding of cattle, or the washing of gold sand. Towards the source of the Jayna, and near the town of St. Rose, were the celebrated gold mines of St. Christopher; in the neighbourhood of which Columbus erected a fort by the name of St. Christopher.]

[Rose. See the articles under the title Rosa.]

[ROSEAU, the capital of the island of Dominico, in the W. Indies. It is now called Charlottetown, and is situate in St. George's parish, about seven leagues from Prince Rupert's Bay. It is on a point of land on the *s. w.* side of the island which forms two bays, viz. Woodbridge's Bay on the *n.* and Charlotteville Bay to the *s.* Roseau is about half a mile in length from Charlotteville to Roseau River, and mostly two furlongs in breadth, but is of an irregular figure. It contains more than 500 houses, besides cottages occupied by Negroes. Whilst in possession of the French it contained upwards of 1000 houses. Lat. 15° 17′ *n.* long. 61° 27′ *w.*]

ROSEAUX, a city of the island St. Domingo, in the part of the French, and on the *w.* coast. It enters the sea between Cape San Marcos and the Trou Forbán.

Roseaux, another, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina; which runs *s. w.* and enters that of Cumberland.

Roseaux, another, also small, in the same province as the former; which runs *e.* and enters the Conhaway.

Roseaux, another, of the province and colony of S. Carolina; which runs *s.* and enters the Trente Milles.

Roseaux, a port of the island of Martinique, on the *s. e.* coast, between the ports Robert and François: at its entrance is a great sand-bank.

ROSENDO, a fort of the kingdom of Chile, built by the Spaniards in the country of the Araucanos Indians, on the shore of the river Biobio, to restrain those infidels; but who burnt and destroyed it in 1601.

[ROSEWAY, Port, a populous sea-port town, on the *s. e.* coast of Nova Scotia, *n. e.* by *e.* of Cape Negro and Harbour.]

[Roseway Island lies at the mouth of Port Wager, on the *s. e.* coast of Nova Scotia.]

[ROSIA, Cape, in Penobscot Bay, district of Maine.]

[ROSIERS, Cape, the *s.* limit of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; from whence it is 96 miles across to the *n.* shore, measuring by the *w.* end of the island of Anticosti. This is the easternmost point of the district of Gaspee, in Lower Canada. It has Florell Isle and Cape Gaspee on the *s.* Lat. 48° 56′ *n.* long. 64° 5′ *w.*]

[ROSSIGNOL, Port, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, a harbour to the *s. w.* of Port de l'Heve.]

[Rossignol, a considerable lake in Nova Scotia, between Liverpool and Annapolis. The Indians say it is the main source of Liverpool and Petit Rivers. It has been a place of resort for the Indians, on account of the favourable hunting grounds upon it.]

[ROTTERDAM, or Anamocoe Isle, one of the Friendly Islands, situate on the *n.* of Amsterdam Isle; remarkable for its fertility and the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants.]

[Rotterdam, New, a new settlement on the *n.* side of Oneida Lake, in the state of New York.]

ROTUNDA, a small island of the N. Sea, three leagues to the *e.* of Granada; one of the smaller Antilles, and the fifth of the Granadillas. It is from *s.* to *n.* desert and uncultivated, and in lat. 11° 56′ *n.*

ROVANIBO, a small river of the province of Guayana, in the French part; called also Karova, or Karovabo.

ROUGE, or Red, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America. It rises in the province of New Mexico, *n. e.* of Santa Fé, runs *s. e.* and, collecting the waters of another river, turns its course *s.* to the settlement and fort of Natchitoches, when it inclines again to *s. e.* forms various lakes and islands, and turning to *e.* enters, much enlarged, into the Mississippi. [It is so called from its waters being of a red colour, and said to tinge those of the Mississippi in the time of the floods. It rises in New Mexico, its length in a straight line is about 730 miles, joins the Mississippi 106 miles above New Orleans, 56¼ miles below Fort Rosalie; 30 miles from its mouth it receives Noir, or Black River. Near 104 miles up Rouge River the French had a considerable post called Natchitoches, already mentioned, and which was a frontier to the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from Fort Adayes. Some further description of this river may be found under the article Red, which is the more proper name.]

Rouge, another, a small river, in Canada, which runs *s. w.* and enters Lake Superior by the *e.* part.

Rouge, another, also small, of the same province as the former. It runs *s.* in the territory of the Araucanos Indians, and enters the St. Lawrence.

Rouge, another, a small river, of the island Martinique; which runs *n. e.* and enters the sea between those of Capot and Grand Ance.

Rouge, a settlement and parish of the island St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French; on the *n.* coast, and on the shore of the Bay of Manzanillo.

Rouge, a small island, near the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, in the interior of Plaisance, or Placentia Bay.

Rouge, a port in the same coast as the former island, and within the same bay.

Rouge, a small island in the river St. Lawrence of Canada; opposite the mouth of the river Saguenay.

Rouge, a cape or point of land of the *s.* coast of Newfoundland; and one of those forming the entrance of Plaisance, or Placentia Bay.

Rouge, another cape, in the same island and on the *e.* coast; between Cape Noir and the Torbay.

ROUND, one of the small Virgin Isles, in the N. Sea; *n.* of Ginger Island, and *s.* of the cluster of isles called Old Jerusalem: in lat. 18° 10′ *n.* long. 62° 52′ *w.*

[Round Bay, a fine bay, with good anchorage, situate on the *w.* side of the island of St. Lucia, in the W. Indies.]

[Round, Cape, on the coast of Labrador in N. America.]

[Round Heads, Indians inhabiting on Riviere aux Tetes Bowles, or Round Head River, in N. America. Warriors, 2000.]

[Round Island, a small island on the coast of W. Florida, lies five miles *n.* from, and opposite to, the middle of Horn Island, and is well timbered.]

[Round Rock, one of the Virgin Islands, *n.* of Ginger Island.]

[ROWAN, one of the most populous counties of N. Carolina, in Salisbury district; bounded *n.* by Iredell, and *s.* by Cabarrus. It contains 15,828 inhabitants, including 1742 slaves.]

[ROWE, a township in the *n. w.* corner of Hampshire County, Massachusetts; bounded *n.* by the state of Vermont, and 130 miles *n. w.* of Boston. It is watered by Deerfield River, and contains 443 inhabitants.]

[ROWLEY, a township of Massachusetts, Essex County, having Newbury on the *n. e.* and contains two parishes, besides a society of Anabaptists. The inhabitants, 1772 in number, are mostly farmers. Near its bounds with Newbury some specimens of black lead have been discovered, and it is thought there is a considerable body of it, which may be hereafter an object of consequence. It is five or six miles *n.* by *w.* of Ipswich, and 24 *n.* by *e.* of Boston, and was incorporated in 1639.]

ROXAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Limary.

[Roxas, a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate near the river Arecife, about 120 miles *w.* of Buenos Ayres: lat. 34° 11′ 30″ *s.* long. 60° 59′ 50″ *w.*]

[Roxas, Haite de, the heights in the district of Bayaguana, in the middle of the *e.* part of the island of St. Domingo, are so called. Here Valverde saw, after having long sought for it in vain, a little quadruped, which in form and size resembled a sucking pig of a fortnight old, except that its snout was a little longer: it had but very little hair, which was as fine as that of the dogs called Chinese. The town of Bayaguana is about four leagues *s. é.* by *e.* of Baya.]

[ROXBOROUGH, a township of Pennsylvania, situate in Philadelphia County.]

[ROXBURY, a pleasant town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, one mile *s. w.* of Boston. The township is now divided into three parishes, and was settled in 1630. In the three parishes are 2226 inhabitants. The first parish in this town has lately been connected with Boston Harbour by a canal. The Rev. John Elliot, the apostle of the Indians, was the first minister who settled here. He translated the Bible and other pious books into the Indian language, and founded many religious societies among the Indians. Those of Natick and Mashpee, few in number, remain to this day. He died in 1670, after being pastor 60 years.]

[Roxbury, a township in the *w.* part of Orange County, Vermont, having only 14 inhabitants.]

[Roxbury, a township of Morris County, New Jersey, on Musconecunk River, 25 miles from its confluence with the Delaware, and 38 miles *n.* of Trenton. Near it is a mineral spring.]

ROXO, Cape, of the coast of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. Opposite the island of Lobos, and 50 leagues from the port of Vera Cruz.

Roxo, another cape or point of land, on the *n.* coast of the island St. Domingo, between Port Caballo and the Pan Marmouset.

Roxo, another, which looks to *s. s. e.* of the island of San Juan de Puertorico, opposite the isle of Descecho.

Roxo, a river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America; which runs *e.* and enters the Mississippi.

ROXON, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; near the coast, and between the settlements of Tubara and Usacusi.

ROY, a small river of the island of Martinique; which runs *w.* and enters the sea between the settlement of Precheur and the river of Ford de Canauville.

Roy, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná, on the side of the river Japeribuy.

ROYAL, Cul de Sac, a large, handsome, and convenient bay of the island Martinique; the best in the island, and on the shore of which stands the capital.

Royal, an island of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada; 60 miles from Lake Ontario. It is of a very fertile territory, and produces grain in abundance. It has a strong castle, which was built by the French, when it was taken by the English commanded by General Amherst in 1760, after a two-days' siege.

[Royal Bay, is a short distance to the *e.* southerly of Boon's Point, at the *n.* part of the island of Antigua in the W. Indies.]

Royal Island, one of the Bahama Islands, in which there is a very secure harbour for small vessels. It is on the *s.* side of the island upon

which there are a few settlers. Royal Island lies to the *e.* of Egg Island, *n. w.* from New Providence.

[ROYAL's River, in Cumberland County, Maine, empties into Casco Bay, in the township of North Yarmouth.]

[ROYALTON, a township in Windsor County, Vermont, *n. w.* of Hartford, on White River, and contains 748 inhabitants.]

[ROYALSTON, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester, 35 miles *n. w.* by *n.* of Worcester, and 60 *n. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1665, and contains 1130 inhabitants. Miller's River runs through this town from the *e.*]

RUALLAGA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 132 families of Indians dedicated to the labour and cultivation of maize, and is two leagues *e.* of its capital.

RUAN, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri, on the shore of the coast of the Gulf of California.

[RUATAN, an island in the Bay of Honduras. See ROATAN.]

RUBIO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It laves the country of the ancient nation of the Ziparas, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the Gulf of Venezuela by the *w.* part, opposite the island of Las Palomas, *n. n. w.* of Maracaibo.

RUBIO, another, a small river, in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraguay or Paraná, between the Blanco and the Gomez.

RUCA, a small river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises to the *e.* of the city of Coro, runs *n.* forming a curve, and enters the sea between the port of this city and the river Guaique.

RUCANA, an ancient province of Peru, to the *n.* of Cuzco: it was bounded *e.* by the province of Apucará, and *s.* by that of Hatun-rucana: conquered and united to the empire by Inca Capac-Yupanqui, fifth emperor.

RUCARADAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; on the shore of the river of Dos Bocas, near its entrance into that of Las Amazonas.

RUCUE, a small river of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile; which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river Laxa. On its shore, at its source, a town is begun to be founded.

[RUGELEY'S Mills, in S. Carolina, are about 10 miles *n.* of Camden, near the westernmost branch of Lynche's Creek. Here General Greene retreated in May, 1781, to wait for reinforcements after his repulse at Camden, and to prevent supplies reaching it.]

[RUISSEAU, Grand, a settlement on the *e.* side of the river Mississippi, and in the N. W. Territory, which, with the villages of St. Philip and Prairie-du-Rochers, contained, in 1792, 240 inhabitants.]

[RUM KEY, one of the Bahama Islands, situate about eight or nine leagues *e.* from the *n.* end of Long Island, and 10 *n.* from Great Harbour in the latter island. It is at present under cultivation, and the acres of patented estates granted by the crown for this purpose previously to May, 1803, amounted to 11,738.]

RUMENA, a point on the coast of the kingdom of Chile; between the point of Canero and that of Lavapié.

RUMFORD, a town of the province and colony of Hampshire; [now known by the name of Concord; which see.]

RUMIBAMBA. See RUMI-PAMPA.

RUMICHACA, an abundant river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises near the settlement of Chiles, runs *e.* and turning *n.* enters the Grande de Patia. See HUAITARA.

RUMINAVI, a lofty mountain of the province and kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* of the mountain of Ichubamba, and *n. w.* of that of Sincholagua. It is almost entirely covered with snow, and has the name of Rumiñavi, from a general of the Inca Atahualpa, emperor of Peru, and king of Quito, the same general having been assisted by Quizquiz in the command of the Indian armies; and it is asserted by the Indians, that the chief hid all his treasures in this mountain on hearing of the arrival of the Spaniards. This mountain, which is a volcano, is in lat. 28′ *s.*

RUMI-PAMPA, a large and beautiful *llanura*, being part of that of Añaquito, near the city of Quito. It is studded with vast stones thrown upon it by the irruption of the volcano of Pichincha.

[RUMNEY, or ROMNEY, a township of New Hampshire; situate in Grafton County, on a *n.* branch of Baker's River, about seven or eight miles *n. w.* of Plymouth, on the *w.* side of the Pemigewasset. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 411 inhabitants.]

RUMOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and country of Las Amazonas, who dwell to the *s. e.* of the river Aguarico, in the woods close upon its banks. They are at con-

stant war with the Encabellados Indians; and more than this nothing is known of them, save that their number is very few.

RUMULHUE, a river of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile; which runs *s.* and enters the Cauten.

RUNA-HUANAC, a large and beautiful *llanura* of the kingdom of Peru, to the *w.* of Cuzco. It is very fertile and well-peopled, and was conquered by the Inca Pachacutec, tenth emperor. Its climate is benign and healthy.

[RUNAWAY Bay, on the *n. w.* coast of the island of Antigua; situate between the fort on Corbizon's Point to the *n.* and Fort Hamilton to the *s.* Off it lie rocks and shoals.]

[RUNAWAY Bay, on the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica, *w.* of Great Laughlands River and Mumby Bay, and nine or 10 miles *e.* of Rio Bueno.]

RUNDUBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huaicabamba.

RUNQUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, near the river Quillota.

[RUPERT, the *n.* westernmost township of Bennington County, Vermont. It contains 1033 inhabitants.]

RUPERT Bay, in the island of Dominica, one of the Caribees; of great size and depth, and renowned for shelter of vessels. It is in the *n. w.* part, and the best bay of the island; and from it, in time of war, a commerce might intercept the trade of the W. Indies. On its shore the English have begun to build a city, with the name of Portsmouth.

RUPERT, an island in the Straits of Magellan, close to the *s.* coast, and one of those which form the channel of S. Gabriel; between the islands Jayme and Luis le Grand.

RUPERT, a river of Hudson's Bay, where the English have a factory and establishment. In lat. 57° 20′ *n.* Long. 78° 2′ *w.*

RUPERT, a fort which was built by the French on the shore and at the entrance of the former river; but which they abandoned.

[RUPERT'S Land, a name synonymous with that of Hudson's Bay Territory. A copy of the charter of this company may be seen in the Appendix of Dobbs's Account of Hudson's Bay.]

RUPUNUNI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory and colony of the Dutch. It rises in the *cordillera*, near the equinoctial line, runs *n.* and enters the Esquivo.

[RUSSELL, a county of Virginia; bounded *n.* by Greenbrier, and *s.* by Lee County. Before Lee was erected out of this county, it contained 3338 inhabitants, including 190 slaves.]

[RUSSELL, a township in Hampshire County, Massachusetts; 15 miles *w.* of Springfield, 808 *w.* by *s.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1792.]

[RUSSELL Island, one of the Bahamas, near Harbour Island, at the *n. w.* extremity of Eleuthera. It contains one or two families who have settled there.]

[RUSSIAN AMERICA. Some settlements on the *n. w.* coast of that continent, not very accurately defined; but for which see Vol. III. p. 221. of this work.]

[RUTHERFORD, a county of Morgan District, N. Carolina; bounded *n.* by Burke, and *s.* by the state of S. Carolina. In 1790 it contained 7808 inhabitants, including 614 slaves; but a new county has been lately formed out of it.]

[RUTHERFORD Town, the capital of the above county. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and a few dwelling houses.]

[RUTHSBOROUGH, a village in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; on Tuckahoe Creek. Six miles *s. e.* of Centerville, and 7½ *n. w.* of Greensborough.]

[RUTLAND, a county of Vermont; bounded *n.* by Addison County, *e.* by Windsor, *s.* by Bennington, and *w.* by New York. Otter Creek, and other streams, water this county. It has also numerous lakes or ponds, well stored with fish; the chief of these are, Lakes Bombazon, and St. Austin; the former in Hubberton and Castleton, and the latter in Wells. It contains 25 townships, and 15,565 inhabitants. Here are 14 forges, three furnaces, and a slitting-mill.]

[RUTLAND, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of the above county, on Otter Creek; 45 miles from the mouth of that creek in Lake Champlain, 43 *n.* of Bennington, and 28 *w.* by *n.* of Windsor. This town and Windsor, are to be alternately the seat of government for the state. It contains a congregational church, a court-house, and about 60 houses. Lat. 43° 34′ 30″ *n.* Long. 72° 54′ 30″ *w.* The mean heat here, according to Dr. Williams, is 43° 6′

Least heat 21

Greatest heat 92

The township contains 1407 inhabitants. Pipe-clay is found here, which has been wrought into crucibles that prove very durable.]

[RUTLAND, a township of Massachusetts,

Worcester County; 10 miles *n. w.* of Worcester, and 42 *w.* of Boston. The town was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1072 inhabitants.]

RWANE, a river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America; which runs *s.* and turning its course to *e.* enters the James. See RIVANA.

[RYE, a township in New Hampshire, on the sea-coast of Rockingham County, opposite the Isle of Shoals, and eight miles *s.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1719, and contains 865 inhabitants. The coast affords excellent salt hay.]

[RYE, a township of New York, W. Chester County, on Long Island Sound; 24 miles *n. e.* from New York City. It contains 986 inhabitants, of whom 154 are qualified electors, and 123 slaves.]

[RYE, a township in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.]

[RYEGATE, the *s.* easternmost township of Caledonia County, Vermont; and separated from Bath in New Hampshire on the *e.* by Connecticut River. It contains 187 inhabitants.]

S

SABA, an island of the N. Sea; one of the Lesser Caribes. It is very pleasant, and situate 13 miles *n. w.* of San Eustaquio, and 24 *s. w.* of that of San Bartolomé. It is four or five leagues in circumference, belonged at first to the Danes, and, at first sight, appears an uncultivated rock. The Dutch sent to it a colony from St. Eustace, which found a *llanura* sufficiently large to maintain, with cultivation, some families; but it is still without any settlements. The fish caught on the coasts is very abundant, par icularly *bonitos*, which are in great request; nor is it wanting, in general, in the conveniences of life. By the coast the sea is very shallow; rocks appear for some distance, and vessels, of course, cannot come close in unless they be very small; and there is only one small bay, which has a sandy bottom, where the inhabitants can keep their canoes. At the top of this island is a passage cut in the stone, so narrow as to admit only one person; and appearing to be a sort of natural impregnable fortification. Also, in many parts, the natives have heaped up stones over some of the passes in the rocks, in such a manner that they may, by merely pulling a string, cause them to fall upon the heads of an enemy; and even so as, with one shower of stones, to destroy an army.

The Father Labat says, that this island is divided into two parts, which contain about 50 families and 130 Negroe slaves; who maintain themselves by making shoes, this being their principal branch of trade; although they cultivate some indigo, and cotton of which they make stockings. They live in perfect harmony amongst themselves; their dwellings being provided with all necessaries. [In lat. 17° 39′ *n.* Long. 63° 19′ *w.*]

SABA, another, a small island, one of the Virgins; situate *s.* of St. Thomas, and belonging to the Danes.

SABA, S. a settlement and garrison of the province of Coaguila in N. America.

SABAINO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru.

SABANA, a small settlement, or ward, of the head settlement of the district of Orizaba, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpán in Nueva España: united to the settlement of San Juan, and five leagues *w.* of its capital.

SABANA, another settlement, in the province and government of Santa Marta and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of the district of the Rio del Hacha, in the royal road.

SABANA, another, with the addition of Grande, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the same kingdom as the former: situate on the shore of the Dique, between the rivers Malambo and Santo Tomas.

SABANA, another, of the province and government of Trinidad: situate on the *w.* coast, and within the Gulf of Triste.

SABANA, another, with the addition of Alta, in the same kingdom as the former, and very near to it.

SABANA, another, with the same additional title, in the jurisdiction of Santiago de la Atalaya, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate to the *s.* between two rivers.

SABANA, another, with the addition of Larga, in the province and government of Cartagena,

and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the road which leads down to the river of La Magdalena, and on the shore of a lake which originates from the Dique.

SABANA, a large valley of the island of St. Domingo, in the *e.* head; on the shore of the coast of the great bay of Samaná, between the rivers Nicagua and Magua.

SABANAS, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme; which rises in the mountains of the *s.* coast, and enters the sea in the Gulf of San Miguel.

SABANILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on a point of the coast which runs into the sea, opposite the island Verde.

SABANDIJAS, a river of the province and government of Mariquita, in the same kingdom as the former settlement. It runs *e.* and enters the Grande de la Magdalena.

SABARA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil.

SABAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huachocalla. It was formerly very large and numerous, but at present much reduced, since it was ruined in 1600 by an irruption of the volcano Omate. It has a sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, which is much frequented.

SABIANGO, a large river of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito; which rises in the mountains of Pandomine, and runs *w.* till it enters by the *w.* part the Macara, in lat. 25′ *s.*

SABINA, S. a port of the coast, in the province and government of Sonora, in the Gulf of California, having at its entrance the island of San Pedro.

SABINAS, SANTIAGO DE LAS, a settlement and *real* of mines of silver of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America. It has 30 families of Spaniards, and in its district are two estates where they grind metals. It abounds in large and small cattle and sugar canes, of which they make honey and sugar. On the *n.* it is inhabited by the district of the infidel Indians, and lies in the direct road to the province of Texas. Twenty-two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

SABINAS, a river of the province of Gila in Nueva España. It enters the sea in the Gulf of Mexico, between that of San Pedro and El Bravo.

SABIROSQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

SABLE, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 35 leagues *s. e.* of Cape Breton, where the Baron Leti attempted to establish a colony in 1598, but could not, according to Father Charlevoix, find a place fit for the purpose, as it is small, without any port, and producing nothing but plums. It is also very narrow, and forms the figure of a bow. It is not more than 10 leagues in circumference, and in its centre is a lake of five leagues in circumference. At the two extremities are two large strands, lying very high, and which, in clear weather, are discovered at seven or eight leagues at sea. In lat. 44° 15′ *n.* Long. 59° 2′ *w.*

SABLE, a settlement and parish of the island St. Christopher, one of the Antilles; situate on the *s. e.* coast, near the point of the same name, in one of the divisions possessed by the French, before they became masters of the whole, and when they divided its possession with the English. It has a very good castle of a square figure, and at a small distance from this the English constructed another, for a defence of their boundary limits.

SABLE, the aforesaid point of land, on the *w.* coast.

SABLE, a small river of Canada in N. America, which runs *n.* and enters the lake Superior, between the point of Kioveounam and the river Tonnagane.

SABLE, another, a small river of the same province, which runs *e.* between those of San Nicolas and Blanche, and enters Lake Michigan.

SABLE, another, a small river of the province and country of the Iroquees; which runs *w.* between those of Asuncion and Famine, and enters the lake Ontario.

SABLE, another, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which runs nearly due *s.* and enters the sea opposite the Brown Bank.

SABLE, a large sand-bank, near the coast of the same province as the former river, which extends *w.* from the island of its name.

SABLE, a cape or point of land of the coast, in the province of Nova Scotia or Acadia. [Lat. 43° 30′ *n.* Long. 65° 33′ *w.* Variation of the needle in 1787, 12° 15′ *w.*]

SABLE, a bay of the lake Superior in Canada, in the *e.* part; close to the Bay of Michipicotón.

[SABLE, Cape, the *s. w.* point of the peninsula of Florida; 33 leagues *e. n. e.* three-quarters *e.* of the *s. w.* point of the Dry Tortuga Shoals.]

[SABLE, Great and Little, two rivers emptying into Lake Champlain, from the *w.* side. Great

Sable River is not far from the Saranac, and is scarcely 60 yards wide. On this stream are remarkable falls. The whole descent of the water is about 200 feet, in several pitches, the greatest of which is 40 feet perpendicular. At the foot of it the water is unfathomable. A large pine has been seen, in a freshet, to pitch over endwise, and remain several minutes under water. The stream is confined by high rocks on either side, a space of 40 feet; and the banks at the falls are at least as many feet high. In a freshet, the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks, and then bursts away its obstructions, with a most tremendous crashing.]

[SABLE Point, on the *w.* side of the island of Newfoundland. Lat. 50° 24′ *n.* Long. 57° 35′ *w.*]

SABLES, GRANDES, a bay of the *s.* coast of Lake Superior in New France or Canada, near the *e.* head.

[SABLES, RIVIERE AUX. See BLACK RIVER, a water of Lake Ontario.]

SABLON, a bay on the coast of the country and land of Labrador; at the entrance of the Strait of Belleisle.

[SABLON. See SANDY.]

SABLONEUX, a river of the province and country of N. Carolina; which runs *n. e.* then turns *n.* and enters the Ohio.

SABLONEUX, another, a small river, in the same province as the former. It runs to the same rhumb, and enters also the Ohio.

SABONIERE. See MALIGNE.

SABOYA, a small settlement of the *corregimiento* of the city of Velez, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, but healthy, and produces few fruits. It has 50 housekeepers and as many other Indians and Zambos, a body divided from the rest. Seven leagues from Chiquinquirá.

SABRAL, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil, near the coast; between the rivers Carabatang and Camaratuba.

[SAC, GRANDE RIVIERE DU CUL DE, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in Montagne de la Selle, by two branches; takes a semicircular course of 12 leagues, and runs *w.* into the sea, about two leagues *n.* of Port au Prince.]

SACABA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

SACACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Charcas in Peru; [67 miles *n. n. w.* from the city of La Plata, and 94 *s. s. e.* of La Paz.] It is also called Sicasica, and was formerly a large and populous town, but now reduced to a miserable state. Its climate is cold, [and it is situate on a *s.* head branch of the Rio Grande or Guapey, in lat. 18° 40′ *s.*]

SACADAS, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, *s.* of the town of Lujan.

SACAGUAR, a river of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná in Nueva Andalucía. It rises *s.* of the town of Aragua, runs *w.* and enters the Huere.

SACAN, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Uruapán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 80 families of Indians and five of *Mustees*. Eight leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

SACAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Yucatán; situate in the high road to Guatemala.

SACAPA, SAN PEDRO DE, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiquimula in the kingdom of Guatemala. It contains more than 2000 Indians, including those of three other settlements annexed to its curacy.

SACAPECPAN, S. GREGORIO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 78 families of Indians, and is one league *w.* of its capital.

SACAPULA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

SACATECOLUCA, SANTIAGO LUCIA DE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Vincente de Austria in the kingdom of Guatemala; on the coast of the S. Sea, and to the *w.* of the river Salbutiqui. It contains more than 3100 Indians. [There is a burning mountain near the town of this name. The volcano of St. Salvadore is more *n.* about 30 miles, and 12 *e.* of Bermal.]

SACATEPEC, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 26 families of Indians, and is two leagues *w.* of its capital.

SACATEPEC, another, in the head settlement of Atitlán and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in the same kingdom. It contains 115 families of Indians, and is 15 leagues from its capital.

SACATEPEC, another, of the province and king-

dom of Guatemala; situate near the settlement of Pinula.

SACATEPEC, another, which is the head settlement of the district, of the province and *corregimiento* of Amatitan, in the same kingdom as the former.

SACATEPEC, another, of the same province and kingdom as the former, but distinct from it.

SACAHUCHEN. Some mountains of the province and government of Campeche.

SACHENDAGO, a settlement of the province and colony of New York in N. America, to the *w.* of Lake Cadaroses.

SACHICA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *corregimiento* of its name, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is small, containing only 50 families and 30 Indians; but its temperature is benign, and it abounds in wheat, maize, barley, and other vegetable productions.

SACHICHIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru, descended from that of the Lamas, with the which it is united; and these form together a settlement of the same name, and which has the title of city.

SACKVILLE, a settlement of the province and colony of Nova Scotia, near the *s.* coast, at the mouth of the river St. Croix. In its vicinity the English have built a fort. It is *n.* of Halifax.

[SACO Falls, situate on Saco River in the district of Maine, five miles from the sea. The river is here divided by Indian Island, consisting of about 30 acres of land, and on each side of it tumbles over a precipice of rocks, and mixes with the tide. The prospect from the *e.* side of the island is very sublime and majestic. From the beginning of the falls, to the tide below, the difference of height is above 40 feet. There are many corn and saw mills; on the falls, and below the island, is a fine bason, where vessels take in their cargoes. Salmon Falls are 10 miles above this.]

[SACO River, is one of the three largest rivers in the district of Maine. The principal part of its waters fall from the White Mountains. Its course, some distance from its source, is *s.*; it then suddenly bends to the *w.* and crosses into the district of Maine, and then makes a large bend to the *n. e.* and *s. w.* embracing the fine township of Fryburge, in the county of York. Its general course thence to the sea is *s. e.* Great and Little Ossipee Rivers fall into it from the *w.* This river is navigable for ships to Saco Falls, about five miles from the sea. Here the river is broken by Indian Island, over which is the post-road. A bridge is thrown over each of the branches. A number of mills are erected here, to which logs are floated from 40 or 50 miles above; and vessels can come quite to the mills to take in the lumber. Four million feet of pine boards were annually sawed at these mills before the war. The mouth of this river lies five miles *n. e.* of Cape Porpoise. There is a bar which will not allow a vessel of above 100 tons burden to pass, if fully loaded. Without the bar, and between Fletcher's Neck and the main land, is a pool, wherein vessels of any size may lie at all seasons of the year, and take in their ladings at pleasure.

On the *w.* side of the river a small neck of land divides it from the pool, which might be easily cut, and so save the hazard of passing the bar. On the branches of this river, as well as on the main stream, are a great many mills and valuable works: 25 miles from the sea a small stream, issuing from Little Ossipee Pond in New Hampshire, joins it; and 15 miles further up Great Ossipee River, from another pond, in New Hampshire, swells the Saco, and impels its course.

Proceeding up the Saco, its source is found on the side of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. From these mountains the waters run into Connecticut, Saco, and Androscoggin Rivers. Saco River meanders through the ancient Indian village of Peckwalket, 60 miles from the sea. In 1775, a new river burst into the Saco, from the White Mountains, and still continues to aid Saco and a branch of it, called Ellis's River. A mixture of iron ore, gave the waters a red colour for a few days, and the people on the upper banks had a report, that the river was bloody, which they considered as an ill omen to the public concerns.]

SACO, a city of the same province and colony as the former river, at the mouth of it, and having in its vicinity a fort belonging to the English.

SACONET. See REHOBOTH.

SACRAMENTO, a city and colony which was held by the Portuguese, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate opposite this capital [and 33 miles *n. e.* from it], on the shore of the river La Plata. The Portuguese established themselves here in 1678, but in 1680 the city was taken by the Spaniards, commanded by the governor of the province, Don Joseph de Garro. Shortly afterwards it was recovered by the former, and then, for the second time, taken

by the major-general Don Baltasar Garcia Ros, in 1704, and restored at the peace. In 1706, it was, a third time, besieged by the Spaniards with 800 regular troops and 5000 Indians, and, by sea, with four frigates of five guns, named La Galga, El Xavier, La Palamo, and San Estevan: although the attempts to take it were unavailing. In 1762, however, it was again taken by Lieutenant-general Don Pedro Ceballos, governor of Buenos Ayres, and restored at the peace of Paris in 1763; and, lastly, by the same Don Pedro Cevallos, in 1777, who destroyed it by order of the court.

It had a very convenient port, that is to say, a bay formed by the river; the same forming every convenience to the commerce of the Portuguese, and for the contraband trade which they carried on with the Spaniards; and in which the English were also much benefited. It was fortified with good walls, heavy artillery, and a sufficient number of troops: was also the residence of the Portuguese governor and the other ministers of the royal revenues. It was small, but well-peopled; and it had a pitiful appearance on account of the narrowness of the buildings. Indeed, it had no other open space than the square; the whole of the territory surrounding it having been occupied by the Spaniards; from whom was introduced whatever was necessary for the subsistence of the Portuguese, and for which these, who were very rich, consisting chiefly of great merchants, used to pay very dearly. [It was in lat. 34° 22′ 10″ *s.* and long. 57° 52′ *w.*]

SACRAMENTO, another settlement and garrison of the province and government of Coaguila, on the shore of the river of Las Sabinas, which runs *s. e.* to enter the Grande del Norte. It contains 60 families of Spaniards, including 50 soldiers of the garrison; and is 30 leagues from Monclova, to the *n.*

SACRAMENTO, a lake of N. America, called also Gregorio. It unites itself with the Champlain, 20 miles *e.* of Oswego. At its *s.* extremity a battle was fought between the English general, William Johnson, and the Baron of Dieskau, commandant of the French troops, in 1755.

SACRIFICIOS, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Vera Cruz in Nueva España and the Gulf of Mexico, half a mile from the continent. It was discovered by Captain Juan de Grijalva in 1518; who gave it this name, from finding in it an altar stained with blood, and various dead bodies of Indians, which the Indians had sacrificed to their idols the night previous. This island is small, uncultivated, and desert.

SACRIFICIOS, another island, of the same name, in the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec; situate at the mouth or entrance of the Port of Los Angeles.

SACSAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Copta.

SACSAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcashuaman, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Zancos.

SACSAMARCA, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of San Sebastian.

SACSAQUERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

SACUALPA, SANTA MARIA DE ZAYABA DE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Quiché in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[SADDLE River, a village in Bergen County, New Jersey.]

[SADSBURY, a township in Chester County, Pennsylvania.]

SAGADAHOCK, a territory and district of the Bay of Massachusetts in New England and N. America; ceded by Charles II. of Great Britain, in 1634, to his brother the Duke of York, before it was annexed to the government of New York. But this duke coming to the throne through the death of the king, it became incorporated with the estates of the crown.

Its territory extended from the river Santa Cruz to the *e.* to the river Quenebec to the *w.* and from each of these rivers *n.* as far as the river St. Lawrence, which was its *n.* frontier, and to the Atlantic, which was its *s.* frontier.

When the French possessed Nova Scotia, Sagadahock was comprehended in its district and government, for the purpose of doing away all dissentions. In the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the French renounced their pretensions both to Nova Scotia and Sagadahock, and the court of London recovered the right of that province: a few years afterwards, when the French established a royal government in these parts, the territory of Sagadahock still remained under the jurisdiction of the Bay of Massachusetts, and sent a deputy to the Council, though not to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. Neither could the General Assembly dispose of the lands without the royal consent; and the proprietorship of

the particular concessions remained in favour of the holders until that they were re-united to the crown as in Nova Scotia. These establishments, however, have much varied, as having been separated from England with the other provinces which form the United States. Colonel Dunbar endeavoured to form of this territory a separate government, and accordingly obtained a royal decree to take 30,000 acres of ground, with fine trees and timber fit for the royal navy. This order was further confirmed by another of 1730, given to Colonel Philips, then governor of Nova Scotia; wherein he was commanded to take possession of the territory lying between the rivers Santa Cruz and Quenebec; and to this end there was sent out a detachment of 30 men, commanded by an officer, to occupy that territory, and also a garrison for Fort Frederick on the river Pemmaquid. The end was obtained, and the troop remained there some time; but the company of the Muscangus having had recourse to the court of London, and being in possession of a part of Sagadahock, the decree was repealed, and the detachment of Colonel Philips commanded to retire.

In 1714, the number of men capable of bearing arms in Sagadahock did not exceed 370; and these afterwards diminished, through the repeated incursions it experienced, both from the French and the Indians. At the beginning of the last century, both France and England carried on an indiscriminate commerce with Sagadahock. Indeed, its territory is most fertile and worthy of cultivation; but it is nothing more than a vast wood producing timber for building, and a great number of white firs fit for ship-masts. [At present there is no defined boundary for this territory.]

SAGADAHOCK, a bay on the coast of the same province, between Small Point and the river Damariscote.

[SAGAMOND, a river of the N. W. Territory, which has a *s. e.* course, and enters Illinois River, 17 miles below Demi Quian River, and 96 from the Mississippi. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth.]

[SAGANUM, or SAGANA BAY, in the *s. w.* part of Lake Huron, is about 34 miles in length, and 16 broad. Around it live the Chippeway Indians.]

SAGASUI, a bay on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil.

[SAGATUCK River, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Ridgfield, in Fairfield County, passes through Reading and Weston, and running *s.* separates Fairfield from Norwalk, and empties into a harbour of its own name in Long Island Sound.]

[SAGENDAGO, a head branch of Hudson's River. Its mouth is about 20 miles *w.* of Fort Anne.]

[SAGG HARBOUR, a post-town and port of entry in the state of New York, Suffolk County, towards the *e.* end of Long Island. It contains a Presbyterian church and about 50 houses. The whale fishery from this harbour produced 1000 barrels of oil annually. Its exports in 1784 amounted to the value of 6762 dollars. It is 12 miles *n. e.* of Southampton, 78 *e.* of New York.]

SAGHADOC, a large and abundant river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America.

SAGONE, a small island, near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Fortune Bay.

[SAGUANA, a bay in the *n. e.* corner of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida, having numerous isles on both sides; Cayos del Pagoi on the *s. e.* and Flarellon de Pagoi on the *n. w.*]

SAGUARIPA, a settlement of the province and government of Ostimuri in N. America: 27 leagues *n. n. e.* of the river Chico.

SAGUARIPA, a small river, of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; which rises near the coast of the Sierra Chapada, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the point of its name.

SAGUARIPA. This point is between the town of San Antonio and the island of La Pasqua.

SAGUENAI, or more properly SAGUENAY, a tract of land which was known by this title, on the shore of the river of its name, in Lower Canada, N. America. The territory and shore of the river had proved so unfit for any settlement, and the first colony founded by the French in Tadousac had succeeded so badly, that they were disheartened from making any others in Canada; until that, having penetrated as far as Quebec, they recovered spirit, and went on increasing their establishments for many years: when, in 1759, the capital fell in the power of the English. This province abounds so greatly in marble of various sorts, that even the houses of private persons are continually built with this material.

[SAGUENAI, or SAGUENY, a large river of Canada, which rises from Lake St. John, and after pursuing an *e.* course above 100 miles, empties through the *w.* bank of the river St. Lawrence, at the town and harbour of Tadousac. It is about ¼ of a mile wide at its mouth, and is

from 80 to 90 feet deep, but higher up it is wider; and the narrowness of the channel greatly increases its rapidity, though it is navigable for the largest vessels 25 leagues from its mouth. The harbour, called Port Tadousac, can afford convenient anchorage for 25 sail of ships of war, and is well secured from all winds and storms. It is deep, of a circular form, and surrounded at a distance with very high rocks, except at the entrance. A small stream empties into it, sufficient to water a fleet. The country in the vicinity abounds with marble.

The falls of the river Saguenay may be considered amongst the natural curiosities of this territory. They are about 90 miles up the river, are 50 feet high, and remarkable for the immense sheet of water which breaks over the cataract, and precipitates itself with amazing velocity into the river St. Lawrence, where it causes a strong eddy or current, that frequently carries a vessel out of its course.]

[SAGUENAY River, Little, a river of Labrador, which runs *s.* and empties into the St. Lawrence a short way *e.* of the Seven Isles, and *w.* of Bason River. Lat. 50° 18′ *n.* long. 65° *w.*]

SAGUENAY, another, a small river of the province and country of Labrador. It runs *s.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

SAGUENAY, a bay on the *w.* coast of Lake Huron.

SAHUACARI, CERRO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in the kingdom of Peru; on the shore of the coast, near the settlement of Acari.

SAHUANCUCA, a mountain or volcano of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas, and district of Arequipa in Peru. It is near the settlement of Achoma, and almost continually vomiting fire.

[SAIL Rock. See ST. AMBROSE.]

[SAILING COVE, on the *s.* side of the island of Newfoundland, in the great bay wherein is situate the Bay of Trepassi. It is six miles *n.* of Cape Pine.]

SAINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru: annexed to the curacy of Zaila, in the province of Parinacochas.

SAINAPUCHI, a settlement of the missions held by the religious of San Francisco in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America: situate 15 leagues *w. s. w.* of the *real* of mines of S. Felipe de Chiguagua.

SAINTS, Cape, a point of land on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, between Green Bay and that of Cataline.

[SAINTS, two islands near Guadaloupe Island. See ZAINTES.]

SAIZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

SAL, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the Nuevo de Granada.

SAL, a river, of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Virreyna in Peru. It rises in a lake to the *s.* of the capital, runs *n.* passes near to this capital, and turning *e.* enters the Isuchaca.

SAL, a mountain of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana, possessed by the Dutch, between the great *sierra* of Rinocote and the river Mazarroni.

SAL, another mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

SAL, some extensive *llanuras* or *pampas* in the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes of the same kingdom as the former mountain.

SAL, a port, on the coast of the province and government of Honduras, and kingdom of Nueva España, between the Triumfo de la Cruz and the river Ulúa.

SAL, some islands in the Gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, with the addition of Si Puedes. They are various, and having their peculiar names. The largest of them are called Las Animas, San Lorenzo, San Estevan, and San Agustin. They are situate in the interior of the gulf, and form a chain from the coast as far as Nueva España, leaving only some very narrow channels, of difficult entrance for vessels: and thence they are called Sal Si Puedes.

SAL, some isles or shoals of rock near the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, opposite La Cruz del Padre, to the *w.* of the Fall of Anguila, and very near to it.

SAL, another river, of the kingdom of Chile; which flows down from the *cordillera* of the Andes, and runs to the *w.* through the desert tract of Atacama: its waters are extremely clear but salt, and it enters the S. Sea.

SALA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Paraná, between the Areco and the Dos Hermanas.

SALADA, a bay and river of the coast of the S. Sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó, in the kingdom of Chile. [Lat. 25° 40′ *s.*]

SALADILLO, a settlement of the province

and government of Tucumán in Peru; on the shore of the river of its name.

SALADILLO, another settlement, in the same province, on the shore of the river Dulce, and s. of the Turupampa.

SALADILLO, a river, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres: it is an arm of the river Salado, which runs *s.* and enters the Paraná.

SALADILLO, another, of the same province and government as the former. It rises in the Pampas, runs *s. s. e.* for many leagues, and enters the sea on the coast of the Patagonians.

SALADILLO, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; which runs *e.* in the jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba, and enters the Tercero.

SALADO, an abundant river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It has its rise from many streams which flow down from the *serranías* of this kingdom in lat. 24°, but principally from those streams of the valley of Calchaquí, where it incorporates with another which flows down from the *s. w.* and these united run to the valley of Huachipas, which name the said river here takes, but afterwards changes for that of Charomoros, from a place thus called; and being named a little lower down the Pasage, as being where it must necessarily be passed, and not without risk, from the rapidity of its current, by those travelling by the high road from Buenos Ayres to Salta. It is afterwards called De Balbuena, as it washes the lands and fort of the settlement of this name: but before this, at some distance, it is joined by the river Piedras, which is the best water of any in the province; passes lower down by the jurisdiction of Santiago del Estero, from whence it runs 80 leagues with the name of the Salado, and loses itself about 86 miles *n. n. w.* of the city of Santa Fé in a lake called Mar Chiquito, [or Lake Saladas of the Porangos.]

After it passes the boundaries of Salta, it turns to *s. e.* runs for a great distance by the side of the Chacos, or Dulce, and lastly is joined by this river previous to its disemboguement.

Its whole course is upwards of 200 leagues, and it formerly reached as far as the city of Santa Fé, where it formed a peninsula with an arm of the Paraná; but from having opened to itself some new channels from its great swellings, it runs into the lake which it now forms. It has been endeavoured to bring it back to its native bed, as likely thus to be beneficial to the trade with Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres by Paraná, and as hindering a great round-about journey; but the king ordered it to be left in the state in which it was, from the numberless difficulties attending the project.

SALADO, another river, in the kingdom of Chile, which flows down from the *cordillera* into a deep valley, by which it runs immediately upon the confines of Peru. Its waters are so salt as not to be drinkable.

SALADO, another, of the province and country of the Apaches Indians in Nuevo Mexico to the *s. w.* and which enters the Gila opposite the settlement of La Tota.

SALADO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru, which runs nearly *w.* and enters the sea close to Port Betas.

SALADO, another, a small river, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in the same kingdom as the former, which runs *e.* and enters the Pilcomayo.

SALADO, another, also small, of the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *n.* and then turns *w.* to enter the Paraguay opposite the city of La Asunsion.

SALADO, another, of the island St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It rises in the *sierra* of Banaisa of the *n.* coast and *w.* head, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea in the Bay of Baraderos.

SALADO, another, of the same island as the former, which rises in the *sierra* Prieta, to the *w.* of the Lake Enriquillo, runs *s.* and enters the sea between the Bay of Peur and that of Gros Gravios.

SALADO, another, of the same island, near the *n.* coast, in the *e.* head. It is small, and enters the sea in the Bay of Barbacoa.

SALADO, another, also of the same island as the former, in the part possessed by the French, on the *s.* coast, between the Trou Petit and the river Guillermo.

SALADO, another, a small river, of the island Martinique, which runs *n. e.* and enters the sea opposite Fort Trinidad and the Bay of Sazevout.

SALADO, a lake on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, between the ports of Juncal and Chimiral.

[SALAGUA, Port, on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, is near the rough headland called San Tiago, and eight leagues from the valley of Colima. Here are two good harbours called Las Calletas, or the Creeks, where many ships may

ride. That to the *n. w.* is very safe, and land-locked against all winds, though smaller than the other. Between Salugua and the White Rock (which joins the head-land) is the port of St. Tioga. In lat. 19° 4′ *n.*]

SALA-HONDA, Point of, on the coast of the S. Sea, and province and government of Choco in the district of Barbacoas, one of those which form the first mouth or entrance of the river Patia.

SALAMANCA, a city, in the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. At the present day nothing but a small village, and called La Ramada. It is in the plain of Upár and jurisdiction of the city of Los Reyes near the mountains. It is of a very bad climate, and in its district is a mine of very fine copper.

Salamanca, a town of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in Nueva España.

[Salamanca, a pretty little town of the intendancy of Guanaxuato (according to Humboldt), situate in a plain rising insensibly by Temascatio, Burras, and Cuevas, towards Guanaxuato. Height 1757 metres, or 5762 feet.]

Salamanca, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru.

Salamanca, another, of the kingdom and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España; bounded by that of Nueva Galicia.

Salamanca de Balcalar, a city of the province and government of Yucatán in Nueva España; founded by the Adelantado, Francisco de Montejo, who gave it this name in memory of his native place. It is small, but handsome and well built; situate on the *e.* of the isthmus which joins the peninsula of Yucatán with the continent. It has 120 houses, and a small fort with a strong garrison; but its territory is extremely low and always inundated; and accordingly its climate is unhealthy, and it is subject to an insufferable plague of mosquitoes. [Lat. 18° 53′ *n.* long. 88° 50′ *w.*]

SALAMANQUILLA, a small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between the Grande of Tintinpan, and the point of San Bernardo.

SALAQUICHE, a river of the province and government of Chocó in the same kingdom as the former island. It rises in its mountains, and enters the sea in the Gulf of Darien and mouth of the river Atrato.

SALAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru.

Salazar de las Palmas, a city of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. See the article Palmas.

SALBUTIQUI, a river of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala: it runs *s.* and enters the Pacific to the *w.* of the town of San Miguel.

SALCABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huaribamba.

Salcabamba, a beautiful and extensive valley in the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz in the same kingdom as the former settlement, shut in on two sides by a *cordillera* of mountains, and on the third by the river Perené. It is of the district and jurisdiction of the missions of Caxamarquilla.

SALDAN, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba.

SALDANA, a rapid river of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it runs in the jurisdiction of the city of La Plata to *n. e.* and, after collecting in its course the waters of others, enters the Grande de la Magdalena by the *w.* part. Wherever this river is passed, it is at great risk, from the strength of its currents.

Saldana, a *paramo* or desert mountain, which is very lofty, and constantly covered with snow, in the province and government of Quixos of the kingdom of Quito: to the *e.* of that of Cotopaxi. It is discovered from Vallevicioso.

SALE, a small river of the island Guadalupe, which rises in the mountains, runs *s. w.*, and enters the sea between the Sence and the Bay of La Cruz.

SALEM, a city and capital of Essex County, in the province of the Bay of Massachusetts and New England, 13 miles *n.* of Boston, where there is a church of very fine architecture. It is situate in a plain between two rivers, and has two forts, called, the one Winter, and the other Summer. It is where the colonies of the Bay of Massachusetts made their first establishment, and whither the port of Boston transferred the parliament of England in 1774, when the disturbances were beginning between these colonies and the European Metropolis. This city is celebrated for its building of ships and fishing-smacks, and carries on a great commerce with the islands. The severity with which sentence is passed on

criminals by its tribunal, is the cause why there are more put to death here than in all the other parts of New England. The tribunal of the city celebrates its meetings on the last Wednesday of the months of June and November.

[Salem is now properly denominated the port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, besides being the capital of Essex County. It lies four miles *n. w.* of Marblehead, and 15 *n.* by *e.* of Boston. It is the second town for size in the commonwealth, containing (in 1790) 928 houses and 7921 inhabitants, and, except Plymouth, the oldest; was settled in 1628, by Governor Endicot, and was called by the Indians, Naumkeag.

Here are a society of Quakers, an episcopal church, and five congregational societies. The town is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South Rivers. The former of these passes into Beverly Harbour, and has a drawbridge across it, built many years ago at private expense. At this place some part of the shipping of the town is fitted out; but the principal harbour and place for business is on the other side of the town, at South River, if that may properly be called a river which depends on the flowing of the sea for the water it contains. So shoal is this harbour, that vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet of water, must be laden and unladen at a distance from the wharfs by the assistance of lighters. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, more navigation is owned, and more trade carried on in Salem, than in any port in the commonwealth, Boston excepted.

The fishery, the trade to the West-Indies, to Europe, to the coast of Africa, to the East-Indies, and the freighting business from the S. States, are here all pursued with energy and spirit. A bank was established and incorporated here in 1792. The enterprise of the merchants of this place is equalled by nothing but their indefatigable industry and severe economy. This latter virtue forms a distinguishing feature in the character of the people of this town. Some persons of rank, in former times, having carried it to an unbecoming length, gave a character to the people in general, of a disgraceful parsimony. But whether this reproach was ever justly applied in so extensive a measure or not, nothing can be more injurious than to continue it at the present time: for it may justly be said of the inhabitants of Salem at this day, that, with a laudable attention to the acquisition of property, they exhibit a public spirit and hospitality, alike honourable to themselves and their country. A general plainness and neatness in dress, buildings and equipage, and a certain stillness and gravity of manner, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people, distinguish them from the citizens of the metropolis.

A court-house, built in 1786, at the joint expense of the county and town, forms a principal ornament, and is executed in a style of architecture that would add to the elegance of any city in the Union. The supreme judicial court holds a term here the second Tuesday of November, the courts of common pleas and sessions, the second Tuesday of March and September. A manufactory of duck and sail-cloth was lately instituted here, and is prosecuted with much spirit.

The melancholy delusion of 1692, respecting witchcraft, originated in this town, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Paris, the then minister, and here was the principal theatre of the bloody business. At the upper end of the town, at a place called, from the number of executions which took place there, Gallows Hill, the graves of the unhappy sufferers may yet be traced. Though this unfortunate and disgraceful business was chiefly transacted here, it is well known that the leading people, both of church and state, in the colony, took an active part in it. Unjust therefore and highly absurd it is to fix a peculiar odium on the town of Salem for what was the general weakness or crime of the country.

The town of Salem is connected with Beverly by Essex Bridge, upwards of 1500 feet in length, erected 1789. It is high water here, at full and change, 30 minutes after 11 o'clock. The works for the the defence of the harbour consist of a fort and citadel. Lat. 42° 29′ *n.* long. 70° 51′ *w.*]

[Salem Village. See Danvers.]

[Salem, a Moravian settlement in the N. W. Territory, situate on Muskingum River. It was forsaken in 1782, and plundered by the Indians, who were allies of the British army.]

[Salem, a Moravian settlement in the N. W. Territory, situate on the *n. e.* branch of Monongahela River; two miles from Guadenhutten, on the opposite side of the river, and 69 miles *w.* of Pittsburg. Congress granted 4000 acres of land to the United Brethren, or Moravians, Sept. 3, 1788, for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion among the heathen.]

[Salem, New, a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on Huron River, and near Pettquotting, on the *s.* side of Lake Erie. The plan-

tations are on the *w.* bank of the river, and the dwelling houses on the *e.* side, which is high land. In June 1786, their new chapel was consecrated, and is better built than that at Pillgerruh.]

[SALEM, a county of New Jersey, bounded *e.* by Cumberland, and *w.* by Delaware River. It is divided into nine townships; those on Delaware River are generally excellent for pasture, and have large dairies. The land affords, besides, fine banked meadows, which produce flax, Indian corn, wheat, and other grain; but the people are subject to intermittent fevers. Here the Quakers have four meeting-houses, the Presbyterians four, the Episcopalians two, the Anabaptists three, and the German Lutherans one. It contains 10,437 inhabitants. Alloway Creek, in this county, which runs into the Delaware, is navigable 16 miles for shallops, with several obstructions of draw-bridges.]

[SALEM, a post-town of New Jersey, and capital of Salem County, situate on a branch of Salem Creek, about 3½ miles from its confluence with Delaware Bay. It contains a meeting-house for Baptists, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists; a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses, most of them built with brick, and many of them elegant. There is a wooden bridge over the creek, and so far vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden can go up. It is 16 miles *n. w.* of Bridgetown, eight *s.* by *w.* of Woodstown, and 27 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[SALEM, a township of Vermont, Orleans County, at the *s.* end of Lake Memphremagog.]

[SALEM, New, a township in Rockingham County, N. Hampshire, in the *s. w.* corner of the county, adjoining Plastow, and divided from Methuen by the Massachusetts line. It was incorporated in 1750, and contains 1218 inhabitants; distant 42 miles from Portsmouth.]

[SALEM, a township in W. Chester County, New York, bounded *e.* and *s.* by the State of Connecticut, and *w.* by Poundridge and Bedford townships and Croton River. It contains 1153 inhabitants; of whom 202 are electors, and 19 slaves.]

[SALEM, a township on the *e.* bounds of Washington County, New York, bounded *w.* by Argyle, and *s.* by Albany County. It contains 2186 inhabitants; of whom 368 are electors, and 22 slaves.]

[SALEM, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne County, the other in that of Westmoreland.]

[SALEM, a post-town of N. Carolina, Stokes County, on the *w.* side of Wack Creek, which, with other streams, forms the Gargalis, and empties into Yadkin River. It contains above 100 houses, regularly built, and chiefly occupied by tradesmen. A paper-mill has been erected here by the Moravians, which is very useful. The Moravians formed this settlement in 1766. It is 20 miles *s. e.* of Ararat or Pilot Mountain, 24 *n. e.* by *n.* of Salisbury.]

[SALEM, the chief town of Surry County, in Salisbury district, N. Carolina.]

SALES, ETANGS, or SALT LAKES, in Canada. They are eight, large and small, and near the *s.* coast of Lake Erie.

[SALFORD, Upper and Lower, two townships in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.]

[SALGADO, a river on the coast of Pernambuco, Brazil, 13 leagues *n. e.* of Rigo Lagoa de Sal, or Salt Lake River. It is navigable only for small boats; but the harbour is very good, lying behind the sands.]

SALINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, opposite some rough *sierras*. It is of an hot temperature, very barren and reduced, and may contain about 25 housekeepers, and as many other Indians, who live by collecting salt from a saline of three springs on the shore of a river, and called Guacha Chinibaque and Salina Grande. They do not apply themselves to any thing else, save the bringing of fuel from the mountains for strangers, who come hither to buy the salt. [Twenty-five miles *e. s. e.* from the settlement of Chita, and 11 *w.* of the town of Pore.]

SALINA, another settlement, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Las Cinco Leguas de la Ciudad of Quito.

SALINA, a large lake, and with this surname, in the island of St. Christopher: in the extremity which looks to the *s. e.* surrounded by others smaller.

SALINA, another lake, also large, of salt water, in the island of Martinique, and the extremity which looks to the *s. w.* very near the coast.

SALINA, another, in the island of Guadaloupe, on the point by the castles of Grand Tierra.

SALINA, another, of the same island as the former; on the *s.* coast of Grand Tierra, near the settlement of Santa Ana.

SALINA, another, of the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, near the mouth of the river Grande de Yaque.

SALINA, another, of the province and govern-

ment of Buenos Ayres, to the *w.* of the settlement of Canada Larga.

SALINA, a bay on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, opposite the *farallones* or isles of Guaura.

SALINA, a small island in the N. Sea, between the Caicos and the shoal of the Pañuelo Quadrado.

SALINA, another isle, situate near the former, and to the *s.* of it.

SALINA, a point of land on the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the Bay of Ocoa and the Point of Nizao.

SALINA, another point of the same island as the former, on the *n.* coast, with the surname of Pequeña, to distinguish it; between the islands La Roche and Del Manglar.

[SALINA. See SALT.]

SALINAS, a settlement and *real* of mines of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America. Its jurisdiction is bounded *w.* by the province of Coaquila, and its district is peopled with Infidel Indians, although these have never committed any hostilities. The king, however, maintains here a corporal and 10 soldiers, to restrain them. The population consists of 60 families of Spaniards, Mustees, and Molattoes, who were formerly employed in working the mines of silver, which have produced much metal, and of very good alloy; although they are now fallen into decay, as having amongst the silver a great mixture of lead. The metals are carried to be refined to the *reals* of Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Guanajuato, and Chiquagua. They breed also here a number of cattle, but cultivate very few seeds [illegible] [Sixty-seven miles *s.* of Monterey.]

SALINAS, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru.

SALINAS, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pablo, in the *alcaldia mayor* of Tacuba and kingdom of Nueva España.

SALINAS, another, of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Amargoso, near the coast, and the village of Webasau.

SALINAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito; *n.* settlement of Cayasqui or Caguasqui.

SALINAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Potosi in Peru, situate in the valley [illegible]

[illegible] another, of the province and *corregimiento* [illegible] the kingdom of Chile; on the coast [illegible]

SALINAS, another, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru: founded in the *llanura* of Misque in 1549, by Captain Andres de Salinas, from whom it took its name. It is large, of a fertile and pleasant territory, but very thinly peopled, through want of commerce; although it be not without some families of distinction. In lat. 18° *s.*

SALINAS, another, in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, and valley of its name. It is the head settlement of the district of this government; and in its neighbourhood are bred very many goats; but its fruits and seeds are few. It takes its name from a saline spot, on which it stands; is inhabited by 18 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues *n. w.* of the capital.

SALINAS, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; which runs *s.* and enters that of Gamalotal.

SALINAS, a point of land or cape of the coast of the S. Sea, and province and government of Choco, to the *n.* of the Cape of Corrientes.

SALINAS, a point in the island of St. Christopher, lacking [illegible] called from some Lakes in it, and in which there is plenty of salt.

SALINAS, another, on the *s. w.* coast of the island of Martinique.

SALINAS, another, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Para and kingdom of Brazil, between the point of Latigisca and the mountain Piraoua.

SALINAS, another, which is the extremity of the *w.* coast of the island of Puna, in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito.

SALINAS, a valley or extensive *llanura* in the district of the *corregimiento* of Cuzco and kingdom of Peru; [illegible] is a salt-water fountain, from whence [illegible] much salt. It is celebrated for [illegible] which was fought in 1538, between Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro.

SALINAS, another valley, in the provinces and *corregimiento* of Chichos and Tarija, in the same kingdom as the former; near the river Bermejo.

SALINAS, another settlement in the province and government of Nicoya and kingdom of Guatimala.

SALINAS, a port on the coast of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España, at a small distance from its capital.

SALINAS, a shoal of rocks, near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in

Brazil: it is between the point of Tiburon and the settlement of Obrandive.

SALINAS, a bay on the *s. w.* coast of the island of Martinique, on the side of the point of this name.

SALINAS, another point of land, on the *w.* coast of the island Tortuga, near that of St. Domingo.

SALINAS, a desolate tract, in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru.

SALINE, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Pasus.

SALINE, another river, of the same province and government; which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Missisippi.

SALINE, a large pool or lake in the island of Guadaloupe, and on the *s.* coast of La Grand Tierre, close to the settlement of San Francisco.

SALINE, [illegible] shore and at the mouth of the river [illegible] to enter the Mississippi. In its vicinity are the celebrated mines of La Mote. [Here all the salt is made which is used in the Illinois country, from a salt spring which is at this place. It is near nine miles *s. w.* by *s.* from Kaskaskias village.]

[SALINE. See SALEM.]

[SALISBURY, a fertile district of N. Carolina, which comprehends the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowen, Cabarras, and Mecklenberg. It is bounded *n.* by the State of Virginia, and *s.* by the State of S. Carolina. Iron ore is found in several parts, and works have been erected which manufacture [illegible] amount [illegible] here, and the [illegible] 66,480 inhabitants, of whom [illegible] slaves.]

[SALISBURY, the capital of the above district, and a post-town, is situate in Rowan County, on the *n. w.* side of Grant Creek, about five miles from its junction with Yadkin River. It contains a court-house, gaol, and above 100 houses. It is a flourishing place, [illegible] [illegible] settlement [illegible] of Hillsborough [illegible] Lat. 35° 43′ [illegible]

[SALISBURY, Massachusetts. [illegible] the first ancient [illegible] the [illegible] court [illegible]

SALISBURY, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield County, on the *w.* side of Housatonic River, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, 10 miles *n.* by *w.* of Litchfield, and 50 *w.* by *n.* of Hartford. It contains 2,775 inhabitants, and has a valuable iron furnace, and a forge for making bar iron. Here is also a manufactory of steel, and a slitting mill. Here is a valuable mine of copper, which has been wrought to a considerable extent. Here is also a mine of black lead, which is found in large quantities. Salisbury was settled in 1738, and was incorporated in 1741. Here is a valuable tract of land, called the Great Meadow, which is a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Here is a remarkable cave, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable spring, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable mountain, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable river, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable lake, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable island, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable bridge, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable road, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable house, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable church, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable school, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable hospital, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable prison, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable court-house, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable gaol, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable tavern, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable store, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable shop, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable manufactory, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable mill, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable furnace, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable forge, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable slitting mill, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable steel manufactory, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable iron furnace, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable copper mine, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable black lead mine, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable spring, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable cave, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable mountain, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable river, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable lake, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable island, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable bridge, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable road, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable house, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable church, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable school, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable hospital, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable prison, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable court-house, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable gaol, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable tavern, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable store, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable shop, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable manufactory, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable mill, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable furnace, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable forge, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable slitting mill, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable steel manufactory, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable iron furnace, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable copper mine, which is a place of curiosity. Here is also a remarkable black lead mine, which is a place of curiosity.

SALISBURY, a town of New Hampshire, Rockingham County, on the *w.* side of Merrimack River, at the mouth of Blackwater River, and opposite to Canterbury, 10 or 12 miles *n.* of Concord. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1972 inhabitants.]

[SALISBURY, the Wadies of the Indians, in the *n. w.* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[SALISBURY Point forms the *n.* side of the mouth of Merrimack River, or Newbury Harbour, in Massachusetts. Lat. 42° 49′ *n.* long. 70° 50′ *w.*]

SALIVAS, a numerous nation of Indians of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between the rivers Meta and Cazarare. It is divided into tribes; some of which inhabit the *w.* and others the *e.* of the river Vichada.

They are the most docile, pacific, and well inclined Indians of any known, notwithstanding their character, in some degree, denies this assertion; for their customs are wildly extravagant. When the time of sowing comes, all the young men go out to labour, and, being formed into ranks, receive at the hands of the old men a furious lashing: this, they say, is to beat out idleness from youth, and there is no one that ever complains of this treatment. They delighted to carry very shining arms, although they were too cowardly to use them; and giving as excuse, that their ancestors never fought. It is the business of the women, every day, to comb the hair of their husbands, sons, brothers, and guests, to dress it, and anoint their bodies: and in this they spend the greater part of their time; whilst the sole business of the men is to sit still, and to take care lest the operation be troublesome; frequently looking at themselves in a mirror. They look upon it as a great affliction when their wives bear twins; as they consider it as a dishonour to their persons. The unhappy woman, in this case, experiences the reproach of all her sex, who, without considering that the same may be their own lot, pour forth volleys of abuse, by calling her mother of mice, in as much as these animals bring forth half a dozen at a time; and others calling her *cachi-camos*, which animals produce more at a time, and more frequently. They, accordingly, always kill one of the children, without permitting any one to know the act: since the husband invariably supposes one of the children to be the fruit of infidelity, and, consequently, carries his wife before the cazique, who beats her unmercifully, in the presence of other women, to deter them from the same act. The Jesuits of Santa Fé reduced this nation of the Salivas to the Catholic faith; but the Caribes burnt and destroyed their settlements, putting to death the missionaries, in 1684; and have frequently since repeated their invasions.

SALIVE, Point of, at the extremity of the coast which looks to the *e.* of the island Trinidad, close to that of Los Arrecifes.

[SALLAGUA, a harbour on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, which affords good anchorage. Lat. 19° 4′ *n.* See SALAGUA.]

SALLE, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America, which runs *w.* and enters the Seyota near the settlement of Harriskinton.

SALLIQUE, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

SALMEDINA, a shoal of rocks and sand at the entrance of the port of Portobello in the kingdom of Tierra Firme: opposite the point where stood the castle of San Felipe, entirely of iron; at seven leagues distance.

SALMEDINA, another shoal, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, at the entrance of the port of Boca Chica.

SALMEDINA, another, near the coast of the province and government of Honduras in N. America, between the Morro Chico and the island Utila.

[SALMON Fall, the name of Piscataqua River from its head to the Lower Falls at Berwick. See PASCATAQUA RIVER.]

[SALMON Falls, in Saco River, on the line between the district of Maine and the State of New Hampshire, 10 miles above Saco Falls. The number of saw-mills on the river has neither destroyed or lessened the quantity of salmon on it. The mill-dams do not extend across the river, and there is a curiosity in seeing the exertion of these fish in making their way up the falls: when the sun shines clear in the morning, they are frequently seen engaged in this enterprise, moving from one rock to another, and resting on each, in spite of the cataract which opposes their progress, until they have gained the still waters above.]

[SALMON Point, on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, and *n. e.* of Claune Point, which is the *n.* entrance into Conception Bay.]

SALMORIN, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo, in the French division. The Spaniards burnt and destroyed it in 1690.

SALOMON, islands of the S. Sea; called also De Mendaña, as having been discovered by Alvaro de Mendaña, by order of the Marquis of Cañete, Viceroy of Peru, (and not Mendoza, as is wrongly stated by the Ex-Jesuit Coleto), in 1567.

They are many, and the principal were named by the said Mendaña, as follows: Guadalcanal, Santa Isabel, Guadalupe, Arrecife, Buena-vista,

San Christóval, San Jorge, Santa Ana, San Marcos, San Nicolas, San Geronimo, La Galera, La Florida, San Dimas, Ramos, Santa Catarina, Santiago, Nombre de Dios, and Santa Cruz.

The climate, in all of them, is benign, and the territory fertile; and they were inhabited by savages. But they have not been discovered any further than their coasts, as none of their discoverers entered far into them. That of Guadalcanal is 200 leagues in circumference, and the best of them all; and somewhat less than this is that of Santa Isabel, in which is the port of Estrella, large, convenient, and secure. Geographers differ about the longitude of these islands; nor is their situation justly ascertained, no vessel having since reconnoitred them; so that they are actually, by some, thought to be only imaginary. In the journal, however, of the aforesaid Alvaro de Mendaña, remitted to the king, they appear to be between lat. 7° 23′ *s.*

SALS, a small island of the N. Sea, one of the Virgins: *w.* of the island Copper in the King's Channel and Bay of Francis Drake, and to the *e.* of the island of Peter. In long. 63° lat. 18° 4′.

[SALT Bay, or Baia Salada, called also Salina, is 30 miles *n.* of Cape Tontoral, on the coast of Chile, and on the S. Pacific Ocean. It has a good ship-road, which is much resorted to by coasting vessels, for loading salt, as well as other produce. Good fresh water may be had near the road.]

[SALT Island, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, and *w.* of Cooper's Island. Lat. 21° 30′ *n.* Long. 71° 3′ *w.*]

[SALT Island, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica, off Old Harbour, and *n. n. e.* of Portland Point.]

[SALT Key, a small island in the W. Indies. Lat. 21° 30′ *n.* long. 71° 3′ *w.*]

[SALT POND Bay, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica, *e.* of Port Royal.]

[SALT Lake, in the State of New York. See ONONDAGO LAKE.]

[SALT River, in Kentucky, is formed by three principal branches, and empties through the *s. e.* bank of the Ohio, by a mouth 80 yards, according to others, 150 yards wide; 20 miles below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats about 60 miles. It has good lands on its head waters, but they are low and unhealthy; for 25 miles from its mouth, the land on each side is level and poor, and abounds with ponds. Between Salt and Green Rivers there are two springs of bitumen, which, when analized, is found to be amber.]

SALT River, on the *n.* shore of the island of Jamaica, is nearly due *s.* from Point Galina.]

[SALT River, the arm of the sea which separates the island of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies, into two parts, and communicates with the ocean on both sides of the island. It is two leagues in length; 15 or 16 paces broad. The navigation is hazardous, nor will it admit vessels above 25 tons.]

[SALT. See SALINA, and SALINE.]

[SALTASH, a township of Vermont, Windsor County, 12 miles *w.* of Windsor. It contains 106 inhabitants.]

[SALT PETRE Creek, in Baltimore County, Maryland, falls into Gunpowder River on the *w.* side; *e. n. e.* of Baltimore, and two miles *n. w.* from the *w.* point of Gunpowder Neck.]

[SALT SPRING River, in the N. W. Territory, rises near the *e.* line of the New Jersey Company's lands, and runs *s. e.* into Ohio River, 10 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and nearly 30, by the course of the river, above the Great Cave. It runs above 56 miles; and 10 miles from its mouth is the salt spring, which gives name to the river.]

SALTA, San Miguel de, a city of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, founded in 1582, by Don Gonzalo de Obreu y Figueroa, with the name of San Clemente de la Nueva Sevilla, and afterwards translated by Hernando de Sesma, eight leagues from that spot, into a beautiful valley called Lerma, which is [illegible] leagues in circumference, and through w[illegible] passes a river, on the shore of which the ci[illegible]ods, and over which is built a convenien[illegible]ridge. This city, without walls, or any other defence than the valour of its inhabitants, has always defended itself against the Infidel Indians, and even rendered itself formidable to those enemies. It contains 500 men capable of bearing arms, 400 houses, a parish with two curates, and two vice-parishes, which are San Bernardo and Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, erected in 1762, as a place wherein to deposit the image which used to be in a chapel in the valley of Siancas, near a vineyard. It has four convents of religious orders; namely, of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, San Agustin, and La Merced, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits. It is very fertile, and abounding in wheat, rye, vines, and cattle; of the skins and salted flesh of which it makes a good trade;

though the most considerable article of commerce is that of mules, which are fattened in the folds here, and at the sale of which a vast concourse of people assemble in the months of February and March; and at this time there are in this valley no less than 60,000 mules and 4000 horses.

The natives are subject to a species of leprosy, and nearly all the women, after twenty years old, have the coto or swelling in the throat. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, it is the ordinary residence of the governor of the province, who prefers it from its commerce and climate, to Santiago del Estero and to the capital. [In lat. 24° 17′ *s.* long. 64° 1′ 30″ *w.*]

SALTA, a river of this province and government, which takes its denomination from the former city, on the shore of which it is built. It runs *e.* and enters the Bermejo.

SALTILLO, SANTIAGO DEL, a town and head settlement of the district of the province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America. It belongs to the bishopric of Guadalaxara, and is a necessary pass to those travelling from Durango and Parral to the coasts of the Bay of Mexico. [From the former of those places it is about 148 miles.] The same travellers must also proceed along the side of a narrow and confined port of more than two leagues, and by a place at a short distance from this; called La Cuesta de los Muertos; where dwell the nations of the barbarian Indians, the Tobosós and Gavilanes; who perpetrate incredible murders and depredations on passengers. It is 75 leagues *w.* with a slight inclination to *s.* of its capital.

[This town, which, according to Humboldt, is of the Intendancy of Durango, is surrounded with arid plains, in which the traveller suffers very much from want of water. The table-land on which the Saltillo is situate, descends towards Monclova, the Rio del Norte, and the province of Texas, where, in place of European corn, we find only fields covered with *cactus*. Population, 6000.]

SALTILLO, another town in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is a large town, and through it people generally pass into the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, as it bounds this kingdom on the *e.* It is of a mild temperature, and 60 leagues *e. n. e.* of the capital Guadiana.

SALTO, VALLE DEL, a valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago, of the kingdom of Chile; thus called from a fall of the river Mapocho, which, running through a level territory, throws out an arm to irrigate this valley, which being much higher in the *e.* part than any other, causes the water of the river to form a beautiful spectacle, as it rushes down the declivities which present themselves in its course: this river then spreads itself into different aqueducts whereby to fertilize the territory, rendering the same abundant in vegetable productions in the extreme; likewise the harvest is gathered here one month earlier than in any other part of the kingdom. In short, it is one of the most delightful spots to be found in these parts. Half a league from the capital and city of Santiago.

SALTO, a river of the province of Mexico in Nueva España. It rises in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada, and enters the lake of Chalco.

SALTO, another river of the kingdom of Brazil: called thus from a fall which it makes for the distance of three leagues. It runs nearly due *w.* and enters the Tocantines, between the river Seno and the Cocheira Cumplida.

SALTO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; on the shore of the bay.

SALTOS, a large island of the river Paraná in the province and government of Paraguay; thus called from a great fall made by the river opposite it.

[SALTO, a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate near the river Arecife, about 100 *w.* of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 18′ 45″. long. 60° 31′ 40″]

SALVADOR, S. a city and capital of the kingdom of Brazil; situate in the Bay of Todos Santos. It is large, rich, and well built, but in a territory so rough and unequal, as to render its access very difficult. Its height above the level of the sea is 600 feet; and thus they are obliged to use machines for raising up whatever they may want. The upper plain of the city is as regular as the inequality of the territory will admit; but the streets are straight, and of a sufficient wideness, though the greater part are at their entrance so steep as to be inaccessible for carriages: for which reason the richer class are carried about in palanquins, with curtains on each side, and carried by two Negroes.

This city was founded by Tomas de Sousa, a Portuguese, near the Fort of San Antonio; in the spot called at the present day Villa Veya or Ciudad Vieja; and it was afterwards removed to where it now stands. Its inconvenient and irre-

gular situation does not hinder it from being a place of great commerce, and one of the richest cities of America. It is well defended naturally, and could, at little expense, be rendered impregnable; for it has natural ditches, and other exterior works of fortification, such as would cause it, when attacked, to be disputed inch by inch.

The *e.* part is nearly as inexpugnable, and all the other parts are well fortified by nature and by art. The approaches also are defended by various forts, particularly by that of S. Pedro, which is an irregular tetragon of earth, studded with stone, and surrounded by a ditch; that of San Diego, nearly of the same figure and materials, but without a ditch; the powder magazine of the same; and another fort built in arches, and covered over in the form of a pyramid; that of San Antonio, also of the same figure, but larger; and the castle of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, situate about a cannon-shot from that of San Antonio; that of San Bartolomé, which is defended by a small port, wherein vessels are careened; and those of Monferrato, and others, which command the entrance of the bay.

From the above enumeration, it should appear that nothing more could be required to keep this city impregnable, than a proper attention to the garrisoning and supplying the above forts. But this is not the case; as they are very badly served, a great part of their guns being useless, and the whole of the military consisting only of six companies of regulars, and even these daily diminishing, under the influence of the climate, and an irregular method of life.

The commerce of this capital, which is very considerable, consists in linen, cloths, hats, silk and thread stockings, grain, rice, flour, biscuit, port wine, household utensils, Negroes, oil, cheese, butter, and bacon, in exchange for which it gives of its productions: such as gold, sugar, tobacco, in leaf and dust; brazil-wood, skins, balsam of Copayvi, ipecacuana, and many other drugs. These articles are conveyed from the High City to the Low City in machines, at which the slaves labour; and there are three of these to be hired publicly. The inhabitants of the higher class are distinguished for their courteous behaviour, but the lower orders are insolent to a degree. The women are more recluse here than in Portugal, and are not seen out of their houses save on Sundays and holidays, when they go to mass, and then very early in the morning. This city is very rich and commercial; the buildings are for the most part of stone, large, strong, and richly furnished. It contains about 2000 houses. The streets are full of Negro slaves, of both sexes, all but naked, sweating with fatigue, and groaning under the most insupportable slavery. But what is the greatest shock to humanity, is to see various shops open, filled with these poor creatures, who are exposed at certain prices, like beasts; the masters, in fact, having the same authority over them as over animals, and treating them oftentimes with as great or even greater inhumanity.

The town is divided into high and low, the latter consisting of a certain few streets filled with storehouses on the shore of the bay, for the convenience of loading and unloading; and the high or upper part, which is the principal, is adorned with magnificent buildings, and, above all, with a cathedral dedicated to San Salvador, which has given name to the city, and is not only of beautiful architecture, but adorned with fine sculpture, and gilt inside and out; enriched with crosses of gold, with candlesticks, and other precious articles of extreme value, and some so heavy as to be more than two men can lift. Opposite the cathedral is a small platform, from which you enjoy a beautiful prospect of all the bay, islands, &c. United to the cathedral is an hospital, dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Merced, a sumptuous and well-endowed edifice. On the cathedral are dependent various parish-churches, as San Antonio, San Pedro, and Santa Barbara; and to the *n.* is the college which belonged to the Jesuits, the church of which is built of marble brought from Europe; and this, as well as the sacristy, are extremely rich and curious, equally for their choice ornaments as for their fine sculpture and paintings. Besides these temples it contains convents of the Capuchins, Carmelites, Benedicts, Franciscans, and Augustins, a monastery of nuns of Nuestra Señora de la Encarnacion, and various chapels and oratories. The palace, in which the viceroy resides, is an excellent fabric, and not less so is the palace of the archbishop. The tribunal of justice, the hospital, and other public buildings, correspond to the riches of the country; the commerce is much enlarged by an intercourse with Rio Janeiro; and near it are many gold mines, abounding in this metal. The Portuguese government, contrary to the policy of the greater part of the European powers, permits no foreigner to buy the productions of the country; and they are still more averse to any one bringing hither any foreign merchandise for

sale. The two reasons alledged for this conduct are as follow: the one is to oblige and animate its vassals to lay aside their pride and natural indolence; and the other to hinder the defalcation of the public revenues; which, through the system of the duties here established, are greater by an internal than an external trade. In spite, however, of all these precautions, and the penalties imposed upon contrabandists, this sort of commerce is carried on to a great extent.

The inhabitants of San Salvador are so much dedicated to the cultivation of the plantations of sugar and tobacco, that in some of these they employ 500 slaves; and these they make to work so hard, and feed so badly, that it is a rare instance of any of these poor creatures enduring the service for more than seven years. The application to the above commerce causes a comparative disregard to the cultivation of other vegetable productions; and it necessarily follows, that provisions are very dear; the fish, too, which abounds in the bay, is in little demand, and the fattening of cattle for killing is a thing unknown.

It has for arms, a white dove with an olive branch in its beak, surrounded by an orle of silver with this motto, "*Sic illa ad aream reversa est*," the whole upon a green field, and granted by king Don Juan III. of Portugal: the same are to be seen engraved on the gates of the city, and on the houses of the corporation.

In 1588 the English attempted to surprise this city; but it was defended by the Indians, animated by the Jesuits, and under the direction of Father Christóval de Govea, visitor. Juan de Laetio, in his description of the West Indies, confesses that the Portuguese owe the preservation of this metropolis entirely to the industry and exertions of the Jesuits. The Dutch took it in 1623; but it was recovered in 1625 by Manuel de Meneses. It was erected into a bishopric by the pontiff Julius III. and into an archbishopric and metropolitan of Brazil by Innocent XI. in 1676. The climate is hot and unhealthy; and the port is large, convenient, and secure, but of difficult entrance: [in lat. 12° 58′ *s.* long. 38° 32′ 30″ *w.*]

Salvador, S. a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala; bounded *e.* by that of San Miguel, *w.* by that of Guatemala, *n.* by that of Honduras, and *s.* by the Pacific Sea. It is of very limited extent, and little commerce; but produces some sugar and indigo, and has a very considerable population, included in the following settlements:

Sta. Lucia de Suchitoto,	San Miguel Guisocán,
Tenanzingo,	Cuscutan,
S. Christóval Tutiapa,	Xilobasco,
Chalatenango,	Tonacatepeque,
Quesaltepeque,	San Christóval,
San Miguel Tecchoncho,	Ayustitipeque,
Arcatagua,	Santiago,
Santo Tomas Tejutla,	San Marcos,
S. Juan Olocuitla,	San Juan Cojutepeque,
Tapác,	Sencontepeque,
Cuyultitán,	Xilopango,
Panchimalco,	San Antonio Zuyapango,
Santa Lucía,	Pululapa,
Santo Tomas Texaquangos,	Purulapilla,
San Pedro Masagua,	San Martin Purulapa,
San Antonio Masagua,	Istepeque,
Tepezontes,	Apastepeque.
Chinameca,	Zaguayapa,
San Miguel,	Guacoteti,
Tapalguaca,	Texinca,
San Jacinto,	Aduaca.

Salvador, S. the capital, of the same name, is a small city; situate on the shore of a river, which, at the distance of 12 miles, runs into the Pacific Sea. It has on the *n.* the craggy mountains, called De Los Chontales, and in its vicinity are some sugar mills and herds of cattle. It contains above 5000 souls of all classes, three convents of religious orders; namely of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, and La Merced; but they are all very reduced and poor. [In long. 89° 20′ *w.* Lat. 13° 40′ *n.*]

Salvador, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pizac.

Salvador, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Uruapán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 19 families of Indians, and is one league *s.* of its head settlement, and a little less than 20 *e.* of the capital.

Salvador, S. another of the head settlement of the district of Undameo, of the same *alcaldía* and bishopric as the former. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is three leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

Salvador, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Toxtepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in Nueva España. It contains 93 families of Indians.

Salvador, S. another, of the province and

government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It is of a very hot and moist temperature, and consequently unhealthy; and produces maize, *yascas*, and plantains, though in small quantities, as it is much reduced.

SALVADOR, S. another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Octupán in Nueva España.

SALVADOR, S. another, of the head settlement of Acazinco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 83 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

SALVADOR, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the river Orinoco, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Pauto.

SALVADOR, S. another, of the province and government of Cumaná; on the shore of the river Orinoco, opposite the [illegible] which was destroyed by the [illegible] ruins remain.

SALVADOR, S. another, [illegible] government of Sonora in N. America; situate in the country of the Apaches Indians, on the shore of a river, between the settlements of Quiburio and San Marcos.

SALVADOR, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlacolula, and [illegible] Xalapa [illegible] plain, and of a mild temperature, inasmuch as it enjoys the winds of the four cardinal points, and rarely receives moist air from the clouds which collect in these parts, as being in the center of the *sierra*. It is inhabited by 40 families of Indians, who employ themselves in cutting woods much esteemed, and [illegible] article of [illegible] site from [illegible] of the town [illegible] is the *ranchería*, called [illegible] a market-place for traders at the [illegible] fleets. This is situate in a very cold and [illegible] spot, and is inhabited by 12 families of [illegible] and some [illegible] to Mexico. [illegible] of Las Vigas [illegible] serving as a place [illegible] It is [illegible] *mulas* [illegible] goats [illegible] for sale in [illegible] leagues [illegible] [illegible]

near the coast of the river La Plata, runs [illegible] and enters the Uruguay a little before this enters the Plata.

SALVADOR, S. a river, of the province and *coptamship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil; which runs [illegible] and enters the [illegible] Cape Santo Tomé.

SALVADOR, S. another, a large river of the province and government of [illegible] which rises in the valley of Abacuan, and runs [illegible] in the district of the city of Xuxuy. It is also called Bermejo.

SALVADOR, S. an island of the N. Sea, [illegible] the Lucayas, which was the first land of the New World discovered by Admiral Christopher Columbus in 1492, when he took possession of those dominions for their Catholic Majesties, Don Fernando V. and Dona Isabel, who were [illegible] in Castilla. The Indians called [illegible] Guanahay. [illegible] [illegible] lumbus in the [illegible] counts transmitted by him to the [illegible] of the natives, description, and appearance of the island were true, it must probably have undergone some very great alteration since the discovery. All along the E. coast of the island (which is from 60 to 80 miles in length) [illegible] [illegible] to anchor [illegible] however, is a [illegible] in most winds, have a [illegible] [illegible]

the island St. Domingo, one of the first towns founded there by the Spaniards, 28 leagues from the capital. It is celebrated for the quantity of sugar made in it, and for its fine pastures, in which are bred infinite quantities of cattle.

SALVATIERRA, a city of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zelaya and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, surrounded by wards or small settlements, in which dwell 905 families of Indians and 300 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, occupied (the greater part of them) in the cultivation of the estates and farms of its jurisdiction. It has two convents of religious, the one of St. Francisco, the other of Barefooted Carmelites. It is very fertile and abundant in fruits and seeds, of which its commerce consists; as also in melons, which are esteemed the best in the kingdom. Although the territory is stony, it is rendered agreeable by a variety of farms and fruit gardens. Twelve leagues *w. s. w.* of its capital, and 30 *n. w.* of Mexico.

SALUDA, a county of the province and colony of S. Carolina, one of those under the obligation of sending out a regiment of militia whenever the government may require.

SALUDE, a river of the province and colony of S. Carolina, which runs *e.* and enters the Santi.

[SALUT, Port, lies on the *s. w.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; about 14 leagues from Les Caves, as the road runs, and only seven in a straight line *s. w.* of that town.]

SAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; where there is a creek, which serves as a place of shelter to fishermen's barks.

SAMABALETA, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *s.* of the town of S. Faustino, and enters the Lebrija.

SAMACA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the same kingdom as the former river. It is of a very cold climate; situate in the road which leads to Chiquinquirá, produces much wheat, maize, barley, *papas*, and other fruits of a cold soil, and contains 250 Indians, and more than 300 housekeepers. Two leagues from Tunja.

SAMAGALLI, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the river Aveiça, and *n.* of the capital Macas.

SAMAIPATA, a large and populous settlement of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru. It contains more than 600 Spanish souls, and is a league's distance from a lofty mountain, where there is a large building much the worse for age, and having the appearance of what they called the Palace of the Incas. In this palace it is thought there is a great treasure secreted, ever since the Indian gentilism.

SAMAMBAYA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; between those of Pinsa and Morungaba.

SAMAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru.

SAMAN, a cape or point of land on the coast of the S. Sea, and province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru, close to the creek of Laquiaca.

SAMAN, a large and fertile valley of the same province and *corregimiento*, between the coast of the S. Sea and the *cordillera*.

SAMAN, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the point of Mulas and the port and river of Las Palmas.

SAMANA, Bay of, on the coast of St. Domingo, between Capes François and Engaño, near the which are some shoals of the same name, and on which, in 1724, was wrecked the lieutenant-general of marine Don Baltasar de Guevara, with two ships of 70 guns, called the Guadalupe and the Tolosa, which were bringing quicksilver to Vera Cruz.

[This large bay is at the *e.* end of the island of St. Domingo. It opens to the *n. e.* between Cape Samana (which is also called Cape Reson or Cape Grondeur) on the *n.* and Cape Raphael *s. e.* of the former, 20 miles apart. Its mean breadth is about 11 miles, and its length 39. Some mariners reckon Pointe d'Icaque, or Icaque Point, as the *s.* point of the bay, which comes after Cape Raphael, and is only 30 miles from the head of the bay, and lies in lat. 19° 8′ *n.* and long. 69° 13′ *w.*

This bay offers a safe shelter to the stoutest squadrons. Lying to the windward of the island, it has the advantage over all the other places as a maritime post, which renders it capable of protecting the whole Gulf of Mexico, to which it is in reality a key. The entrance is difficult, and very narrow; because from the *s.* side of its opening runs a breaker, which advances in a point towards Port Banister, and between which and the *n.* coast nature has placed the rock or shallow, called the Rebels. This rock narrows the entrance, so that between it and the land, forming the *n.* side, in the interior of the bay, there is little more than 800 fathoms. Thus a battery on shore, and another on the rock, the

Rebels would, by their cross fire, completely defend the entrance against even the smallest vessels; and a battery on the other side of the Rebels would effectually prevent any vessel from entering between it and the breakers. Samana was taken by the English in November 1808. See OLD CAPE FRANÇOIS.]

SAMANA, a settlement of the island, in which is the former bay; situate at the *e.* head, on the shore.

SAMANA, a cape or point of land of the same island, between Capes Rezon and Cabron.

SAMANA, a small island of the N. Sea, *w.* of that of Maquana.

SAMAPAMPA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordóba.

SAMAQUANTI, a river of the province and government of Choco in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the interior of the mountains, and enters the sea in the Gulf of Tacumari or Darien.

SAMARUNBU, a lake of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, near the coast, between this lake and the great lake of Los Patos.

SAMBA, GALERA DE, a point of the coast in the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between that capital and the city of Santa Marta. In its vicinity are some shoals of the same name.

SAMBALAS, or SAMBALLAS. Some small islands of the N. Sea, in the province and government of Panama, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. They are many, and at unequal distances, being from the continent one, two, three, and four miles. They extend a great length, and form a pretty spectacle with the mountains and woods for evergreen. In the midst of them are some navigable channels, through the which vessels off the coast of the isthmus may pass, or lay at anchor well sheltered from all the winds. Thus these straits have ever been an asylum for pirates and smugglers. The islands in one direction are low, level, and sandy, and covered with trees and shell-fish of different sorts.

In some of the islands are fountains of very good water, and parts fit for careening vessels. The great channel passing between them and the isthmus is two miles wide, and in some parts four; and extends from the point of the same name as far as the Gulf of Darien and the coast; and on this are many ports and streams of sweet water. These islands are also called, Of Springer.

SAMBALAS, a cape or point on the same coast of Panama, which takes its denomination from the former islands. It runs far into the sea, and on the *e.* side covers the bay called also of Sambalas, formed by the river of Concepcion, and closed in on the *w.* by the Point of Escribanos. It is of a low territory, and well covered with trees.

SAMBALAS, the aforesaid bay, has in the middle a small island, which divides its entrance into two parts, and of which the part to the *e.* is best. In lat. 9° 59′ *n.*

[SAMBOROUGH, Cape and Island, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, and *w.* of Chebucto Bay and Harbour, on which is a light-house for the direction of ships. High water at full and change at eight o'clock.]

SAMBRO, a small island near the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the cape of its name and the Port of Cathe or Butin.

SAMBRO, the aforesaid cape, is on the side of Port Prospect.

SAMBRO, a sand-bank, near the coast of the same province, opposite the former cape.

SAMBU, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; on the shore of the river of its name, near the coast of the S. Sea.

SAMBU, the aforesaid river, rises in the mountains of the *s.* coast, and enters the sea within the Gulf of S. Miguel, and at the back of the point of Garachine.

[SAMGANOODHA, or SAMNANOODHA, a harbour on the *n. e.* side of Oonalashka Island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, 10 miles *e.* of Egooshak Bay. Ships can lie here land-locked from all winds in seven, six, and four fathoms water. It abounds with hallibut, salmon, &c. Lat. 53° 55′ *w.* Long. 166° 30′ 15″ *w.*]

[SAMILITAM, a river on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, 12 miles from Point Artela on one side, and six further to Copalita River. At its mouth is an Indian town, where a ship's company may find provisions and fresh water.]

SAMIRIA. See YANA.

SAMO, a small town of the province and government of S. Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Amadea.

SAMO, a settlement of this name, with the addition of Alto, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, and kingdom of Chile, at the source of the river Limari.

SAMO, another, with the addition of Baxo, in the same province and kingdom, on the shore of the river of its name.

Samo, this river runs *w.* and enters the Limari.

[SAMPTOWN, a village in Middlesex County, New Jersey, 2½ miles *n. e.* of Quimbletown, and above 13 *s. w.* of Elizabethtown.]

[SAMPSON, a county of Fayette District, N. Carolina; bounded *n.* by Johnson County, and *s.* by Bladen. It contains 6065 inhabitants, including 1183 slaves. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 22 miles from Fayetteville, 12 from Cross Roads, near Duplin court-house.]

SAMPUES, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the Sabanas, and in the high road leading to the capital.

[SAMPUTA, a town of Mexico. See Angelos.]

[SAMBALLET Point, near the mouth of the river Darien, and *n. w.* of the Island of Pines. It is 12 miles *e.* of Port Scrivan.]

SANA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo; bounded *e.* by the province of Caxamarca; *n. e.* by the same, in the district of Guambos; *n.* and *n. w.* by that of Piura, and *w.* by the S. Sea. Its length is 25 leagues from *s. e.* to *n. w.* and its width 14. It was in former times populous, and so abundant in vegetable productions that in the port of Cherrepe many vessels used to lade for Panamá, Guayaquil, Callao, and Chile, not to mention the articles which were carried into the internal provinces.

Its temperature is most benign, and in nothing differing from that of Truxillo. It is watered by four small rivers, of the which that furthest to the *n.* is called of La Leche. The second is that which passes through Lambayeque, and has a good bridge of wood. The third passes through Saña; and the fourth, which runs *s.* is that which empties itself into the sea by Xequetepeque. They all change their names according to the different places through which they pass, and all have their origin from the *serranias* of Caxamarca.

The vegetable productions of this province are many; since besides wheat, maize, rice, and other seeds, it has all kinds of fruits, *cañafistola*, large *cocos*, dates, and *mameyes*. Here are manufactories of barilla, which they here call *lico*, of which they make lye for washing; and they procure much tallow from the goats, which they buy in the province of Piura in order to fatten them in this; and of these animals they kill in the settlement of Lambayeque alone 60,000 yearly, making dressed leather of their skins, and forming from these articles a branch of commerce, which occasions this to be one of the richest provinces of the kingdom.

It also trades in articles made of the finest cotton, such as mantles, napkins, and towels. The natives gather much tobacco, grapes, and sugar; and make mats from a slight weed which they here call *petates*. It has no other than one port on its coast, and this is far from safe, and called Cherrepe; but it has a creek of the name of Pascamayo. The capital is Santiago de Miraflores, to which is commonly given the title of the province.

The other settlements of its jurisdiction are the following:

Santa Lucia,	Ferrenafe,
Cherrepe,	Chiclayo,
San Juan de la Punta,	San Ildefonso de Pueblo Nuevo,
Jayanca,	San Pedro de Lloco,
Pacora,	San Miguel de Pixce,
Morrope,	Eten,
Illimo,	Monsefú,
Mocupe,	Reque,
Guadalupe,	Chepén,
San Joseph,	Xequetepeque.
Muchumi,	
Tucume,	

Sana, a town, which was the capital of the former province, although its denomination is also Santiago de Miraflores; situate near the coast of the S. Sea, and on the shore of the river of its name. In 1685 it was sacked by the pirate Edward David, and from that time the greater part of its inhabitants went and established themselves in the settlement of Lambayeque. In 1728 it was nearly ruined by an inundation of the river; and the inhabitants looked upon it as a visitation from heaven, for their having sold to the cathedral of Lima the body of their archbishop, Santo Toribio Mogrovejo, who died here. It is of an excellent climate, and fertile territory. At present nothing remains of it but the convent of S. Francisco and the hospital of S. Juan de Dios, with some few noble but poor families. It is situate between the settlements of Lambayeque and Cherrepe. [In lat. 6° 52′ *s.* and long. 79° 35′ 30″ *w.*]

[SAN AUGUSTIN, De las Cuesas, a village, in lat. 19° 18′ 37″ *n.* and long. 99° 7′ *w.*] This village terminates, according to Humboldt, on the *w.* of the great valley of Mexico.]

[San Augustin. See Augustin San.]

SANARE, Santa Ana de, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Claro, which enters the Cojede *e.* of the

city of Tucuyo, in the road which leads from Guanare to Barquisimeto. It is a doctrinal establishment of Indians, and for these principally was it founded, who are tributary. It has also Spanish inhabitants and other casts, as well within the town as in the fields of its territory, and here they have crops of wheat and other grain; bounded *e.* by the settlement of Nuestra Señora de la Aparicion de la Corteza, of the vicarage of the town of Araure; *w.* by the settlement of Barbacoas, *n.* by the settlement of Cubiro, and *s.* with a declination to the *w.* by the settlement of Guarico, being nine leagues distant from the latter. Its population consists of 1809 Spaniards and people of colour, and 244 Indians.

SANASCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Soraya.

SANATEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[SANBORNTOWN, a township of New Hampshire, Strafford County; situate on the point of land at the confluence of Winnipisiogee and Pemigewasset Rivers. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 1587 inhabitants. In this town is the appearance of an Indian fortress, consisting of five distinct walls, one within the other. Some pieces of baked earthenware have been found here, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potter's art.]

SANBORONDON. See ZAMBORONDON.

SANCHEZ, a town of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river Orinoco, opposite the mouth of the Manapire.

SANCHEZ, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction and district of the city of Cordoba, on the shore of the river Tercero.

SANCHEZ, another, with the dedicatory title of Santiágo, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres: on the shore of the river Plata, and *s.* of the city of Corrientes.

SANCHEZ, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the district and government of Portobello. It runs *n.* and enters the sea between this city and the Port of Naos.

SANCHO-PARDO, a shoal of rocks of the N. Sea, near the coast of the island of Cuba and the Cape San Antonio of that island.

[SANCOTY Head, the *e.* point of Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 15′ *n.* Long. 69° 58′ *w.*]

[SANCTOS. See SANTOS.]

SANCUDO, a small settlement of Indians, reduced by the missions of the religious of St. Domingo, in the jurisdiction of the city of San Christóval, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shores of the river Apure. It is of a very hot temperature, and its natives, who are few and of the nation of the Chinatos, are reputed throughout the kingdom as notorious sorcerers.

SANDE, a small river of the kingdom of Brazil. It rises between that of Taquanhua and that of Araguay, and after a small space enters the Tocantines.

SANDER, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

[SANDGATE, a mountainous township of Bennington County, Vermont; 18 miles *n.* of Bennington. It contains 773 inhabitants.]

[SAND-HILL Bay, is on the *n.* side of the peninsula, at the *s. e.* end of the island of St. Christopher in the W. Indies.]

SANDIA, a settlement and capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; on the shore of the river Amantata.

[SANDISFIELD, a hilly township in Berkshire County, separated from Litchfield County, in Connecticut, by the S. State line; 22 miles *s.* by *e.* of the shire-town. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1581 inhabitants.]

[SANDOWN, a township in Rockingham County, New Hampshire; was taken from Kingston and incorporated in 1756, and contains 561 inhabitants.]

[SANDUSKY, a fort in the N.W. Territory; situate on the *s.* side of the bay of the same name, at the *s. w.* end of Lake Erie.]

[SANDUSKY Lake, or Bay, at the *s. w.* side of Lake Erie, is a gulf shaped like a shoe, and entered from the lake by a very short and narrow strait. Its length is 19 miles, its greatest breadth seven. From the *n. w.* part of this lake, there is a portage of only 1½ miles to Portage River, a small river which runs into Lake Erie. The fort stands opposite to the gut. Lat. 41° 50′ *n.* Long. 82° 43′ *w.*]

[SANDUSKY River, a navigable water of the N.W. Territory, which rises near a branch of the Great Miami, between which is a portage of nine miles. It pursues a *n. e.* course, and empties into the *s. w.* corner of Sandusky Lake. The Indians, by the treaty of peace at Greenville, August 3, 1795, have ceded to the United States a tract of land six miles square upon Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood, and two miles square at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River.]

It is a considerable river, with level land on its bank, its stream gentle all the way to its mouth, where it is large enough to receive sloops.]

[SANDWICH, a township in the *n.* part of Strafford County, New Hampshire; *n.* of Winnipisiogee Lake. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 905 inhabitants.]

[SANDWICH, Massachusetts, a post-town at the bottom of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County. It extends the whole breadth of the cape, and is 18 miles *s. e.* of Plymouth, and about 45 *s.* of Boston. There is a little decent group of houses, on the *e.* side of the cape, and a pretty stream of water running through it. Incorporated 1639; inhabitants 1991. It is near the place where the proposed canal is to commence from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay. The Indian town Kitteaumut, or Katamet, was situate on Buzzard's Bay; and Mannamit was the name of a place near the bottom of Buzzard's Bay. There is a place on the same bay, on Sandwich side, called Pokeset, usually called by the Indians Poughkeeste. It is the second parish in Sandwich. There is an Indian territory, called Herring Pond, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, about five miles *n. w.* from this village, and so extending from thence along shore to Monument Ponds, all included within the township of Plymouth. It contains about 120 souls, one-half of whom are mixed. The Indian name of this territory is not generally known. They appear to have been considered as a distinct tribe, now known by the name of The Herring Pond Indians.]

[SANDWICH, NEW, a plantation in Lincoln County, district of Maine; containing 297 inhabitants.]

[SANDWICH Islands, a group of islands in the S. Sea, discovered by Captain Cook, who gave them the above name in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were first visited. They consist of 11 islands, extending from lat. 18° 40′ to 24° *n.* and from long. 154° 50′ to 165° 40′ *w.* They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranat, Morotinnee, Tahowrowa, Morotoi, Waohoo, Atooi, Neeheehow, Oreehoua, and Tahoora; all inhabited, except Morotinnee and Tahoora. Besides these, the natives speak of another, lying to the *w. s. w.* of Tahoora; which is low and sandy, and visited only for the purpose of catching turtle and seafowls. As they do not know of any others, it is probable that none exist in their neighbourhood.

An account of each inhabited island will be found in its proper place. The climate differs very little from that of the W. India islands in the same latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be more temperate; nor are there any traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the W. Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather and a clear sky at the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds in the winter months, are generally from *e. s. e.* to *n. e.* The tides are very regular, ebbing and flowing six hours each. The flood comes from the *e.* and it is high water at the full and change of the moon, 45 min. past three o'clock. Their greatest rise is two feet seven inches, and the water is always four inches higher when the moon is above the horizon than when she is below it. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as at the other islands in this ocean. The taro-root is of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11¼ inches in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and an excellent substitute for sugar.

The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands *s.* of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made. They walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue; although, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders, and the women less delicately formed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheitans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. However many of both sexes have fine open countenances; the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and sensibility of look, that render them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black; neither uniformly straight, like that of the American Indians; nor uniformly curling, as among the Negroes of Africa. There is one peculiar characteristic of

this great nation, and which is also prevalent in the Friendly Islanders, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fullness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. This may probably be the effect of their usual mode of salutation, which is by pressing the ends of their noses together. The same superiority that is observed among the higher ranks, through all the other islands, is found here. The chiefs are, almost without exception, perfectly well-formed; whereas the lower sort, besides their general inferiority, are subject to all the variety of make and figure that is seen in the populace of other countries. Tattooing the body is much practised here.

The natives rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sunset. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings. The dagger is a weapon peculiar to themselves; it is from one to two feet long, made of heavy black-wood resembling ebony, sharpened at one or both ends, and secured to the hand by a string: its use is to stab in close fight, and it is well adapted to the purpose. They have also the knife, or saw, with which the New Zealanders cut up their slaughtered enemies. For defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated with such weapons as theirs.

The principal island of Owhyhee is nearly 20 leagues in circumference, and contains upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, under the arbitrary government of one chief.]

[Sandwich, or Hawkes River, is two miles within Chebucto Harbour, in Nova Scotia.]

[Sandwich, a small river at the bottom of Barnstable Bay, in Barnstable County, Massachusetts.]

[Sandy Bay, at the *e.* end of the island of Jamaica; *s.* of Mulatto River, and six miles *n.* of Manchaneel Harbour.]

[SANDY Bay, at the *n. w.* extremity of the same island, *w.* of Stoddard Bay, and *e.* of Green Island. Little Sandy Bay, on the *s. e.* part of the island, is about a league *w.* of Point Morant. Sandy Cays lie off the entrance of Port Royal Harbour.]

[Sandy Cove, to the *n. w.* round the point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts, and lies between two head-lands. Lat. 42° 45′ *n.* long. 70° 44′ *w.*]

[Sandy Harbour, on the *e.* side of the island of St. Lucia, near the *s. e.* point of the island, where a small river empties into the ocean.]

[Sandy Hill, a small delightful village in New York State, two miles *n.* of Fort Edward, on a high hill, overlooking Hudson's River from the *e.*]

[Sandy Hook, or Point, in the township of Middleton, in New Jersey, forms a capacious harbour, from whence, and from the inlet passing to New York, is about 18 miles. From Montauk Point, on Long Island, to the Hook, is *s. w.* by *w.* ¼ *w.* 98 miles. The pilots are obliged to keep a good and sufficient whale-boat ready at the Hook. High-water, at full and change, 37 minutes after six o'clock. The light-house on the *n.* point of the Hook lies in lat. 40° 27′ *n.* and long. 74° 4′ *w.* At the first discovery of America, few or no cod-fish were to be found *s.* of the Banks of Newfoundland and Sable Island. About 40 years ago they were discovered off Sandy Hook, and they have ever since become more plentiful on the fishing grounds off the Neversink, in six, seven, and eight fathoms water.

During the American war, the Countess Dowager of Morton erected, on the *w.* side of Sandy Hook, a fine monument of marble to the memory of her son, Lieutenant Halliburton, of the royal navy, who, together with a boat's crew, perished there in a snow storm. A few years ago this work of parental affection was beat down and destroyed, by the crew of a French armed ship, in a manner that reflects no honour upon their professional or manly feelings. It was ungenerous to wage war with the dead, or to demolish the works erected to perpetuate their fame.]

[Sandy Island, a small island off the *w.* coast of the island of Antigua, about two miles from the shore.]

[Sandy Point, the *s. e.* extremity of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, called Point Care by Gosnold. The course to Nantucket Light-house is *s. s. w.* three leagues.]

[Sandy Point, the most *w.* point of the island of St. Christopher; called also Beltate Point.]

[Sandy Point, near the *s. e.* part of the island of St. Lucia, and forms the *s.* limit of Sandy Harbour.]

[Sandy Point, near the *s. e.* point of the island of Antigua, on the larboard side of the opening into Willoughby Bay.]

[Sandy Point, the *n. e.* point of Nantucket Island, on the coast of Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 29′ *n.* long. 70° *w.*]

[Sandy Point, a town of the island of St. Christopher, on the *s. w.* side of the island, in St. Anne's parish, and in Fig-tree Bay. It is a port of entry, and is defended by Charles Fort and Brimstone Hill, both near the town.]

[Sandy River, in Kentucky. See Big Sandy River.]

[Sandy River, in the district of Maine, rises in Cumberland County, consists of many small branches; runs a *n. e.* course, and empties into Kennebeck River, at the *n. w.* corner of the township of Norridgewalk.]

[Sandy River, the plantations in Lincoln County, district of Maine, of this name, in 1790, were as follow:

	Inhabitants.
Mouth of Sandy River	327
Sandy River, No. 1	494
——— No. 2	130
——— No. 3 and Seven-mile Brook	350
Twenty-five mile Pond and Titcomb Town	264]

[Sandy River Old Town. See Titcomb.]

[SANDYSTON, a township of New Jersey, Sussex County, on Delaware River, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, about 11 miles above Walpack, and about as far *n. w.* of Newton. It contains 519 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.]

[SANFORD, a post-town of the district of Maine, nine miles from Waterbury court-house, 15 from Berwick. It is in York County, 98 miles *n.* of Boston, and the township contains, in all, 1802 inhabitants.]

[Sanford, a township of New York, Dutchess County. There are 239 of the inhabitants qualified electors.]

[SANGALLAN, or Gallan Cape, called Cangallan by the British seamen; is situate on the coast of Peru, *n. n. w.* of the island of Labos, and three miles *n. w.* of Carette Island. On the *s.* side of the cape is a very good harbour, much frequented by the coasting ships from Panama and Lima. Off this cape it is very blustering and stormy.]

SANGALLO, a port of the S. Sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in the kingdom of Peru, opposite the island of Chincha.

SANGARARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru.

SANGAY, a mountain and very lofty volcano of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, and in the district of the second, the name of which the mountain also bears. Its *n.* side is constantly covered with snow, and its height is prodigious, and by the academicians of the sciences of Paris, who measured it, it was ascertained to be 2.687 toises above the level of the sea. From its top flames smoke, and metallic and calcined matter is seen to burst forth continually, and the eruptions are heard at a great distance; since in the settlements of Pintac, of the *corregimiento* of Quito, which is more than 40 leagues distant, the same may be plainly heard when the wind sets that way. The fields in its vicinity are rendered entirely barren from the overflow of the lava. In its skirt on the *e.* part is a lake from whence rises the river Palora, and on the *s.* rises the river of Volcan, and another which they call De Puente-Honda; the which afterwards enters the Upano: in lat. 2° 7′ *s.*

Sangay, a river of the same province and kingdom; which rises at the skirt of the former mountain from the melted snows; and, uniting itself with the Upano, forms the Pairá, which enters very abundantly into the Marañon.

Sangay, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former mountain, and on its skirt: on the shore and at the source of the river of the same name.

SANGAYACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huaitara.

[SANGERFIELD, a township of New York, situate in Herkemer County, which contains 1459 inhabitants, of whom 238 are electors. This town was divided by act of the legislature, 1797.]

SANGOLICA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Oaxaca in Nueva España; near the settlement of Jalapa.

SANGRALOVE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Matogroso and part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises to the *w.* of the town of Oro, runs *s. s. w.* and then turns *w.* to enter the Itenes or Guaporé.

SANGUAY. See Sangay.

[SAN JUAN DE LOS LLANOS, a town of S. America, at the foot of the mountains of Popayán. See Llanos.]

[SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito. See Ibarra.]

SANO, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia: on the shore of the river Orinoco to the *n.* ¼ *n. w.* of the city of Real Corona.

[SANPINK Creek. See Trenton, New Jersey.]

SANQUEL. See Mialilu.

SANSA, a small river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *e.* and shortly enters the Ariari.

[SANSONATE Port, or Sansonette, on the *w.* side of New Mexico, 21 miles from the river Maticaloe, Point Remedios is the *s.* limit or opening of the port.]

SANTA, a province and *corregimiento* of the

kingdom of Peru: bounded *e.* by the province of Guailas, *n.* by that of Truxillo, *s. e.* by that of Caxatambo, and *w.* by the S. Sea. Its length is 40 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and its width from 10 to 12 from *e.* to *w.* It is of an hot temperature, as are all the provinces of the coast; has various ports, and some well sheltered and fit for all kinds of vessels. It is watered by many rivers and streams; and the most abundant are two which terminate its jurisdiction, called, the one, Barranca, the other of the name of the province; and both being difficult to cross.

Santa is one of the poorest provinces in the kingdom, and all its commerce consists in tallow of the swine, which is carried to Lima; in the sowing of maize, and in the fishing for *tollo* and other fish, which they salt and carry to different parts for sale. They make here some sugar and brandy, and gather some indigo and cotton; which, in the province of Guailas, they change for meal, *papas*, cloths, and baizes. At the distance of two leagues from the river of La Barranca and one from the sea, is seen, upon a small mountain, a fortress of the time of the great Chimo, Cazique or Chief, who commanded in those valleys, and who was so powerful as to make opposition to the Incas.

This fortress is of a square oblong figure, with three enclosures or mud walls, those of the interior standing higher than those of the exterior. The greater side of the exterior wall is 300 yards long, and the lesser 200, and within the latter are various separate houses with narrow passes. At 30 yards from each angle of the exterior enclosure are found some bulwarks in a rhomboidal figure, which flank the curtains. Here is also a pointed mountain by the sea-side, on the top of which are three semicircular ramparts, by the land side, and which they say were the prisons of the great Chimo; and also that from this mountain he used to cause the delinquents to be dashed headlong into the sea: both of these buildings are in a state of great dilapidation.

This province has also mines of loadstone. Its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 25,000 dollars, and it used to pay an *alcavala* of 200 annually. The capital is Santa Maria de la Parrilla, and its population consists of the following settlements:

Huambacho,	Pativilca,
Casma Alta,	Llaután,
Casma Baxa,	Lacramarca,
Guarmey,	Taquilpin,
Huamba,	Quisquis,
Cusmo,	Quillo.

The capital, a town founded in the valley and river of its name. It has been much reduced in population and importance since that it was sacked and destroyed by the pirate Edward David in 1685. It had formerly a convent of the religious of San Francisco, which was entirely ruined. It was formerly nearly close upon the coast, but the people, having at the siege gradually retreated, they fixed their abode about half a league's distance from the same, the spot where the city now stands. In 1761 it was inundated by a high tide, and it is constantly troubled with mosquitoes. In its parish church is venerated a miraculous image of Christ crucified, the gift of the emperor Charles V. [210 miles *n. n. w.* from Lima; in lat. 9° *s.* long. 78° 30′ *w.*]

SANTA, a river of the same province, which rises in the mountains of the province of Huailas, and, after passing the settlement of Huailas, enters the S. Sea. [It is about 213 miles *n. n. w.* of Lima. It is near a quarter of a league broad at the place where it is usually forded, which is near the town of the same name, forming five principal streams, which run during the whole year with great rapidity. The velocity of the current, even when the waters are low, has been found to be a league and an half in an hour.]

SANTA, a small island of the S. Sea, opposite the mouth of the former river. It is desert and uncultivated.

[SANTA BARBARY, on the *s.* side of the *e.* end of the island of Curacoa, in the W. Indies, is the best harbour in the island, where the Dutch have a town and fort.]

[SANTA CLARA, an island in the Bay of Guyaquil, on the *n.* part of the coast of Peru. From this island to Punto Aren, the *w.* point of Puna Island, is 12 miles, *n. e.* Lat. 3° 15′ *s.* long. 80° 14′ *w.*]

[SANTA CRUZ, a port of Nootka, on the *n. w.* coast of S. America, called Puerto de San Lorenzo by Perez, and Friendly Cove by Cook. It is from 7½ to 8½ fathoms English in depth, and is almost shut in on the *s. e.* by small islands, on one of which Martinez erected the battery of San Miguel. The mountains in the interior of the island appear to be composed of *thonschifer*, and other primitive rocks. M. Moziño discovered among them seams of copper and sulphuretted lead. He thought he discovered near a lake, at about a quarter of a league's distance from the port, the effects of volcanic fire in some porous amygdaloid. The climate of Nootka is so mild, that under a more northern latitude than

that of Quebec and Paris, the smallest streams are not frozen till the month of January. This curious phenomenon confirms the observation of Mackenzie, who asserts that the *n. w.* coast of the new continent has a much higher temperature than the *e.* coasts of America and Asia, situate under the same parallels. The inhabitants of Nootka, like those of the *n.* coast of Norway, are almost strangers to the noise of thunder. Electrical explosions are there exceedingly rare. The hills are covered with pine, oak, cypress, rose bushes, vaccinium, and andromedes. The beautiful shrub which bears the name of Linneus, was only discovered by the gardeners in Vancouver's expedition in higher latitudes. John Mears, and a Spanish officer in particular, Don Pedro Alberoni, succeeded at Nootka in the cultivation of all the European vegetables; but the maize and wheat, however, never yielded ripe grain. A too great luxuriance of vegetation appears to be the cause of this phenomenon. The true humming bird has been observed in the islands of Quadra and Vancouver. This important fact, in the geopraphy of animals, must strike those who are ignorant that Mackenzie saw humming-birds at the sources of the River of Peace, under the 54° 24′ of *n.* latitude, and that M. Galiano saw them nearly under the same *s.* parallel in the Straits of Magellan.

Mr. Mackenzie, as well as Humboldt, have stated their belief that the change of climate observable throughout all N. America, cannot be attributed to petty local causes; as for example, to such as the destruction of forests, &c. Their opinions will indisputably have weight in the theories of the speculating philosopher.]

[Santa Cruz. See Cruz Santa.]

[Santa Cruz, a Danish island in the W. Indies. See Cruz Santa.]

[Santa Cruz, a considerable town in the island of Cuba, having a good harbour at the bottom of the Bay of Matanzas, 63 miles *e.* of the Havannah. Lat. 22° 11′ *n.* long. 81° 5′ *w.*]

[Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, a large island lying in the Pacific Ocean, 1850 leagues *w.* of Lima, in lat. 10° 55″ *s.* long. 174° 10 *s. e.* of the island of Arsacides; discovered by Medina in 1595, and since by Carteret in 1767, and by him called Egmont Island. Great and unprovoked cruelties were committed upon these friendly and hospitable islanders by Mendana's men, for which Mendana caused two of his principal officers to be beheaded, and another to be hanged. The natives of this island are as black as the Negroes of Africa, their hair woolly, and stained with different colours. Their faces and bodies are tattooed. Their only covering is a leaf of a certain tree; their ornaments, arms, and boats, are not unlike those of the inhabitants of Tierra Austral. The country is fertile, and very populous, abounding in eatable roots, six or seven species of bananas, plenty of cocoa-trees, almonds, nuts, chesnuts, a sort of apple, sugar-canes, ginger, bread-fruit, &c. Hogs, geese, fowls, partridges, ring and turtle doves, herons, swallows, and a great variety of birds; and on the coast a great plenty and variety of fish. There are here no noxious insects, which are common in other islands of the torrid zone. In a word, the island of Santa Cruz, and others of the same group, offer the most valuable resources to navigators who traverse the Great Pacific Ocean, *s.* of the line.]

[Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a large jurisdiction, and also a capital of that jurisdiction in the kingdom of Peru. See Cruz, Santa de la Sierra.]

[SANTA FE. See Fe Santa.]

[Santa Fe, a town of Nuevo Mexico. See Fe Santa.]

[Santa Fe Bay, on the *n.* coast of S. America, *w.* of Comana Gulf.]

[Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of the province of Nueva Granada, in S. America. See Fe Santa de Bogota.]

[Santa Island, or Holy Island, on the coast of Peru, is opposite to the port of Ferol. It is three miles from the port and city of Santa, and as far from Ferol, which is *s. e.* of it.]

[SANTA MARIA, a river of the Isthmus of Darien, which is navigable eight or nine leagues, and so far the tide flows; but above that its two branches will only admit canoes. It empties into the Gulf of St. Michael, or Miguel, in the Pacific Ocean. The town of its name is about six leagues from its mouth; and is considerable on account of the gold-mines in its neighbourhood, which are worked to great advantage; but the country about it is low, woody, and very unhealthy. Lat. 8° 20′ *n.*]

[SANTA MARTA, a province of Tierra Firme in S. America. See Marta Santa.]

[Santa Marta, the capital of the above province. See Marta Santa.]

[Santa Port, on the coast of Peru, and on the S. Pacific Ocean, lies *n. e.* of Santa Island, at the mouth of a river of the same name.]

[SANTA RITA, a settlement of the kingdom of Brazil, of which we have already made a slight mention under the article Rita, but of which we

are enabled to afford a more complete decription under the former title, as adopted by Mr. Mawe, to whose labours we are indebted for the following extracts. Santa Rita, which is a gold washing place in the *captainship* of Janeiro in Brazil, and is situate about 75 miles from thence, was visited by Mawe in 1809, during his stay at Canta Gallo, from whence it lies about five leagues, in a *n. e.* direction. After passing the uneven country in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, he arrived at the Rio Negro, a considerable stream formed by many rivulets, which empties itself into the Paraiba; on crossing it, he entered upon a fine open country, the fertility of which was evident from the luxuriant growth of the tobacco and other plants: but it lay in a state of almost total neglect, and the families thinly scattered upon it appeared in the lowest condition of indolence and misery. He proceeded a league farther, through a tract entirely destitute of inhabitants, and arrived about two in the afternoon at Santa Rita. The proprietor of the works received him very kindly, and conducted him through them while dinner was preparing. The washing is in a deep ravine, bounded at one end by an abrupt hill, and open at the other to the plain. The vegetable earth appeared extremely rich, being clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the hills on each hand covered with trees of all sizes. The stratum of *cascalhão*, which lies under a bed of soil four or five feet deep, is very thin and uneven, being no where more than two feet thick, and in many parts not more than seven or eight inches. The incumbent soil is removed at great labour and expense, being dug out and carried away in bowls; and the *cascalhão* is conveyed with great care to a convenient place for water, where it is washed by the most expert among the miners, in a way similar to that practised at the mines of Jaragua. The proportion of gold produced was moderate. It is said to pay the master at the rate of from 14d. to 2s. per day for each Negro; which is a large profit, as the daily subsistence of one costs somewhat less than one penny.

The sides of the ravine towards the top were bare, and of different shades of colour, being tinged by the water which flows from the vegetable matter above: in the bottom, on the surface that was yet unworked, lay some huge, half-rounded amorphous masses. In the parts which had been worked, Mr. Mawe observed two or three substances of the same kind, which being too large to be moved, the earth which imbedded them had been cut away, and they appeared like detached nodules. On breaking a fragment from one of them with his hammer, he was much surprised to find it a calcareous substance, a solid mass composed of hexagonal crystals, with a small portion of brilliant crystals of specular iron ore. He presented this fragment to the proprietor, informing him that it was limestone; and he also discovered afterwards that the mountains were of the same substance.

There is reason to suppose that the stratum of limestone, below the earth in the bottom of the valley, is of very modern formation, and that, if not too thick to cut through, there might be found, between it and the granite stratum underneath, a bed of *cascalhão* of prior formation, much richer in gold than the upper stratum.

After having investigated these works, Mr. Mawe took an excursion of seven or eight miles, chiefly over a rich plain, abounding with the finest timber. On the margins of the rivulets which he crossed, he observed that the moss was incrusted, somewhat like the tuffa at Matlock; and, on more particular examination, he found a stratum of tuffa in all the valleys, a few inches below the surface, which, as he conjectured, must have proceeded from the deposition of calcareous matter by the overflowings of the streams after heavy rains. The hills, even at this distance, were composed of the same sparry limestone as at the gold-washing. It is much to be wished that the value of this material were duly appreciated at the capital, where the cost of the wood used in burning shells into lime exceeds the price at which lime brought from Santa Rita might be delivered, if proper roads were made for its conveyance from this district to Porto dos Caxhes. Such an undertaking highly deserves the attention of his highness's ministers; the benefits likely to result from it are incalculable, and the expense attending it would be trifling; for in no part of the globe are roads made so cheaply, or public works of any kind done on such moderate terms, as in Brazil.

This fine, but almost uninhabited district, produces spontaneously many valuable articles of commerce, which run to waste for want of hands to cultivate and gather them. Here is found that celebrated variety of the palm-tree, the long, serrated, lancet-formed leaves of which are composed of innumerable fibres, that rival silk both in fineness and strength.]

SANTANDER, New, a province and government of the kingdom of Nueva España; called also of La Sierra Gorda. It extends from *s.* to *n.* for more than 100 leagues, on the coast of the Bay of

Mexico; and is bounded *s.* by the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Panuco and Tampico, the town of the valleys and province of Guasteca; *n.* by the province of Coaguila and the beginning of the province of Las Texas. It is 80 leagues from *e.* to *w.* from the coast of the sea to the confines of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, and to a part of the aforesaid province of Coaguila. The greater portion of it is situate in the Torrid Zone; but it is of a mild temperature, and enjoys a pleasant air, as also a territory which is very fertile, and abounding in vegetable productions, and particularly in cattle. It has many saline earths, and some excellent silver-mines in the *sierra;* and from these mountains flow down many rivers, which fertilize the valleys. This extensive country was peopled by innumerable Indians, who for a long time remained unconquered, until that in 1748 their reduction was begun by the Colonel of Militia of the city of Queretaro, Don Joseph de Escandón, who obtained his end after infinite expenses, troubles, and fatigues; peopling 26 towns and settlements, which have not since flourished. In remuneration, however, the king granted him many privileges, and the title of Count de Sierra Gorda. The capital is the town of the same name, founded by the same conqueror in 1748. It has a good port, which was discovered in 1739, and a fort constructed for its defence. This city, had its advancement been prosecuted with the same spirit of enterprise that its foundation was laid, and every thing made of the advantages offered by its port, would have been a place of the first distinction; although now the greater part of its houses are covered with straw.

[SANTEE, a navigable river of S. Carolina, the largest and longest in that State. It empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little *s.* of Georgetown, which last lies in lat. 33° 11′ *n.* and long. 79° 9′ *w.* About 14 miles in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, or *n.* branch, passes the Catabaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of Catabaw River, from this settlement to its source.]

SANTERO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of the division and district of the town of Sinú; near the sea-coast, in the bay of the same name. It was formed of different small settlements, which were reunited in this by the Governor, D. Francisco Pimienta, in 1776.

SANTIAGO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile. It is 21 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and 26 wide from *e.* to *w.* It has some gold-mines, which may be worked in the summer months, namely, December, January, February, and March; but in the winter time the rains and snow, and severity of the weather, force the labourers to desist.

Twenty leagues from the capital is the great mine of Kempú; some of the metals of which are founded, and some otherwise prepared; but the working of this mine is not well established, notwithstanding it has 16 veins. Further towards the *s.* is another mine, with the name of Maipo, the metals of which are lowered down by engines from a very lofty mountain, discovered more than 100 years ago, and called San Simon; and here also are the mines called De San Pedro Nolasco, which render a considerable portion of massy silver. On the *e.* of this mountain is a very pleasant place called Valle Blanco, where silk-worms breed; and, in the *n.* part, by the mountains of the curacy of Colina, are found 34 gold-mines, which are actually worked, independently of 200 others which are also worked. Besides these mines there are five *lavaderos*, or washing-places, in the mountain of Guindo, and some other veins in the old *asiento* of Tiltil. The top of Calen is covered with *lavaderos* of the richest gold.

This province has also copper and tin mines, and in Lampa are three of silver and one of lead. In the small settlement of Montenegro is a vein of jasper lately discovered, which is easily worked; the people forming of it jars, pitchers, and other articles.

This province is watered by the rivers Mapocho, Colina, and Zampa or Lampa, and by several other beautiful streams. It also contains the Lake Pudaguel, which is about three leagues in length. It is the most fertile of any part of Chile, producing great quantities of corn, wine, and fruits, particularly peaches, which in size and flavour surpass any others of the country.

The mountains (as has been observed) and especially those of Caren, abound with mines of gold, and that part of the Andes which is attached to it with silver. But the chief importance of this province is derived from its being the seat of the capital of the kingdom.

SANTIAGO, the capital of the above province, and, at the same time, of the whole kingdom, bears the same name; and was founded by Pedro de Valdivia, its conqueror, in 1541, in an extensive valley, enclosed on the *e.* by the *cordillera* of the Andes, on the *w.* by the hills of Prado and Poanque, on the *n.* by the stream of Colina, and on the *s.* by the river Mapocho, called also Topo-

calma, and which laves the city to the *n.* traversing and fertilizing the valley to which it gives its name. This city was called, at first, the New City Estremadura, in memory of the native place of its founder. Its situation is one of the most advantageous and agreeable that can possibly be offered to the imagination: and its temperature is equally so. The territory is so fertile and abundant throughout, that every thing around bursts forth to render life charming.

The streets are wide, paved, and in straight lines, forming little insular squares. The houses, although low, are convenient and handsome, and to each is a garden, which is watered by aqueducts from the river. The chief square, which is nearly in the centre of the town, has a magnificent fountain: its *n.* front is occupied by the palace of the president, the tribunal of the audience, the houses of the corporation, and the prison; that of the *w.* by the cathedral church, and the bishop's palace.

Towards the *n.* and on the other side of the river are two suburbs called, the one Chimba, the other Cañadilla; and on the *e.* nearly touching the houses, is a moderate mountain, with the name of Santa Lucia; from the top of which may be discovered the whole of the plain, which is six leagues long, and seven wide.

It is a head of a bishopric, suffragan to Lima, erected by his Holiness Paul IV. in 1561. It has, besides the cathedral, which is magnificent, three parishes with the names of San Pablo, Santa Ana, and San Isidro; and lately there was erected another, with the name of San Francisco de Borja, in one of the churches which was held by the Jesuits. It has three convents of religious; namely, of San Francisco, which is that of the Casa Grande; the college for students of San Diego; and the Recoletans without the city, called De Monte Alberne; two convents of Augustins, one of St. Domingo, one of La Merced, and another of San Juan de Dios, with a great hospital. It had five colleges of the Jesuits, namely, San Miguel, El Noviciado, San Pablo, San Xavier, which was a house of students, with an university in which they conferred titular degrees, and called San Felippe; and the Olleria, as a house for exercises. It had seven monasteries for religious women: the two of Santa Clara, the other two of Carmelites, one in the city, and the other in the suburb of Cañadilla; one of Capuchins, another of Dominicans, with the title of Señora de la Pastoria; another of Augustins, and a convent of this same order: also a house of recluse women, another for exercises, and another for the reception of orphans Besides all the above convents, the religious of St. Domingo have one of the Recoletos, in the aforesaid suburb of Chimba; and at a short distance a chapel of Nuestra Señora del Rosario, commonly called De la Viña, and that of La Merced, a college in La Cañada.

This capital is adorned by many families of great riches and distinction. The tribunal of royal audience, founded in the city of Concepcion, was translated to this in 1574; it was afterwards abolished, and re-established in 1609. Here are the tribunals of Santa Cruzada, of accounts, and of the mint, wherein vast quantities of money are coined.

The surrounding territory is delightful, pleasant, and fertile. The Indians of the country called this *llanura* Promocaces, which, in their idiom, signifies the place of dancing and delight, and this in order to express its exceeding beauty.

This city enjoys the title of very noble and very loyal, a title granted to it by the king in 1552; and it has for arms a shield in a white field, and in the middle a lion rampant with a sword in his paw, and for orle eight golden scallops.

The natives are robust, well persoued, and corpulent, and the women are of particular beauty, elegance, and grace. But all the advantages of this fine province are counterpoised by the frequency with which it experiences the scourge of earthquakes; and those, which were particularly lamentable in their effects, happened in 1570, 1647, 1657, 1722, 1730, and 1737. It was entirely destroyed by the Araucanos Indians in 1601. Its population is composed of more than 4000 families, and it has been the native place of Don Antonio de Irazabal and Andia, Marquis of Valparaiso, Commandant-General of the Canaries, Viceroy of Tremecén, of Orán, and of Navarra, and of the supreme council of state and war. [Fifty-five miles from the port of Valparaiso in the S. Sea, in long. 70° 44′ *w.* lat. 33° 26′ *s.* See index to additional history of Chile, Chap. 2.]

Bishops who have presided in Santiago of Chile.

1. Don Rodrigo Gonzalez Marmolejo, native of Carmona in Andalucia. He was curate and vicar of Santiago of Chile when nominated for bishop of Cuzco, to the diocese of which this kingdom belonged; and when this was dismembered and erected into a bishopric, he was presented to it by the Señor Don Felipe II. He erected the church into a cathedral, and governed

it with great zeal and sanctity, and died at the age of 74 years, in 1565.

2. Don *Fr.* Fernando de Barrionuevo, of the order of San Francisco, native of Guadalaxara, a man of extraordinary good life, and of great literature. He was the second bishop of Santiago de Chile, presented in 1566. He governed his church only 18 months, and died in 1568.

3. Don *Fr.* Diego de Medellin, whom others call Pedro, of the same order as the former; a collegiate in the royal college of Lima, and the first priest and doctor who presided there; an admirable preacher, and a man of great virtues. He was provincial of the province of the 12 apostles of Lima, guardian of the convent of this capital, of blameless life; elected bishop of this holy church of Santiago of Chile in 1574. He assisted at the council of Lima, and governed with holiness and prudence 17 years, being venerated by all. He died very poor, and was buried in a chapel which he had built, in 1593.

4. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Azuaga, native of Medellin in Estremadura, religious of the order of San Francisco, in the province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: elected bishop of Santiago de Chile in 1595, of which he took possession the following year, without being consecrated. He died in 1597.

5. Don *Fr.* Juan Perez de Espinosa, also a religious of the order of San Francisco, native of Toledo. He passed to America as missionary, where he remained 44 years, and was presented by the king, Don Philip III. to this bishopric in 1600. He founded a seminary in its church, and, having returned to Spain without permission, he was sent back to his office, and died in the convent of his order at Sevilla, in 1622.

6 Don Francisco de Salcedo, canonical dignitary of the treasury of the church of Tucumán; dean of the metropolitan of Charcas, elected bishop of Santiago de Chile in the aforesaid year, 1622, celebrated a synod for the better government of his diocese in 1628, erected the parish of Santa Ana; and, in his time, a celebrated victory was gained by the Spaniards over the Araucanos. He died in 1635.

7. Don *Fr.* Gaspar de Villaroel, of the order of San Augustin, native of Quito. He was lecturer of arts, and prior of some convents in its province. He passed over to Spain, where he acquired the reputation of being a celebrated preacher, and great author, as his works testify, and particularly by that work entitled "Pacifica Union y Concordia de los dos cuchillos Pontificio & Regio." He was elected bishop of Santiago de Chile in 1637; and in his time the Marquis of Baydes, Count of Pedroso, made a peace with the Araucanos Indians, in 1642, and in the same year happened a great earthquake, which ruined the greater part of the city. He was promoted to the church of Arequipa in 1651.

8. Don Diego de Zambrana y Villalobas, native of Mérida in Estremadura: he studied canons, and graduated in the university of Salamanca; was curate of Torre-Mocha in the bishopric of Badajos; passed over to Peru, and was made beneficed clergyman of the church of Potosi and its vicar, judge in ordinary; was visitor of the bishopric of La Paz, commissary of the holy office and of the holy crusade; and was elected bishop of Concepcion of Chile, and promoted to Santiago in 1651. He became deacon of the prelates of the Indian women, and endeavoured, though in vain, to procure a license to retire, from king Philip IV. He died in 1653.

9. Don Fernando de Avendaño, native of Lima, morning professor of theology in its university; calificador of the holy office, curate and rector of archiepiscopal church, chanter and archdeacon of the same, and visitor of the Indians: elected bishop of Santiago de Chile in 1655; but he died without taking possession.

10. Don Diego de Encinas, native of Lima, professor of its university, canonical penitentiary, treasurer, chanter, and archdeacon of its holy metropolitan church: a very excellent and wise man; elected bishop of Santiago de Chile, and died before he was consecrated, in 1659.

11. Don *Fr.* Diego de Umansoro, religious of the order of San Francisco, native of Guizcoa, provincial of the province of Cuzco: elected bishop in 1660. He governed with prudence and zeal, and celebrated the third synod in 1670, and died in 1676.

12. Don *Fr.* Bernardo Carrasco, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Zaña in Peru, provincial there; presented to the bishopric of Santiago de Chile in 1679. He celebrated the fourth synod in 1688, consecrated the cathedral church, to the building of which the king granted some of the royal tythes. He added to it a beautiful sacristy and offices, and was promoted to La Paz in 1694.

13. Don Francisco de la Puebla Gonzalez, native of Pradena in the bishopric of Segovia, collegiate of Lugo in Alcalá de Henares; curate of the parish of San Juan de Madrid: elected bishop in 1694, but did not take possession till 1699. He governed with a skill corresponding

to his great learning until 1704, when he died; but after being promoted to Guamanga.

14. Don Luis Francisco Romero, native of Alcobendas, in the archbishopric of Toledo. Collegiate of the *real* of San Martin of Lima, and of that of the Teólogos de Alcalá de Henares, where he graduated as doctor: he was chanter and dean of the church of Cuzco; took possession of the bishopric of Santiago de Chile in 1708, built the altar of Los Santos Justo y Pastor, and was promoted to the church of Quito in 1717.

15. Don Alexo Fernando de Roxas, whom some call Alexandro; native of Lima, collegiate of the *real* and *mayor* of San Felipe: elected bishop of Santiago de Chile, of which he took possession in 1719, and promoted to La Paz in 1723.

16. Don Alonso del Poso y Silva, native of La Concepcion de Chile; collegiate of the Convictorio de San Francisco Xavier of this city, curate and rector, magisterial canon, archdeacon and dean of the same cathedral; from whence he was promoted to the bishopric of Tucumán; and from this to Santiago de Chile in 1723. He was extremely charitable and virtuous, and passed to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1731.

17. Don Juan de Sarricolea y Olea, native of Lima, collegiate of the *real* of San Martin, noon-professor and afterwards prime professor in theology in the royal university of San Marcos: penitentiary canon of that holy metropolitan church: elected bishop of Tucumán, and promoted to Santiago de Chile in 1731, and from hence in 1735 to the bishopric of Cuzco.

18. Don Juan Bravo del Rivero, native of Lima, first collegiate in the royal college of San Martin, and afterwards of the *mayor* of San Felipe, *oidor* of the royal audience of La Plata, and afterwards canon and treasurer of that city: presented to the bishopric of Santiago de Chile in 1735. He endowed his church with many costly ornaments, rebuilt the tower which had been demolished by an earthquake, was very charitable, and governed with great zeal till 1743, when he was promoted to Arequipa.

19. Don Juan Gonzalez de Melgarejo, native of the city of La Asuncion del Paraguay; in which cathedral he was canon, likewise archdeacon, dean, provisor, and vicar-general of its bishopric: presented to the bishopric of Santiago de Chile, of which he took possession in 1745. He began the building of the new cathedral, giving towards it upwards of 40,000 dollars, and many valuable articles and sacred vases. He was promoted to Arequipa in 1754, but died before he took possession.

20. Don Manuel de Alday y Aspee, native of the city of Concepcion de Chile; where he studied philosophy and theology in the *convictorio* of San Joseph, and afterwards jurisprudence in the college of San Martin and royal university of San Marcos de Lima; in which cathedral he was canonical doctor and judge *sub delegate* of the tribunal of the holy crusade. He was made bishop of Santiago de Chile, of which office he took possession in 1754. He continued the building of the cathedral, contributing to it 5000 dollars annually. He celebrated the fifth diocesan synod, and governed 34 years with the greatest credit for his virtue, zeal, and charity.

SANTIAGO, another city, with the surname of Alanje, in the province of Veragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme. See ALANJE.

SANTIAGO, another, with the surname of Los Caballeros, in the island of St. Domingo; one of the principal of that island; situate on the *e.* shore of the river Yagua, in a fertile territory, and of a good temperature. It was fortified by Admiral Christóval Colon, contains 26,000 souls, and is 10 leagues from the city of Concepcion, and 30 from the capital, St. Domingo.

SANTIAGO, another, in the island of Cuba, and capital of the same, called also Cuba; situate on the *s.* coast, and founded by Diego Velazquez in 1514, in the interior of a bay, and on the shore of a river of its name. It has a beautiful port defended by a castle called El Morro, and by another fort which is within the same city, and has the name of San Pedro de Roca, as having been built in 1641 by the governor Don Pedro de Roca y Borja, knight of the order of Santiago, native of Valencia; and also by a battery which they call La Estrella. It is a small town, but of beautiful structure, and frequented by vessels and a great concourse of people on account of its trade and abundance of its productions, which are, principally, sugar and tobacco. It is a head of a bishopric erected in 1523, although the bishop is accustomed to reside in the Havana; and a separate government was made of this in 1607. It has besides the cathedral church the convents of the religious of San Francisco and Santo Domingo, and an hospital with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion: in lat. 20°, long. 76° 6′.

SANTIAGO, another, in the island of Jamaica, which was the capital of the same: situate six miles from the coast, to the *n. e.* in a great level,

from whence it has obtained the surname of La Vega; on the shore of the river Cabras: founded by Juan de Garay, governor of the same island; and it was one of the largest and best towns of any here: but the English destroyed it when they took the island, although they immediately rebuilt it on account of its fine situation, still leaving to it the prerogative of being the capital, together with a governor and its tribunals of justice. It has some very beautiful edifices, is large and of considerable commerce; and its vicinities are adorned with country houses and estates, and sugar manufactories, and they are cultivated with all the vegetable productions that may be necessary to the comfort or luxury of life; and amongst other parts that called La Havana is particularly delightful. The admiral, Charles Knowles, being governor of this island, endeavoured, in 1754, to change his residence to Kingstown; but he met with such opposition from the inhabitants, that he was obliged to abandon his enterprise for fear of dangerous consequences: it is five leagues from Puerto Real, in lat. 18°.

SANTIAGO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of La Puebla de los Angeles, in Nueva España. It contains 95 families of Indians, and is one league from its capital.

SANTIAGO, another, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Xuchipila in the same kingdom: 10 leagues to the *w.*

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cocotlán in the same kingdom; a league and a half distant of that head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán in the same kingdom: it has a chapel of ease and 150 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who dwell in various farms, where they gather good crops of maize, barley, vetches, and beans, and breed a good proportion of swine, horses, cows, and sheep, although not so many of the latter: two leagues from its capital.

SANTIAGO, another, a small settlement or ward, united to the settlement of Tequiszitlan in the *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacan in the same kingdom.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Yautepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in the same kingdom.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement and district of Tepoxtlan in the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom; one short league from its capital.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tochimilco in the same kingdom, in a beautiful situation, and being fertile in wheat, fruit, and wild cochineal. It contains 64 families of Indians, and is one league *w.* of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Amatepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in the same kingdom. It contains 10 families of Indians, and is very close to its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Lerma in the same kingdom. It contains 86 families of Indians, and is one league *e.* of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Escateopán and *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa in the same kingdom, and contains 73 families of Indians.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom. Five leagues from its capital.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tecamachalco and of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It contains 95 families of Indians, and is one league from its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Xonotla and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela in the same kingdom. Two leagues and a half from its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, a small ward of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Justlahuaca in the same kingdom.

SANTIAGO, another, also small, of the head settlement of Mistepec in the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Tecomaxtlahuaca in the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former.

SANTIAGO, another, a small ward, with the surname of La Puente, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

SANTIAGO, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosí in Nueva España. It contains 75 families of Indians, and is to the *n.* of its capital very near to it, and at a much greater distance from the settlement of Tlaxcalilla, being divided from the same by a river.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Xacona and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora in the

same kingdom, between two lofty mountain plains; of a cold temperature, and close to the sluice of Tangamandapio. It contains 200 families of Spaniards and 51 of Indians, and is five leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Cirandaro and *alcaldía mayor* of Guimeo in the same kingdom. It contains 27 families of Indians, and is eight leagues from its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Papalotipac and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in the same kingdom. It contains 15 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Teutitlán, and of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It contains 172 families of Indians, who trade in seeds, cotton, and cochineal, and is four leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Mistepeque and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa in the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature, and situate between two deep ravines, with 130 families of Indians, and being 11 leagues *s.* of its capital.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Quieguelani. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Yautepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa in the same kingdom. It contains 130 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal and seeds, and is five leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Atoyaque and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán in the same kingdom. It contains 14 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues from its head settlement, and close to that of San Juan.

SANTIAGO, another, of the head settlement of Mezca and *alcaldía mayor* of Sentipác. It contains 40 families of Indians who live by the trade of fishing, and is six leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

SANTIAGO, another, of Tepeguanes Indians, in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Three leagues from the city of Guadiana, and the capital.

SANTIAGO, another, in the province and government of La Sierra Gorda in the Bay of Mexico and in the kingdom of Nueva España; founded by the Count of that title, Don Joseph Escandón, colonel of militia of Queretaro in 1749.

SANTIAGO, another, of the government and jurisdiction of San Faustino in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the city of Salazar of Las Palmas, to which it is very near. It is very mean and wretched: and the poor Indians, who inhabit it, are so many refugees, who come hither for the sake of their liberty.

SANTIAGO, another, with the surname of Chico, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru; situate near two streams, which unite to enter the river Santa.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of Chucuito, in the same kingdom as the former.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Achacache.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huaitara.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ticllas.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito: one of the *reduccions* of the Sucumbios Indians, which were made and held by the Jesuits.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate between the river Paraguay and the source of the Yabeviri, or Yabibiry, to the *w.* of the settlement of Santa Rosa, and one of those of the missions of Paraná. [In lat. 27° 8′ 40″ *s.* Long. 56° 48′ 34″ *w.*]

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in the same kingdom; situate nearly *s.* of that of San Juan Bautista. It is a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions which were held there by the Jesuits.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; formed by the reunion of two other small settlements in 1776, by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta, near the river Cauca, to the *w.* of the town of S. Benito Abad, from whence it is four leagues.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and government of Popayán in the same kingdom as the former, on the shore of the river Putumayo, near its source.

SANTIAGO, another, with the surname of Sanchez, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Plata, between the settlements of Homa and Santa Lucia.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of S. Lorenzo.

SANTIAGO, another, of the island and government of S. Juan de Puerto Rico.

SANTIAGO, another, a parish of the English in the *n.* part of the island of Jamaica.

SANTIAGO, another, also a parish of the English, and head settlement of the district, in the island Barbadoes, on the *w.* coast.

SANTIAGO, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

SANTIAGO, another, in the province and government of Californias, a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions held there by the Jesuits.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

SANTIAGO, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz, in the same kingdom as the former.

SANTIAGO, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Quito, in the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros. It flows down from the mountains of Loxa to the *e.* runs to this rhumb for 40 leagues, and then turns its course to *e. s. e.* It afterwards enters the Paute and takes the name of Santiago, as it washed this city, which is now destroyed. Its shores are covered with very large trees, and in the woods dwell many barbarian Indians of the nation of the Xibaros, who impede the navigation of the river. In the sands of this river are found grains of gold. It enters the Marañon by the *n.* part, in lat. 4° 27′ *s.*

SANTIAGO, another river, of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the same kingdom. It rises in the mountain of Cotacacha in the province of Otavalo, and runs *w.* collecting the waters of several others which swell it exceedingly, (for, amongst the rest, some being, of themselves, very large; namely, the Onzoles, San Miguel, and Bogota) and enters the Pacific or S. Sea, in lat. 1° 14′ *n.*

SANTIAGO, another, of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná, which rises in the *serrania* of Paraigua, runs *w.* and enters the Manapire.

SANTIAGO, a bay on the *n.* coast of the Straits of Magellan; between the Point of Nuestra Señora del Valle and the Bay of Los Remedios.

SANTIAGO, a port of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo; between the Bay of Padre Pin and the point of Macury.

SANTIAGO, a mountain and volcano of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo, *n.* of the city of Mendoza.

SANTI-ESPIRITU, a town of the island of Cuba, founded by Diego Velazquez. Fifty leagues from the city of Santiago, and 60 from that of Bayamo.

SANTILLANA, a shoal of sand and rocks, near the coast of the province and government of Yucatán; between the islands Viciosas and La Misteriosa.

SANTO, a port of the coast of the province and government of Cumaná, to the *n.* of the city of Cariaco.

[SANTO ESPIRITU, a *captainship* of Brasil. See ESPIRITU SANTO.]

SANTON, a small port on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, in the *n.* part; between Port Pincet and Cape Argent.

SANTOS, BAHIA DE TODOS, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil, so called from a large and beautiful bay; bounded *n.* by the river Real, *s.* by the province of Los Illheos, *e.* by the ocean, and *w.* by the three nations of infidel unconquered Indians: discovered by the Portuguese captain Christoval Jaques; and the king deputed to its conquest and afterwards to its proprietorship Francisco Countinho, who had returned from India full of renown. He accordingly sat out on his new enterprise with a squadron containing many distinguished families, to settle this new colony; and he succeeded in rendering it obedient to him after conquering the Tupinambas Indians, who were then its masters. He then proceeded to establish many engines and estates, but the barbarians shortly afterwards revolting, killed many of the new settlers, and caused the rest to flee in two galleys, which they happened to have with them, to the province of Los Illheos; where they remained until the Indians, seeing that they were now without the advantages of the trade they formerly enjoyed, and the presents which they used to receive, began to repent of the steps which they had taken, and offered to the Portuguese very advantageous proposals, that they should come again amongst them. The Portuguese obeyed the summons, but in their passage were shipwrecked on the coast of the island of Itaparica, when the greater part of them perished, the few that survived

forming food for the savage natives; every one, even to the unhappy Coutinho himself, meeting this wretched end. On the death of this governor the property of the province devolved upon the crown; and it was straightway settled, and its extent assigned at 50 leagues along the coast.

It is extremely fertile and abundant in cotton, tobacco, and sugar-cane, of which they make sugar; and these are the chief articles of its commerce. It is watered by the rivers Paraguasú, Serzipe, Jaguaripe, Matuim, Paranamerin and Pirajá, which, flowing from the mountains, fertilize it, and enter the sea in the bay.

It comprehends the populations of the following towns: Nuestra Señora del Rosario de Cachevira, Nuestra Señora de la Ayuda de Jagoaripe, San Antonio de Juan Amaro, San Francisco del Sitio, and two modern towns with the names of Jacobina and Maragogipe, founded by the viceroy Vasco Fernandez [illegible] count many villages, which, in all, contain more than 100,000 souls, although the greater part live at the manufactories and in the country estates.

Santos, the bay from which the above province is called, is one of the best on that coast. It is three leagues from the entrance from the Bar of San Antonio to the Strait of Tapagipe; 12 leagues in diameter and 36 in circumference. It is convenient, secure, and full of islands. All its vicinities are covered with sugar engines and estates, the productions of which are conveyed in large barges by the rivers; and for this employ there are no less than 2000 of the above craft in constant employ; so great is the traffic of the bay. [In lat. 12° 42′ *w.* Long. 38° 42′ *w.*]

Santos, a town of the *alcaldía mayor* of Natá in the province and government of Tierra Firme; situate on a spot discovered by Rodrigo Valenzuela; one league from the S. Sea. It is of an hot temperature, very abundant in cattle, particularly swine; and supplies with this and salted meats, cheese, and other articles, the city of Panamá, the capital of the kingdom.

Santos, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Simanchi, *s.* of the city of Loyola.

Santos, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

Santos, another, very short and reduced, in the district and government of San Juan Girón, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; containing only 40 housekeepers.

Santos, another, a [illegible] of the island of Barbadoes, near the *n.* extremity.

Santos, another, of the province and government of Tucumán, and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba in Peru, on the shore of the lake formed by the river Primero.

Santos, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of California in N. America.

Santos, another, which is a *real* of mines in the province of Ostimuri. Twenty-five leagues *n. n. w.* of the *real* of Rio Chico.

Santos. Three islands of the N. Sea, amongst the Antilles, *s. e.* of Dominica, and *n. w.* of Guadalupe. The French established themselves in them in 1648. That to the *e.* is called Tierra Alta, and that to the *w.* Tierra Baxa; the third being nothing more than a large rock standing above the water, and incapable of cultivation. In this, however, is a good port, between its *w.* [illegible] where vessels of every [illegible] there is a settlement [illegible] ligious Carmelites, where they cultivate [illegible] cotton and tobacco; the same being dependent on the governor of Guadalupe.

Santos, a large settlement in the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate near the sea-coast, defended by a rampart on the side of the river by which it stands, and which river is in that part half a league wide. It has also two castles; one in the [illegible] in the centre. Its population is [illegible] inhabitants, and it has besides the parish church a convent of nuns, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits. [In lat. 23° 59′ 30″ *s.* Long. 46° 24′ *w.*]

Santos, an island in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, formed by the rivers Flores and Saladillo.

Santos, a river of the province and [illegible] of S. Carolina; the same which the Indians [illegible] Congari. It runs *s. e.* is very abundant [illegible] changing its name to Santos, enters the [illegible]

SAONA, a small island of the [illegible] the *e.* head of the island St. Domingo, and divided from thence by a channel [illegible] which only small vessels can pass. [illegible] is only 13 miles long and four wide, [illegible] in fine woods and pastures, but [illegible] desert and uncultivated, and [illegible] only by some fishermen, [illegible] the tortoises are accustomed to come upon land and lay their [illegible] on the beach. Five miles from the island of [illegible], and 14 *e.* of that of St. Catalina.

n. and *s.* coasts are full of rocks, and it is only on the *e.* coast that vessels can come to anchor, the depth here being from seven to eight feet, and the harbour well sheltered from the winds.

[The island of Saona lies not much above a league or a league and a quarter from Little Palm Tree Point, to that which advances from the *n.* of the Saona. At each of its extremities *e.* and *w.* is a mountain, and there is a third at a point about the middle of the *s.* side. These mountains at once shelter and water it, and temper the air. The Indians called this island Adamanoy, and had a particular *cacique*, who was sovereign of the island, independent of those of St. Domingo. His subjects devoted themselves to commerce with the Spaniards, to agriculture, to cultivation of grain and fruits. They furnished enough for the consumption of the city of St. Domingo, and for provisioning several expeditions going from that port. Some Castilians having caused the *cacique* to be eaten by a dog, this act of cruelty became the cause of a quarrel, and the Spaniards having exterminated the unfortunate inhabitants, formed settlements on their little island. It is surrounded with banks and breakers, except at the *w.* part; but there is a passage for small barks, between its *n.* side and the main of the island of St. Domingo. The island and its port are a shelter for the mariners sailing in this part, who here find water, wood, and wild cattle, all which are in abundance. It is impossible to have an idea of the vast quantities of birds, and particularly of wood-pigeons, that are seen here. The *e.* point of the island lies in lat. 18° 14′ *n.* and long. 68° 35′ *w.*]

[SAPA, St. Michael de, a village in the valley of Arica, in the province of Charcos in Peru. It is a small place, but famous for the quantity of Guinea-pepper produced in its vicinity. It will not thrive in mountainous parts, but is cultivated in the valleys. The inhabitants of this village sell annually no less than 80,000 crowns worth of it.]

SAPARA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; at the entrance of the lake.

SAPAS. See Incuris.

SAPATOCA, San Joaquin de, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild, healthy, and pleasant temperature, and fertile in sugar canes, maize, *yucas*, and tobacco; has many good pastures in which might be bred much fine cattle; and is bounded by the mountains which run towards the river Grande de la Magdalena; is eight leagues *n.* of San Gil, the river Suarez running between, and the same distance from San Juan Girón, the river Chocoa intervening. The population is small but of affable and courteous habits.

SAPAYES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Cayenne or Equinoctial France. It is not numerous, and inhabits the vicinities of the river Cavo or Cauvo. Little is known of its customs.

SAPCI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes, and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru.

SAPE, Santa Maria del, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America; on the shore of the river Nasas.

[SAPELO, a village of Georgia, in Liberty County, opposite to the sound and island of that name, and about six miles *s.* of Sunbury.]

SAPOCAI, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil. It rises in the mountains, runs *w.* in a curve, and enters the Paraná.

SAPOLA, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Florida; one of the Georgian, which are at the mouth of the river Alhatajama. Some call it Del Sapo; and it is found between the island of San Simon Chico and that of Santa Catalina.

SAPONA, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs to *s. e.* and enters the Pedi.

[SAPONIES, Indians who inhabit on a *n.* branch of Susquehannah River. Warriors 30. See Munsays.]

SAPOTAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Compostela in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. It contains 100 families of Indians, and many more of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Five leagues *s.* of its capital.

SAPOTETLAN, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of Mitla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlán. It contains 10 families of Indians, and is five leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

SAPOTLAN Y TUSPA, an *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Mechoacán in N. America. It has some settlements situate in it, which are in Nueva España, through a particular projection of its territory in this direction; and thus the capital stands in the territory of the bishopric of Mechoacán. This is of the same name, and in it is a convent of the religious of San Francisco. It is inhabited by

50 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and many Indians, is of a mild temperature; and near it passes a rivulet called Amaqueca, on the banks of which are the estates of Tigre and Menguaro. Also to its jurisdiction belongs another district called Tuspa or Tuspan, and in this are two volcanoes, much celebrated, and serving as marks of division to the jurisdictions of Tuscaqueso, Colima, and Sapotlán, as also to the bishoprics of Mechoacán and Guadalaxara. Twenty-four leagues *s.* one quarter to *s. e.* of Guadalaxara.

The other settlements are,

San Sebastian,	Tuspán,
San Andres,	Zapotiltic,
Masamitla,	Tamasula.

SAPOTLAN Y TUSPA, another settlement, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of La Barca in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia.

SAPOTLAN Y TUSPA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecpatitlán in the same kingdom and bishopric as the former; situate nine leagues from its capital to the *w.* and eight from the province of Guadalaxara.

SAPPOROVIS, a very lofty mountain in the province of Caribana, to the *s. e.* of the river Maravini; on the skirts of which some gold is found, as also much marcasite. It is in the Dutch colony of Corentin, in lat. 5° 9′ *n.*

SAPURI, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the country and territory of the Tobajaris Indians, runs *e.* and enters the Caura.

SAPURICACU, or SAPUTIYAEU, according to the geographer D. Juan de la Cruz, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, which rises in the mountains, and enters the Apena, nearly at the mouth where this disembogues itself into the Marañon.

SAPUYES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

SAQUALCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlajomulco in Nueva España; situate in a fertile and beautiful valley; and abounding in all kinds of seeds and fruits; on the shore of the great lake or sea of Chapala. It has a convent of the religious of San Francisco, and is *s.* of its capital.

SAQUAREMA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil; on the coast, and close to Cape Frio.

SAQUISILLI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito; where they manufacture jars and pitchers which are much esteemed.

SARA, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It issues from a lake, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Marmoré.

SARABA, a river of the province and government of Mainas, in the same kingdom as the former. It rises in the *sierra* in the territory of the Chirenes Indians, runs *n.* and forming a circle, turns *w.* and enters very abundantly into the Perene or ancient Marañon.

SARABES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay; who dwell on the *e.* shores of this river, their territory being also laved by many other rivers. They are but little known.

SARABITA, a large and abundant river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of which the Spaniards changed the name to that of Suarez, as its current, which is very rapid, once carried away the horse of a captain of this name. [It rises about 22 miles *s. w.* of the lake Fuquene, and runs *n.* with a slight inclination to the *e.*] traversing the province of Velez, until it unites itself with the Chicamocha or Sogamoso. In it have occurred many accidents, it being in the direct road; and the president Don Venero de Leiba directed a bridge to be built over it, which, although of wood, has a very solid stone foundation.

SARACE, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains of Bogotá, near the city of Pamplona, runs near the settlement of San Ignacio to *e. n. e.* and enters the Cazanare.

SARAGURO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito; [situate in the Royal Road which leads from Quito to Lima, about 38 miles *s.* of Cuenca.]

SARAGURO, a river, which takes its name from the former settlement, in this province and kingdom. It receives on the *s.* the Vesiacapa, and by the *n.* the Natuvañucha; runs *w.* and its stream being much enlarged by other rivers, receives the name of Amarillo, passes through the city of Zamora, or Saruma, and enters the woods and unknown countries to form the Tumbez, which runs into the sea by three arms in the Gulf of Guayaquil, [the most *s.* of which lies in lat. 3° 20′ *s.*]

SARAICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Yanacá.

SARAMA, a small river of the province and

government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the country of the Cudupinapos Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Caura.

SARAMAJOS, a settlement of the province and government of Guanuco in Peru; at the source and on the shore of the river Guallaga.

SARAMBIRA, a small river of the province and government of Chocó, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of the district of the kingdom of Raposo. It enters the S. Sea, opposite the island of Gorgona.

SARAMECA, a large and abundant river of Guayana, in the part of this province possessed by the Dutch, or colony of Surinam. It runs *n.* for many leagues in a winding course, and unites itself with the Copename, these together entering the sea near the Surinam.

SARAMISSUES, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians, to the *n.* of Cuzco. The emperor Huayna-Capac, having entered their territory to subject them to the empire, saw that they were so brutal, as to appear rather like beasts than men. He therefore abandoned them, saying, "let us return, for these creatures are not worthy of me as their lord."

SARAN, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, near the settlement of Bayladores, a very lofty mountain lying between them.

[SARANAC, a river of New York, which passes through Plattsburg, and empties into Lake Champlain from the *w.* It has been explored nearly 30 miles, and there found equal in size to the mouth. It abounds with salmon, bass, pike, pickerel, trout, &c. At the mouth of the river salmon are found in such plenty, that it is usual to take 400 or 500 a day, with spears and small scoop-nets. They are caught from May till November.]

SARAOA, a lake of the country of Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It is formed from a waste-water of that river, near the island Dos Ramos.

SARAPIQUI, a river of the province and government of Costa-rica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *n.* and enters the San Juan or Desaguadero in the lake of Nicaragua, in the middle of its course.

SARARE, S. NICOLAS DE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river of its name, to the *n.* of the town of Araure. Its population consists of Spaniards and others, many of the which some dwell in the settlement, and others in fields where they have their crops and herds of neat-cattle, mules, and horses. It was founded in quality of a mission in 1754 by the Andalucian Capuchin missionaries of this province; and it was under their charge till 1759, when it was transferred to a priest with the title of vice-curate of the city of Barquisimeto, from which time its church became a collegiate. It is bounded *e.* by the settlement of Santa Ines del Altar, from whence it is distant seven leagues; *w.* by the settlement of Cubiro of the vicarage of Tocuyo, two miles distant, a lofty *serrania* intervening; *n.* by the settlement of Yaritagua, eight leagues distant, and at the same rhumb, though with some inclination to the *w.* by the city of Barquisimeto; and *s.* by the town of Araure. It contains 203 Spaniards, 297 Indians, 496 Pards, and 194 Negroes.

SARARE. This river rises *e.* of the city of Tucuyo, and unites itself with that of S. Juan and Cojede to enter the Portuguese, [or Portugaire.]

SARARE, another river, in the province and government of S. Juan de los Llanos in the same kingdom. It rises in the *sierras* of Pamplona to the *s.* of this city. [It runs *s. e.* about 20 miles, and afterwards turns *e.* and enters the Apure. It serves at the present day as part of the boundary between the kingdom of Grenada and the *captainship* of Caracas.]

[SARARE, another, a settlement situate at the source of the above river.]

SARARE, another, a small river of the province and district of Matogroso in the kingdom of Brazil. It rises near the settlement of San Francisco Xavier of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru, runs *s. e.* and enters the Itenes.

SARATI, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the district and settlement of Chepo. Its stream is quiet, waters sweet, and its shores are cultivated and covered with estates. It enters the sea in the Gulf of Panamá, in lat. 8° 21′ *n.*

[SARATOGA, a county of the state of New York, bounded *e.* and *n.* by Hudson's River, which separates it from Rensselaer and Washington Counties, and *s.* by Mohawk River. It has been established since 1790, and is divided into eight townships, viz. Greenfield, Ballstown, Charlton, Half Moon, Milton, Saratoga, Galway, and Stillwater. In 1796, 3270 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.]

[SARATOGA, or SARAGHTOGA, a township of New York, situate in Saratoga County, on the *w.* side of Hudson's River, 26 miles *n.* of Albany. It contains few houses in a compact state. In

1790, when it belonged to Albany County, it contained 3071 inhabitants; and there were here in 1796, 542 qualified electors. It will ever be distinguished in history, for being the place at which General Burgoyne was obliged to surrender his army in 1777.

This town is also famous for its medicinal waters, called the Saratoga Springs. They are 10 miles from Ballstown, in a shallow vale or marsh, in several respects resembling that of Ballstown. These waters appear to have received as strong, if not stronger, impregnation of the same kind of ingredients that enter those of Ballstown, and may be a stream of the same fountain running through the same kind of calcareous earth. One of these springs is covered over by a natural cretacious, or rather calcareous pyramid, about five or six feet high. This hollow pyramid, or cone, has a hole in the top about six inches over. If we look into this hole we see the mineral water boiling vehemently like a pot over the fire; the water is nevertheless intensely cold, and is said to be, in every respect, smarter than that at Ballstown. The calcareous matter extends for several rods from the basis of this pyramid. There are several idle stories related of this spring; one is, that it overflows at certain stages of the moon. This is not true. As this is found to be false, they tell you it overflows once a year; but this has as little foundation in truth as the other. People who live at these springs think they must relate something marvellous by way of enhancing the value of the waters, and reconciling you to the great expense attending these visits.]

SARA-URCU, a lofty mountain and volcano of the kingdom of Quito, which forms part of the *cordillera* of Guanuco, on the *e.* of that capital. On two occasions it has vomited fire, and afterwards water: in lat. 23′ *s.*

SARAW, a settlement of Indians of the province of S. Carolina, on the shore of the river Pedi.

SARA-YACU, a river which signifies the water of maize. It flows down from the mountains to the *w.* of the Marañon [Proper, but which is here called Paro, and Ucayale], in the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru, and, after many windings, enters the Ucayale in lat. 6° 45′ *s.* It is accustomed also to be called De Pisque.

SARBE, a large and abundant river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province and *corregimiento* of Muzo.

SARDINAS, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains of Mandioca, near the [illegible] Blas, and enters the N. Sea opposite the settlement of Palenque.

SARDINAS, another river, in the province and government of Maracaibo and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the valley of Chama, runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Sulia, just before this joins the lake of Maracaibo.

SARDINAS, another, in the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito. It rises in the confines of the province of Quixos, runs *e.* and enters the Aguarico. The engineer Bellin wrongly asserts that it enters the Orinoco.

SARDINAS, a gulf on the *e.* coast of the lands of Magellan, or Patagonia, formed between Cape Redondo to the *n.* and that of Santa Elena to the *s.*

SARDINAS, a very lofty mountain, called Ancon de Sardinas, on a point or long strip of land of the coast of the S. Sea, in the province and government of Esmeraldas, on the side of Port [illegible]

SARDINATA, a [illegible] of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *n.* of the city of Las Palmas, and enters the Sulia.

[SARDO, a cape on the coast of New Spain, and in the N. Sea.]

[SARECTO, the chief town of Duplin County, N. Carolina, situate on the *w.* side of the *n. e.* branch of Cape Fear River, which affords water for rafts to the town. It contains a [illegible] gaol, and about 20 houses. It is [illegible] above Wilmington, to the *n.*]

[SARENA, a town on the coast of Chile, in S. America, on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 56′ *s.* long. 71° 14′ *w.*]

SAREPE, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos. It runs through the country of the Salivas Indians to the *w.* and, after many leagues, turns *s. e. s.* and enters the Enecaramu by the *s.* part.

SARURAS, a barbarous nation of [illegible] the same province and kingdom as the [illegible] river. They dwell between those [illegible] to the *w.* and are numerous and [illegible] The Jesuits began to reduce them to the [illegible] with success in 1730.

SARHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas [illegible] in Peru; connexed to the [illegible] of Chuschi.

[SARRIAYM, a [illegible] on the *s. e.* coast of Brazil, and opposite to the island of Alexo, which is [illegible] Cape St. Augustine.]

[SARMIENTO ISLANDS, PEDRO [illegible]

S. Pacific Ocean, are thought to be the same as the Duke of York's Islands, *n.* of the *w.* end of the Straits of Magellan. They lie in about lat. 50° *s.* and are about 80 in number.]

SARNABITIVA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Itamhaen and the mountain Pasqual.

[SARONILLA, or SERVANILLA, or SERRAILLA, shoals off the island of Jamaica, 130 miles *w. s. w.* of Pedro Shoals, and 203 *s. w.* of Portland Point. The middle of them lie in lat. 15° 44′ *n.* and long. 79° 59′ *w.*]

SARUMILLA, a settlement and *asiento* of silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

SAS, a small river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It enters just after its rise into the Putumayo.

SASACINA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of Honda in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, very abundant in tobacco, cotton, and other vegetable productions of its climate; but its inhabitants, who may amount to 100, are much infested, together with some Indians who live here, with mosquitoes, spiders, snakes, and other venomous insects. Ten leagues from Honda, in the mid-road between this town and Santa Fé.

[SASCACHAWAN, or SASKASHAWAN, a large river which is navigable very near to its sources. It has its origin in the Rocky Mountains, from whence flow many of its branches; the two principal of which are denominated by *n.* and *s.* branches; which, after running very curvature courses to the *e.* join about 60 miles *e.* of Hudson's House. From the sources to this junction is about 440 miles in a direct line; from the above junction it runs *n. e.* to Pine Island Lake, from whence there is a communication by a short portage to Nelson's River. From Pine Island Lake it runs in a *s. e.* direction through Devil's Drum Lake, and afterwards through Cedar Lake, and empties into the Winnipig Lake. From Lake Winnipig there is a water communication through Play Green Lake and Nelson's River to York Fort on the *w.* coast of Hudson's Bay.

SASPOS, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru. It runs *s.* and [illegible] *e.* to enter the Uruguay in the winding that [illegible] to the *w.*

[SASSAFRAS, a small navigable river of Maryland, which rises in Delaware State, and runs *w.* into Chesapeak Bay. It separates Kent County from that of Cecil, and has the towns of Fredericktown, Georgetown, and Sassafras on its banks. The latter is five miles *e.* by *n.* of Georgetown, and about three *s.* of Warwick.]

SATEBO, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

SATICO. See TANASEE.

SATIGNAN, a settlement of Canada, on the shore of the river La Chaudiere, four leagues from the city of Quebec.

[SATILLA, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Georgia, which fall into the ocean in Camden County, between the Alatamaha and St. Mary's Rivers.]

SATIVA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold but healthy temperature, and abounding in the vegetable productions of this climate, as also in flour, with which it provides Santa Fé and the other settlements. Its parish church is one of the best of the kingdom, though its inhabitants, whose number exceeds 1000, are much afflicted with the garganta, or swelling of the throat, a disease very common in these parts: [106 miles *n. e.* of Santa Fé, and 58 from Tunja,] in the same rhumb, in the high road leading to Pamplona, Merida, Caracas, and Ocaña.

SATIVA, another settlement in the same province and kingdom, at a small distance from the former, and like it abounding in productions, and of a favourable climate. Its population is only 60 Indians and a few Spaniards, and it is much visited by persons coming to the veneration of a miraculous image of Christ crucified, which is in its church.

SATOCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Cibaya.

[SAVAGE, a small river of Maryland, which runs *s.* through Alleghany County, and empties into the Patowmac, *w.* of George's Creek. Its mouth is 18 miles *s. w.* of Fort Cumberland. Boats carrying 10 tons can reach Alexandria in four or five days, but will take double the time to return.]

[SAVAGE Creek, a small bay on the *n. w.* coast of Newfoundland, near the *w.* entrance of the bay of Mouco, and 20 leagues *s. s.* of Cape Ferrol.]

[SAVAGE Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 33 miles in circuit, and is inhabited by

savages. It is overrun with bushes, and has no port. Lat. 19° 2′ *s.* long. 169° 30′ *w.*]

[Savage Island, Great, in Hudson's Straits. Lat. 62° 30′ *n.* long. 70° 47′ *w.* High water, at full and change, at ten o'clock.]

[Savage Island, Lower, in the same straits, has high water, at full and change, at nine o'clock. Lat. 61° 48′ *n.* long. 66° 3′ *w.*]

[Savage Point, Upper, on the *n.* side of Hudson's Straits, *s. e.* of Cape Charles, and the *s. w.* point of an inlet up into the land, so as to form the island of Good Fortune.]

[Savage's Post, at the Rock Landing, 10 miles below the Falls of Oconee River.]

[Savage Sound, a passage in the *n.* part of the Welcome Sea, in Hudson's Bay, into Repulse Bay. It is but little known.]

SAVALO, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the shore of a small river near the coast of the S. sea.

SAVANA, a word used in some of the provinces of America for meadow or *dambra*, in which cattle feed. It is equivalent also to the word *ejido*, signifying a common.

Savana Grande, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast, between the port of Ystera and the river Guabasiri.

SAVANILLA, a very considerable river of the province and government of Nueva in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, thus called by the Spaniards since the time of the conquest, from a very extraordinary *sabandija* or grub found here, it having been formerly called Quamo; and in its vicinity is a rich gold mine, still preserving the latter name.

SAVANILLA, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s.* in the district of the city of Zamora, and unites itself with the Bombuscaro to form the Zamora by the *n.* part. In lat. 4° 2′.

SAVANNAH, a bay on the *s.* end of the island of Antigua, near the *s.* point of the island.

[Savannah, Channel, between the *s.* side of the *s.* side of Port Royal Island, and the *n.* side of Port Royal Island.]

SAVANNAH, a river of Georgia, which rises in the province of Cherokee, and forms the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina. It runs *s. e.* and falls into the sea at Tybee Island, 18 miles *s. e.* of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, a town of Georgia, the capital of the State; situate in Chatham County, on the *s.* side of the river Savannah, on a high sandy bluff, 18 miles from the ocean. It is well laid out for a warm climate, in the form of a parallelogram, about a mile and a quarter long, and half a mile wide. The streets are wide, and open into spacious squares, each of which has a pump in the centre, surrounded by a small plantation of trees. A great disadvantage, however, to the town, is the total want of foot-paths and pavements. Improvements of this nature would render walking more agreeable, and the town more neat and healthy. At present, one sinks at every step, up to the ancles in sand; and, in windy weather, the eyes, mouth, and nostrils, are filled with it. The magistrates are charged with neglect for not paving and improving the town; but, excuse for their foible.

The houses are mostly built of wood and stand [illegible] of brick buildings [illegible] and, at a distance, has the appearance of a capital. It is the property of one person, who built it on a speculation. It is divided into distinct houses, the ground-floor being appropriated to retail stores, and the upper apartments to private lodgings. But the principal street is that [illegible] the Bay, where [illegible] dwellings [illegible] nearly three-quarters of a mile along the river, and opposite to it is a beautiful walk or mall, planted with a double row of trees, the same as [illegible] of Charleston. [illegible] of Savannah River [illegible] there is [illegible] Savannah Ri[illegible]

as the sea, and for several miles above the town. The river is intersected by several extensive swamp islands, which divide it into different channels. They have been converted into excellent rice grounds, as they lie very low, and are easily inundated at the proper seasons, which the culture of that grain requires. The Negroes employed in that work live on the islands, in small wooden huts, exposed to the night dews and exhalations from the marshy soil, surrounded also by frequent fogs off the water. The continual moisture and dampness in which they live, would kill a white man in a few months. In the first settlement of the colony, Negroes were prohibited to the settlers, but they now nearly equal the white population.

About the centre of the walk, and just on the verge of the cliff, stands the exchange, a large brick building, which contains some public offices; and an assembly-room, where a concert and ball are held once a fortnight, during the winter. Upon the top of this building is a steeple, and from it may be had a very extensive panorama view of the town, the shipping, the river, and surrounding country. The prospect is bounded by immense forests, and very little land appears cleared in the vicinity of the town.

Savannah, including its suburbs, contained in 1787 about 2300 inhabitants, of whom about 80 or 90 were Jews. By a census taken five or six years ago, its population consisted of 3009 whites and free people of colour, and 2376 slaves, making a total of 5385. At present it is supposed to be about 6000. The public buildings consist of the Branch bank of the United States, the Exchange, four or five places of worship; and a gaol, built upon the common, some distance from town. The latter is a large strong brick building, and well adapted for the confinement of refractory Negroes, and other offenders against the laws.

A large burying-ground is judiciously situate out of town, upon the common. It is inclosed by a brick wall, and contains several monuments, and tomb-stones, which are shaded by willows and pride of India; and have a very pretty effect. This cemetery, though now a considerable distance from the town, will, in time, most probably, be surrounded by the dwellings of the inhabitants, like those of New York and Charleston. In hot climates, these places infect the atmosphere with unwholesome exhalations, and injure the health of the people. They should at least be two or three miles away from all habitations. But Savannah is not likely to increase very rapidly; for adventurers reside there as at Charleston, merely for the purpose of accumulating a speedy fortune in trade; and then retire either to their native country, or to some other part, more congenial to health and comfort.

The situation of Savannah, and the plan upon which it is laid out, would, if the town contained better houses, render it far more agreeable, as a place of residence, than Charleston. Its greater elevation, it is supposed, must also be more conducive to the health of the inhabitants, than the low and flat situation of the other city. Both, however, are in the neighbourhood of swamps, marshes, and thick woods, which are apt to engender diseases, injurious to the constitution of white people. Georgia, like Carolina, is subject to frequent storms, hurricanes, and inundations. In 1806, a hurricane tore up the grove of trees on the Bay at Savannah, did great damage to the town and shipping, levelled all the Negro huts on the swamp islands, and destroyed several of the Negroes. Savannah has also suffered much from fire. More than two-thirds of it was consumed by that which happened in the fall of 1796.

The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to the value of 263,830 dollars. This city was bravely defended by the British General Prevost, against a superior force, headed by Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln. The allies made a fatal and unsuccessful attack on the 18th of October, 1779, when they were obliged to retreat, after having from 1000 to 1200 men killed and wounded.

The road from Savannah to St. Mary's is very indifferent, and the stage goes no further than Darien; from thence the mail and passengers proceed in a canoe for upwards of 40 miles coastwise, between the numerous islands and the sea. In the spring of 1808 the mail-boat was lost in this passage; and two monks, who happened to be passengers in it, were drowned. It is 129 miles *n.* by *e.* of St. Mary's, 132 *s. w.* by *s.* from Augusta, and 925 in a like direction from Philadelphia, including the windings of the roads. Lat. 32° 4′ *n.* long. 81° 11′ 30″ *w.*]

[Savannah River divides the state of Georgia from that of S. Carolina, and pursues a course nearly from *n. w.* to *s. e.* It is formed chiefly of two branches, the Tugelo and Keowee, which spring from the mountains, and unite under the name of Savannah, 15 miles *n. w.* of the *n.* boundary of Wilkes County. Its navigation for large vessels is 17 miles up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta. After rising a fall]

[just above this place, it is passable for boats to the mouth of Tugelo River. After it takes the name of Savannah, at the confluence of the Tugelo and Keoweè, it receives a number of tributary streams from the Georgia side, the principal of which is Broad River. Tybee Bar, at the entrance of Savannah River, has 16 feet water at half-tide. Tybee lighthouse lies in lat. 32° *n.* and long. 81° *w.* and from thence to Port Royal is six leagues *n. e.* ¼ *e.*

The freshes of this river will sometimes rise from 30 to 40 feet perpendicular, above the usual level of the river. In 1701 a very destructive one occurred in part of the country; and, in 1796, a similar flood poured down the Savannah River, laying the town of Augusta upwards of two feet under water, and damaging goods therein to a large amount. It tore away an extensive bridge, near 800 feet long, belonging to Mr. Wade Hampton, which had been thrown over that river from S. Carolina, and carried destruction and dismay before it, quite to the town of Savannah. The height of this fresh was supposed to be from 35 to 40 feet at Augusta above its common-level. This inundation also occasioned immense damage in S. Carolina, where the waters rose to as great a height as in Georgia. Several bridges were carried away, and many of the Negro huts on the islands and swamp plantations near the coast, were torn up with the people in them, and carried by the torrent entirely out to sea.

Proceeding up Savannah River, from the town, the sight is regaled with a variety of beautiful views. Numerous small islands intersect and divide the river into pretty meandering channels. The shores are mostly lined with large forest-trees, and the islands with abundance of small shrubs. A few plantations appear at intervals upon the banks, with now and then a handsome house; but in general you see nothing but the Negro huts, together with many of the slaves who work upon the rice swamps: these, together with the cotton plantations, are very numerous on the banks of this river; of the latter we shall speak towards the end of this article; the cultivation of the former is conducted in the following manner:

Rice lands are laid out into squares, or small fields, proportioned to the strength of the Negroes who work them, in such manner, that they can be planted or hoed through in the course of a week. These fields are separated from each other by proper banks, sufficiently strong for retaining water in the one, whilst those adjoining are kept dry. They communicate with each other by trunks and sluices, having valves at either end to receive or retain water, and large trunks or flood-gates, from rivers or reservoirs, through which water is occasionally introduced. About the 20th of March the spring has so far made its appearance as to enable the sowing of rice in the tide-lands: the inlands are not planted until the first or second week in April, as their soils are of a colder nature. Now the red-flowering maple has put on its scarlet robe, the alder its blossoms, and the willow its leaves; the alder also shoots up its vigorous stalks from the rich land in which it grows; and the swamp sloe-bush is covered with a profusion of snowy blossoms. The wild-geese and ducks have departed for the northern regions; and the planter, freed from their ravages, begins seriously to sow his crop, continuing that business, from time to time, until the 10th of June, after which the season scarcely permit its ripening before the frosts set in. For this purpose, the land having been previously turned up, is drilled either with ploughs or hoes, but most generally with the hoe, into about 100. or 125 trenches in the half-acre, or 80 trenches in a quarter of an acre, and rice is sown therein, from one to two bushels the acre. It is then covered, and the general custom of tide-planters is, immediately to flow the fields with water, keeping the same on from two to four days, according to the season and the heat of the weather.

After the rice is some inches high, and attained a little strength, it requires hoeing. This is a very necessary business, as without it the plant will sometimes sicken and die. Three or more of these hoeings are commonly given to rice during its growth; and at the second hoeing the toil becomes more serious, for the grass and weeds are then hand-picked from the roots of the rice. After the operation is over, a flowing of *tide-lands* is commonly given, and continued from 10 to 20 days, in order to give the rice a stretch, and to prepare it for branching, which it now begins to do. After this the water is run gradually off, and the rice remains dry for some time. This is a critical period of the crop, as the harvest proves good or bad in proportion to the branching of the rice, and as every branch produces one ear, containing from 100 to 300 grains, as the lands may prove productive. In dry seasons the rice is liable to attacks from a small bug, equally injurious to it as the Hessian fly is said to be to wheat, or the blast to sugar-canes. These insects attach themselves to the rice, and suck out all the nourishment of the plant. In tide-plantations this mischief is easily

[remedied, by opening the sluices, and flowing the fields with water; but the inland planter has not this convenience; patience and hope are the only sources to which he can then apply for consolation.

Three months after the sowing of rice it begins to joint, blossom, and form the ear; water is now absolutely necessary, for without it there is much light rice; and whenever it can be thrown on from rivers or reservoirs it is immediately done, and is retained thereon, with a change of water, if convenient, until a few days before the harvest. This curious operation in agriculture generally begins on tide-lands towards the end of August, and in September the harvest becomes general throughout the state. In August, when the rice is flowed, and, as it is termed, the hoes laid by, the cooper-stuff is procured, which is necessary for exporting the rice in barrels: for this purpose, Negroes are then sent into the pine-lands to split staves and heading for barrels, while others afterwards cut hoop-poles for making them. Now the barns and barnyards are put in order, and the rice-mill is prepared for manufacturing the rice for market.

The produce of rice to the acre is different on different soils, and in proportion to the skill with which it is managed. On tide-lands, 2400 lbs. have been made to the acre; but, in general, the produce is from 1200 to 1500 lbs. weight each acre. The inland plantations do not average so much, ranging only between 600 and 1200 lbs. of clean rice to the acre. They, however, in addition to this, generally furnish their own provisions, which is an advantage that the tide-planters seldom enjoy, in consequence of the poverty of their high grounds.

After harvest the crop is placed in the open barnyards, either in stacks or in large ricks. It is then threshed out by hand-flails, and being winnowed from the straw, is ready for beating. This operation was formerly performed by manual labour, with a pestle and mortar, and is still so done, in some parts of the state: but, from public encouragement, aided by private necessity and invention, the rice-mills of S. Carolina are now arrived to a perfection unequalled, perhaps, by those of any part of the world.

As you proceed a few miles further up the river, you frequently may see a great number of alligators of various sizes; the largest of which are about eight feet long, and from 16 to 18 inches diameter in the thickest part of the body. They may be seen either swimming along shore, with their heads just above water, or basking in the sun upon the branches of trees which project into the river. Their colour, when just coming out of the water, is a dark green or brown; but when dry, it resembles that of a log of wood. If you fire at them, the effect is just the same as though the bullet had struck against a coat of mail. The eye, or the breast, are the most vulnerable places. In the upper parts of the river they abound in great numbers, and of a very formidable size, growing frequently to the length of 18 or 20 feet.

This river abounds also with a great many tortoises or terrebins, which bask in the sun like the alligators, upon the trunks and branches of trees that grow in the water along shore. They are of various sizes, and are said to live in harmony with the alligator, in the same hole; in which case the terrebins cannot form an article of food for that voracious animal, otherwise they would fly from his presence. The variety of fish with which the Savannah abounds, affords the alligator abundance of provision, without infringing the rights of hospitality.

In navigating this river it is necessary to keep some distance from the trees and shrubs which hang over the banks of the river, as there are a great number of water vipers reclining upon the branches. They are apt to spring into the boat, if it approaches too close, which is dangerous, as their bite is said to be venomous. Besides these vipers, the shores abound with a species of water rattle-snake, whose bite is also of a deadly nature.

The winter of Savannah is warm and moderate, but the weather is unsettled. Trees, shrubs, and plants, are then destitute of their beautiful foliage and fragrant blossoms; and the fields, plantations, and gardens, want their verdant crops, their gay and lively flowers. At that season we see nothing but the deep unvarying tint of pines, firs, laurels, bays, and other evergreens. The summer is too sultry to admit of frequent exposure in the open air, and the autumn generally brings with it, in the country parts, fever and ague, and in the towns, the typhus icterodes, or yellow fever.

In the plantations, the Negro men and women, boys and girls, are alike engaged; and each has a separate piece of ground marked out for their day's work. When their task is finished, some planters allow their slaves to work for themselves, on small gardens which are usually allotted to them. Where they have the good fortune to fall into the hands of a liberal-minded man, their situation is far from irksome, and]

[they frequently know nothing of slavery but the name. In such cases, Negroes have been known to save up enough from the produce of their little gardens and live stock, to purchase their freedom, which is generally equivalent to 500 or 600 dollars.

Cotton is raised from the seed, and managed nearly in the following manner: About the latter end of March, or beginning of April, commences the season for planting cotton. In strong soils the land is broken up with ploughs, and the cotton is sown in drills, about five feet from each other, and at the rate of nearly a bushel of seed to the acre; after which, when the cotton is a few leaves high, the earth is thrown up in a ridge to the cotton, on each side, by a plough, with a mould-board adapted to that purpose; or, in the first instance, beds are made rather low and flat, and the cotton is sown therein. By some they are sown in holes, at about 10 inches distance; but the more general practice is to sow the cotton in a drill along the length of of the bed; after which it may be thinned at leisure, according to its growth. In rich highland soils, not more than 15 of these beds are made in a quarter of an acre; but in inferior lands, 21 beds are made in the same space of ground. When the plants are about four or six leaves high, they require a thinning; at which time only a very few plants are left at each distance, where it is intended the cotton is to grow: and from time to time these plants are thinned, until at length two plants, or only one, are left at each distance.

Where the land is not rich, the plants remain within 10 or 12 inches of each other; but when a luxuriant growth is induced, they are thinned to 18 inches and two feet, and in rich swamp lands, to four feet distance in the rows. At the time of thinning also the first hoeing is generally given, and the rule is, not to draw the earth down, but constantly to draw up a little earth at each hoeing, to the plant; and to give the fields a hoeing every two or three weeks. With some planters the practice of topping the main stalk has been used when the plants are too luxuriant; but the plant throwing out consequently an abundance of suckers, and thereby increasing the toil of the Negroes to pull them away, has induced its discontinuance. Towards the middle of September, however, it may be advantageous to top the cotton to the lowest blossoms; as from that time no blossoms will produce cotton. By this treatment also the sun has a greater influence with the plant, the pods open sooner, and the strength of the plant is not drawn unnecessarily from those pods which are likely to come to maturity.

Towards the middle of June the plants begin to put forth their beautiful blossoms, and continue blossoming and forming the pods until the frosts set in; at which time all the pods that are not well grown are injured and destroyed. Early in August the cotton harvest begins, and in September it is general throughout the state, continuing until December. The cotton wool is contained in the pod, in three or four different compartments; which bursting when ripe, presents the cotton full blown to the sight, surrounding its seed. The cotton is then picked from the pods, and put into small bags of Osnaburg, which are slung over the Negroes' shoulders for that purpose, and afterwards carried to the cotton-house. From thence it is, in a day or two after, taken out, and spread on a platform to dry, after which it is ready for ginning. For this purpose a suitable house is necessary, sufficiently large to receive both the cured cotton, and that which has been lately brought in. When the cotton is well opened, a Negro will gather 60 or 70 lbs. of cotton in the seed in one day. The produce of cotton is various, according to its different situations and kinds. In the lower country the black seed produces from 100 to 300 lbs. of clean cotton per acre. In the middle and upper country green seed does the like. Upon indifferent lands, only from 60 to 100 lbs. of clean cotton is made to the acre; on better lands from 100 to 200 lbs.; and on the best lands, in good seasons, upwards of 300 lbs. have been made in Beaufort district. The planter, however, is satisfied with from 150 to 200 lbs. of clean black seed cotton to the acre. The green seed planter expects somewhat more.

There are several kinds of gins in use, but the saw gins are reckoned to clean the most cotton in the shortest time. The saw gins are used particularly for extracting the cotton from the green seed, to which it closely adheres. This mill is worked either by oxen or water, and consists of an horizontal cog-wheel, or a water-wheel working a band which puts the pulleys of the saw-mill in motion. One of these pulleys turns a cylinder, round which is affixed from 20 to 40 circular iron plates, about three-fourths of an inch distant from each other, serrated at the edge; these continually revolve between iron straps into the compartment where the cotton is placed, and thus tear the cotton from the seeds,

[as the space through which they revolve is not sufficiently large to let the seeds pass through. Another pulley moves a cylinder with a set of brushes opposite each saw, which take the clean cotton from the teeth of the saw, and discharge it from the gin. One person, besides the packers and those who drive the oxen, is sufficient to attend this gin, and the cotton cleaned by it daily may be from 600 to 900 lbs. weight.

After the cotton is thus ginned, a number of hands are employed in picking from it any dirt, or bits of seed, which may remain in it: it is then packed up in bags, weighing from 250 to 300 lbs. and is ready for market. Such is the growth of cotton in S. Carolina, and the mode of preparing it for market; but it is not all of the same intrinsic value, as that raised on lands adjacent to the sea and salt-water, called island or sea-shore cotton, being black seed, is preferred to the green-seed cotton, which is raised in the interior of the country. Cotton is also grown at Berbice, Demerara, Surinam, Cayenne, St. Domingo, Tobago, Jamaica, and other parts of the W. Indies, as well also in the E. Indies; but Great Britain has lately received her chief supplies of that article from the American States.]

[Savannah River, Little, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, *n. w.* of St. Joseph's Bay.]

[Savannah la Mar, at the *e.* end of the island of St. Domingo, is a settlement on the *s.* side of the Bay of Samana, opposite the city of Samana on the *n.* side, and lies between the Bay of Pearls (which is an excellent port) and the point of Icaque. It has its governor and rector, and is situate at the end of a plain, which is more than 10 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and four wide from *n.* to *s.* The city of Samana and this town were both begun in 1756, and together do not contain more than 500 souls. The anchorage here is only fit for small vessels: shallows and breakers render the navigation very dangerous between this and the point of Icaque, four leagues and a half distant.]

[Savannah la Mar, on the *s.* side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis County, has a good anchorage for large vessels. It was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea in 1780: it is now partly rebuilt, and may contain from 60 to 70 houses. It bears from Bluefield's Point *w.* by *n.* ½ *n.* about three leagues. Lat. 18° 13′ *n.* long. 78° 2′ *w.*]

SAVANNAS, a settlement of Indians of the province of Georgia in N. America, on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

Savannas, another settlement of Indians, in the province and colony of S. Carolina, on the shore of the river Albama.

SAVARIMA, a strand of the island of Cuba, near the city of Havannah; and at the front of it is a shoal on which, in 1698, was wrecked a very valuable galleon.

SAUCE, Punta de, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Quinto, near the lake into which this runs, and in the road of the port from Chile to Buenos Ayres.

Sauce, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *s.* and enters the river Plata, by the side of the colony of Sacramento, which belonged to the Portuguese.

Sauce, another, also a small river, of the same province as the former. It runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay between those of Gracian and Vibora.

Sauce, another, with the surname of Roto, in the same province; which runs *w.* and enters the Santa Lucia Chico.

Sauce, a fort, in the province and government of Tucumán, to restrain the barbarian Indians.

Sauce, a fertile and large valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Melipilla and kingdom of Chile.

SAUCES, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, near the river of Pasage.

Sauces, another settlement of the same province, on the shore of the river Dulce, between the settlements of Tamisqui and La Dormida.

Sauces, another, also in the same province, with the denomination De Rio, in the jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba.

Sauces, another, of the province of Tepequana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America.

Sauces, a river, in the province and government of Paraguay, which laves the territory called Pampas. It receives in the *s.* part of its course the waters of several rivers flowing down from the *cordillera* of the kingdom of Chile; and, after running 126 leagues to the *s.* it turns *e.* and disembogues itself on the sea of Magellan, forming a great bay. In lat. 40° 42′ *s.*

Sauces, a river of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and turning its course to *n.* enters the Pecoiquen.

[SAUCON, Upper and Lower, townships in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.]

SAVIANGO, a large river of the province of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the mountain of Pandomine and runs *w.* till it enters by the *n.* part into the Macará, in lat. 4° 25′ *s.*

[SAVILLA, St. a small town of Georgia, midway between Savannah and St. Mary's.]

SAVIRE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia, which rises near the mountain of Barragán, and enters the Orinoco by the *e.* side, near the settlement of Uraña.

[SAUKIES, or SAIKIES, called also Renars or Foxes, an Indian tribe in the N. W. Territory, and one of the savage nations of N. America. The Saukies or Renars are so perfectly consolidated, that they may, in fact, be considered as one nation only. They speak the same language: they formerly resided on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, and still claim the land on that side of the river, from the mouth of the Oisconsin to the Illinois River, and *e.* towards Lake Michigan; but to what particular boundary we are not informed: they also claim, by conquest, the whole of the country belonging to the ancient Missouris, which forms one of the most valuable portions of Louisiana: but what proportion of this territory they are willing to assign to the Ayouways, who also claim a part of it, we do not know, as they are at war with the Sioux, who live *n.* and *n. w.* of them, except the Yankton Ahnah. Their boundaries in that quarter are also undefined: their trade would become much more valuable if peace were established between them, and the nations *w.* of the Missouri, with whom they are at war: their population has remained nearly the same for many years: they raise an abundance of corn, beans, and melons: they sometimes hunt in the country *w.* of them, towards the Missouri, but their principal hunting is on both sides of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Oisconsin to the mouth of the Illinois River. These people are extremely friendly to the whites, and seldom injure their traders; but they are the most implacable enemies to the Indian nations with whom they are at war. To them is justly attributable the almost entire destruction of the Missouris, the Illinois, Cahokias, Kaskaskias, and Piorias.]

SAUMON, a small river of the island of San Juan in Nova Scotia. It rises from two small lakes, runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Bay of Basque and the island of Sea Wolves.

SAUMON, another, also small, of the same province which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the port of Chedaboucto.

SAUMON, another, also small, in the country and land of Labrador, which runs *s.* and enters the sea in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

SAUMON, a port on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, within Cork Bay.

[SAUMON, See SALMON.]

SAUMONS, a river of New France or Canada, which runs *w.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

SAUNDERS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Thomas.

[SAUNDERS Island, in the S. Atlantic Ocean; one of the small islands which surround the two chief of the Falkland Isles.]

[SAUNDERS Island, one of the Sandwich Islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is about 13 leagues *n.* of Cape Montague. Lat. 58° 8′ *s.* Long. 29° 8′ *w.*]

[SAUNDERS Island, or SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' Island, called by the natives Tapoamanao, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is reckoned one of the Society Islands. When Port Royal Bay, at Otaheite, is 70° 45′ *s.* distant 61 miles *e.* this island bears *s. s. w.* Lat. 17° 28′ *s.* Long. 151° 4′ *w.* It is about two leagues long.]

SAVORY, a settlement of the same island as the former; situate in the district of the parish of S. Joseph, near the *e.* coast.

[SAURA Lower Town, is situated on the *s.* side of Dan River in N. Carolina. It was formerly the chief town of the Saura Indians.]

[SAURA Upper Town, in the same state, an ancient and well peopled town of the Saura Indians; situate in Stokes County, on the *s.* side of Dan River.]

SAURA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, which runs *w.* and enters the Piura.

SAUS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España. It is of Panes Indians, who live like barbarians in that *sierra*.

SAUSA, a small settlement of the kingdom of Peru, between Cuzco and Caxamarca; celebrated for the imprisonment and death of the emperor Huascar Inca, fourteenth monarch of Peru; who was quartered by order of Atahualpa, usurper of the crown, in 1532.

SAUTEURS, a river of Canada in N. America, which runs through the territory of the Messesagues Indians to the *s. w.* and enters Lake Huron.

[SAUTEURS, LE MORNE DES, or LEAPER's Hill, a precipice near the river Santours, at the *n.* end of the island of Grenada. After the year 1650 the French gradually exterminated the Charaibes: near this place they butchered 10 of them on the spot; and 40 others, who had escaped the

sword, threw themselves headlong into the sea from this precipice, and miserably perished. A beautiful young girl, of 12 or 13 years of age, who was taken alive, became the object of dispute between two of the French officers, each claiming her as a lawful prize, when a third of those white savages put an end to the contest, by shooting the girl through the head.]

SAUVEUR, S. a fort of the English in the province and colony of Sagadahook, on the shore of the Bay of Penobscot, and entrance or mouth of the river Casteens.

SAUWANOUS, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina, near the river Cousas.

[SAWYER'S Ferry, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 14 miles from Nixonton, 10 from Indiantown, and 482 from Philadelphia, including the windings of the roads.]

[SAWYER'S, or AFFERADORES, Island, on the *w.* coast of Mexico; is of a small size, and has on its *s. e.* side a small creek of its name, which boats can only enter at high water. It is 12 miles from the bar of Realejo.]

[SAXAPAHAW, the upper part of the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear River in N. Carolina. It is formed by Aramanche and Deep Rivers, and it is said may be made navigable for boats about 50 miles.]

[SAXEGOTHA, a village or settlement in S. Carolina, on the *s.* bank of Congaree River; about 48 miles *n.* of Augusta in Georgia.]

[SAXTON'S River, in Vermont, empties into the Connecticut at Westminster.]

SAYAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

SAYANCA, an ancient province of Peru, comprehended in the province of Chimu, and now in that of Santa. It is one of those which were conquered by Huaina Capac, thirteenth emperor of Peru.

SAYANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Sandia in the province of Carabaya.

SAYAUSI, a small settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; in the vicinity of which is an excellent stone quarry not worked.

[SAYBROOK, a post-town of Connecticut, Middlesex County, on the *w.* side of Connecticut River, across which is a ferry, on the road leading to New London. It is 22 miles *e.* of New Haven, and 15 *w.* of New London. This is the most ancient town in the state, having been settled by Mr. Fenwick in 1634, who gave it its present name in honour of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook.]

SAYU, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate to the *s. s. w.* of the town of San Benito Abad.

SAYULA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta. It has a convent of religious of St. Francisco, and is 2½ leagues *s.* of its capital.

SAZEVOUT, Bay of, on the *n. e.* coast of the island Martinique, between the small river Salee and the point of Housaye.

SCABOUKS, a small island of the N. Sea, on the coast of the province and colony of Georgia, at the mouth of the river Pompon.

SCAL, Bank of, on the *w.* coast of Nova Scotia, at the same rhumb as is Point Sable.

SCALP, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America. It runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio in the county of Hampshire.

SCAMBAY, or SCAMBAYO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; which rises in a mountain to the *e.* of the settlement of Caracoto; runs *n.* and enters the Chuquiabo or La Paz.

SCARBOROUGH, a city and capital of the island of Tobago, one of the Caribes. It was begun to be built in 1763, when this island was ceded by the French to England. It is likely to arrive at a great pitch of excellence.

SCARBOROUGH, a settlement of Indians in the province of Continent, one of those of New England; situate on the coast, between the rivers Saco and Kenebank.

[SCARBOROUGH, a township of the district of Maine; situate in Cumberland County, on the sea-coast, between Pepperelborough and Cape Elizabeth. It was incorporated in 1658; and contains 2235 inhabitants.]

[SCARBOROUGH Cove, in the harbour of Chebucto, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, is on the middle of the *w.* side of Cornwallis Island. It is five or six furlongs broad, and nearly the same in depth.]

[SCARSDALE, a township in W. Chester County, New York; bounded *w.* by Bronx River, and *s.* by the town of E. Chester. It contains 281 inhabitants, of whom 33 are electors. See NEW ROCHELLE.]

[SCATARI, a small uninhabited island, on the *e.* coast of Cape Breton Island. It is about six miles long and two broad. It serves as a

shelter to a bay from the *e.* and *s.* which lies *s.* of Miray Bay, called Menadou or Panadou Bay. Lat. 46° *n.* Long. 59° 36′ *w.* It was formerly called Little Cape Breton.]

[SCAUYACE, a river of New York, which issues from the *n. e.* corner of Seneca Lake, and separating the township of Romulus from that of Junius on the *n.* empties into Cayuga Lake.]

SCHACHTACOOKS, a settlement of Indians of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians in N. America; where the French have a fort and establishment on the shore of the Lake of Iroquees.

[SCHACTECOKE, or SCAGHTIKOKE, a township of New York, in Rensselaer County, lies *n.* of the township of Rensselaer Wick, on Hudson's River. In 1796, 275 of the inhabitants were electors.]

[SCHLOSSER Fort, or SLUSHER, in the state of New York, is situate on the *e.* side of Niagara River near the celebrated falls, on the *n.* bank of a bend of the river, and opposite to the *n. w.* end of Navy Island.]

[SCHODACK, or SHUDACK, a township in Rensselaer County, New York, taken from Rensselaer Wick township, and incorporated in 1795. It is 14 miles *e.* of Albany; and, in 1796, there were 377 of its inhabitants electors.]

[SCHOEN-BRUNN, or the BEAUTIFUL SPRING, one of the easternmost settlements of the Moravians, on Muskingum River. See GNADENHUTTEN. This settlement of Christian Indians was established in 1772, on a tract of land granted by the Delaware Tribe. In 1775, the chapel, which could contain 500 people, was found too small for the hearers, who came in great numbers. It was situated about 30 miles from Gekelmuckpechuenk, 70 from Lake Erie, and 50 *w.* from Fort M'Intosh. It had a good spring, a small lake, good planting grounds, much game, and every other convenience for the support of an Indian colony. It appears that a large fortified Indian town formerly stood here; some ramparts, and the ruins of three Indian forts, being still visible. The Delawares granted to the Christian Indians all the tract from the entrance of Gekelmuckpechuenk Creek into the Muskingum to Tuscarawi. This thriving settlement was destroyed in 1782, when the Huron Indians carried the inhabitants to Sandusky; and when these peaceable Indians were permitted to return to reap their harvest, they were cruelly butchered by the American settlers, while praising God and forgiving their enemies. Congress granted 4000 acres of land here to the society of the United Brethren, for the purpose of propagating the gospel, on September 3, 1788.]

[SCHOHARIE, a county of New York, taken from those of Albany and Otsego, and incorporated in 1795. The land is variegated with hills; is in general fertile and well watered by Schoharie, Cobus Kill, and several other streams. The county is bounded *n.* by Montgomery, *s.* by Ulster, *e.* by Albany, and *w.* by Otsego. By a law passed March 17, 1797, this county was divided into the six following towns, viz. Schoharie, Middleberg, Blenheim, Bristol, Cobleskill, and Sharon.]

[SCHOHARIE, the principal town in the above county, is on Schoharie Creek or River, and is one of the wealthiest inland farming towns in the state. The inhabitants are Dutch, and before its division, in 1797, were 2073 in number. It is between 25 and 30 miles *w.* of Albany.]

[SCHOHARIE River runs with its windings a *n.* course of about 80 miles from the Kaats' Kill Mountains, and empties into Mohawk River at Fort Hunter. The *w.* branch of this river is called Cobus Kill. On the *e.* side of Cobus is the settlement of its name. The towns and settlements on Schoharie were, in 1796, as you proceed from S. to N. Batavia, Fountain's Town, Schoharie, Smith's Town, and Fox Town.]

[SCHOODUCK. See FRENCHMAN'S Bay, and SCOODICK.]

SCHOOGUN, a fall of the river Kenebec, in the province of Hampshire, one of those of New England.

SCHORAGE, a settlement of Indians of the province of Pennsylvania in the United States, on the shore of the *e.* arm of the river Susquehanna.

SCHUCADERO, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the *e.* shore of the mouth or entrance of the river Santa Maria, on an eminence opposite the Gulf of San Miguel. It is thus ventilated by two winds or breezes from the S. Sea, which make it very healthy, and has a stream of pure water, which serves as a place of refreshment to the miners.

[SCHUYLER, Fort, New, in the township of Rome, stands on the *s.* side of a bend of Mohawk River, about seven miles *n. w.* of Whitestown.]

[SCHUYLER, Fort, Old, is on the *s.* side of Mohawk River, four miles *e. n. e.* of the compact part of Whitestown, and 20 above the German Flats. Here were, in 1796, 35 compact houses, situate partly in each of the townships of Whites-

town and Frankfort. In 1790, there were but three small huts here.]

[SCHUYLER, a township of New York, Herkemer County, between Mohawk River and Canada Creek, 20 miles above the town of German Flats. In 1796, according to the state census, it contained 1219 inhabitants, of whom 222 were electors. It was incorporated in 1792. This town was divided by act of the legislature in 1797.]

[SCHUYLER's Lake, in New York State, is 10 miles *w.* of Lake Otsego. It is nine miles long, and four or five broad.]

[SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises *n. w.* of the Kittatinny Mountains, through which it passes into a fine champaign country, and runs, from its source, upwards of 120 miles, with windings in a *s. e.* direction, and passes through the limits of the city of Philadelphia, falls into the Delaware, opposite Mud Island, six or seven miles below the city. It will be navigable from above Reading, 85 or 90 miles to its mouth, when the canal begun at Norriton is completed. This will pass by the falls, and also form a communication with the Delaware above the city. There are four floating bridges thrown across it, made of logs fastened together, and lying upon the water, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Little Schuylkill River falls into this river from the *n.* at Reading. On the head waters of Schuylkill are quantities of coal.]

SCIMIGAEYES. See SEMIGUES.

[SCIOTA River, which falls into the Ohio in the territory of the United States, *n. w.* of the Ohio, is larger than either the Muskingum or Hockhocking, and opens a more extensive navigation. It is passable for large barges for 200 miles by its course, with a portage of only four miles to the Sandusky, a boatable water which falls into Lake Erie. Through the Sandusky and Sciota lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi; one of the most extensive and useful communications that are to be found in any country. Prodigious extensions of territory are here connected; and from the rapidity with which the *w.* parts of Canada, Lake Erie, and the Kentucky countries are settling, we may anticipate an immense intercourse between them. The flour, corn, flax, and hemp, raised for exportation in that great country between the Lakes Huron and Ontario, will find an outlet through Lake Erie and these rivers, or down the Mississippi. The Ohio merchant can give a higher price than those of Quebec for these commodities; as they may be transported from the former to Florida and the W. India islands, with less expense, risk, and insurance, than from the latter; while the expense from the place of growth to the Ohio will not be one-fourth of what it would be to Quebec, and much less than even to the Oneida Lake. The stream of the Sciota is gentle, no where broken by falls. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free-stone, abound in the country adjoining this river. Its mouth is in lat. 38° 24′ *n.* long. 82° 48′ *w.* about 300 miles by the course of the Ohio below Pittsburg, and is navigable to its source in canoes.]

[SCIPIO, a post-town of New York, Onondago County, on the *e.* side of Cayuga Lake, 14 miles *s. e.* of Geneva, 27 *s. w.* by *w.* of Onondago, and 182 *n. w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia. This township was incorporated in 1794, and comprehends in its jurisdiction the township of Sempronius, together with that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, on the *e.* side of the Cayuga Lake; *s.* of a *w.* line drawn from the *s. w.* corner of the township of Aurelius, in the *e.* bounds of the said reservation to the said Cayuga Lake. The county courts of Onondago County are held at Manlius and Scipio alternately. The lands are very fertile. The courts are at present held in the pleasant village of Aurora, on the bank of Cayuga Lake.]

SCIQUITA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas; which runs *s.* through the territory and woods to the *n.* of the Marañon or Amazon, *e.* of the settlement of San Ignacio de Pevas; laves the territory of the barbarous nation of Indians, the Yahuas, who dwell in the woods close to its source, and enters the Marañon by the *n.* part, in lat. 3° 7′ *s.*

[SCITUATE, a township of Massachusetts, on the bay of that name, in Plymouth County, 17 miles *s. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2856 inhabitants. Scituate harbour is *n. w.* of Marshfield Point, and *s. s. e.* of the Haddock Rock, and about 11 miles *n.* of Plymouth, in the direction of the land. A millpond in this town being suddenly drawn off by a breach in the dam, in the winter season, some years ago, exhibited a matter of speculation to many of the inhabitants. The swine of the neighbourhood rooted up house swallows in great quantities, from the spot which the water had left, which they ate greedily. Swallows have been found in several other places; at Egg

Harbour, in New Jersey, in a marshy place, a large cedar being blown down, a vast number of swallows were found in the mud of the root.]

[SCITUATE, a township of Rhode Island, Providence County, bestween Foster and Johnston. It contains 2315 inhabitants. It is 27 miles *n. w.* of Newport, and 16 *s. w.* by *w.* of Providence. On the line which separates the town from Kent County, *s.* is the foundery for cannon and bells, called Hope Furnace.]

[SCOODICK, or SCHUDICK, a river of Washington County, district of Maine. It is properly an arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy. De Mons and Champlaine called it Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot River, to which the Indians have a communication; the carrying-place across is but three miles. Scoodick lakes lie in a chain between Scoodick and Penobscot rivers.]

SCOT, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the jurisdiction and district of the city of Bridgetown.

SCOT, another settlement in this island, distinct from the former, and of the same jurisdiction.

[SCOTCH Plains, a village in Essex County, New Jersey, on a *n. e.* branch of Rariton River, between Westfield and Turkey; 11 miles *w.* of Elizabeth Town, and as far *n.* of New Brunswick.]

SCOTLAND. See NOVA SCOTIA.

[SCOTLAND Neck, a village of N. Carolina, where is a post-office. Three hundred and ninety-six English miles, including the windings of the road, from Philadelphia.]

[SCOTLAND River, in the island of Barbadoes, is scarcely deserving notice, otherwise than being almost the only rivulet in the island, except St. Joseph's River, another small brook. It rises in St. Andrew's parish, and falls into Long Bay on the *e.* side of the island, 2½ miles *n. w.* of St. Joseph's River.]

[SCOTT, a new county of Kentucky.]

[SCOTS Bay, on the *s. w.* coast of the island of Dominica, towards the *s.* extremity of the island. It lies in St. Martin's parish, having Scots Head on the *s.* and Vaughan's Point on the *n.*]

[SCOTS Cove, on the *s. w.* part of the island of Jamaica.]

[SCOWHEGAN Falls, in Kennebeck River, in the district of Maine, are near the town of Canaan. Boats cannot pass this fall.]

SCRIBAN, a large and handsome port of the *e.* coast of the isthmus of Panama and kingdom of Tierra Firme. Its entrance is so full of rocks as to be impassable for vessels save with a well practised pilot. [It is three leagues *w.* of Sanballet Point, and 17 *e.* of Porto Bello.]

[SCRIVEN, a new county in the lower district of Georgia.]

[SCROON Lake, in the State of New York, lies *w.* of Lake George, and is a dilatation of the *e.* branch of Hudson's River. In some maps it is called Scaron. A small but rapid stream enters into it, which, in Montgomery County, runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water, and the roughness of the bottom, added to the terrific noise within, has hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm.]

SCRUB, an island of the N. Sea: one of the small Virgins; *w.* of the Virgen Gorda, and *e.* of the *n.* extremity of Tortola, on which it depends. In long. 62° 57′. lat. 18° 25′.

SCURBY, a small island of the N. Sea, near the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Trinity Bay.

[SEA. See MAR.]

[SEABROOK, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham County, on the road from Portsmouth to Newbury Port; about 16 miles *s.* of the former, and six *n.* of the latter. It was formerly part of Hampton; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 715 inhabitants.]

[SEAKONNET Point and Rocks, the *s.* extremity of the *e.* shore which forms the entrance of Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode Island; about six miles *e. s. e.* of Newport.]

[SEAL Island, Machias, on the coast of the district of Main. From thence to Grand Manan Island the course is *e. n. e.* two leagues; and to Matinicus Island *w. s. w.* 98 miles. Lat. 41° 37′ *n.* long. 66° 48′ *w.*]

[SEAL River, in New N. Wales, runs *e.* to Hudson's Bay, into which it empties *e.* of Moose River.]

[SEA OTTER Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies *s. e.* of the Hazy Islands. Lat. 55° 18′ *n.* long. 133° 47′ 30″ *w.*]

SEARA, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil; one of the 14 which is said to compose it: bounded *w.* by the province of Marañan, *n.* by the Brazilian Sea, *e.* by the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande, and *s.* by the inaccessible mountains of the Infidel Indians. It is watered by a river of its name, and comprehends two small districts or provinces.

called Dele and Pataguey, which are independent of the Portuguese government, and belong to the Infidel Indians. The climate is hot, but healthy, abounding in cotton, tobacco, Brazil-wood, and much sugar, which is made in its engines.

[This *captainship* contains about 10,000 souls. It carries on very little commerce. The harbour, which bears the same name, can only be entered by small locks; it is defended by a small fortress, containing a garrison of about 100 or 150 men.]

SEARA. The capital of the same name, is small, and situate on a hill to the right of the port, and near the river. It has united to it a fort, which defends it, and another fort united to the port, with the name of San Lucas; and is at the mouth of a small stream, navigable only for canoes. The port is large, convenient and secure, but of little depth, and consequently fit only for small vessels. [In lat. 3° 31′ *s.* and long. 38° 28′ 38″ *w.*]

SEARA. The aforesaid river rises in the mountains in the interior of the province, runs *n. e.* and enters the sea in lat. 3° 30′ *s.*

[SEARSBURGH, a township of Vermont, Bennington County, 12 miles *e.* of Bennington.]

[SEAVEY's Island. See Piscataqua River.]

SEBACO, a small island of the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the Bay of Soledad, and to the *s.* of the island of La Gobernadora.

[SEBACOOK, or Sebago, a pond or lake of the district of Maine, 18 miles *n. w.* of Portland, is equal in extent to two large townships, and is connected with Long Pond on the *n. w.* by Sungo, or Songo River. The whole extent of these waters is nearly 30 miles *n. w.* and *s. e.*]

SEBALD Isles, in the S. Sea, and Straits of Magellan, discovered by Sebald Waert in 1590, from whom they are named. They are three, disposed in the form of a triangle, the larger being to the *s.* They shelter the cape of Becerra and the river Santa Cruz. Some geographers have confounded them with the Malvine or Falkland Isles; but they were reconnoitred in 1711 by Mr. Brignon, as lying distant from these, which are to the *e.* and as being divided from these by a channel of eight or 10 leagues wide. Its situation is in lat. 50° 45′ *s.*

[We cannot, after great search, find any trace of these islands, and we believe, from the vagueness of their description, that they do not in reality exist.]

SEBARIMA, a small river of the province and government of Cumana in Nueva Andalucia. It runs towards the *n.* between the rivers Aguirre and Maritore, and enters the Orinsco at its great mouth, called De Navios.

[SEBASCODEAGAN Island. See Harpswell.]

[SEBASTACOOK, a river of the district of Maine, that rises in lakes nearly *n.* from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and small streams for the space of 150 miles, including its various windings, and joins the Kennebeck at Taconnet Fall, where Fort Halifax was erected in 1754. The fall is 18 miles from Fort Western, which was built in 1752. Its numerous streams abound with small fish, as alewives, &c.]

SEBASTIAN, S. a city and capital of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro in Brazil. See Janeyro.

Sebastian, another city, with the additional title De los Reyes, in the province and government of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the *n.* shore of the river Guarico. It is inhabited, besides the Spaniards, by many people of other casts, some of whom live within the town, and others in the neighbouring fields, where they have their crops of corn, and other seeds, also some sugar plantations, and herds of neat cattle, mules, and horses. The parochial territory, which formerly comprehended a part which was dismembered by the erection of two other parishes, the one in the place of San Juan de los Morros, and the other in the town of San Luis, is 13 leagues long from *c.* to *w.* and 11 from *n.* to *s.* On the *e.* with a slight inclination to the *n.* it is bounded by the settlement of Tacata of the valleys of Tuy, 20 leagues distant, and many *serranias* intervening; on the *w.* by the aforesaid new parish of San Juan de los Morros, which is six leagues distant; *n.* with an inclination to the *w.* by the settlement of La Victoria, of the vicarage of the valleys of Aragua, 18 leagues distant; *s. w.* by the settlement of Parapara, 16 leagues distant; and at this *rhumb*, with an inclination to the *e.* by the settlement of San Francisco de Cara, eight leagues distant.

This city has, besides the parish church, another small one, with the name of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad, and an hospital with the same title. Its population consists of 2907 souls, of whom 722 are whites, and the rest Mulattoes, Indians, and Negroes.

Sebastian, a town of the province of Sonora in Nueva España, situate on the skirt of the

sierra. It is of an hot temperature, and abounding in maize and French beans: but the principal commerce of its natives is in its fisheries, carried on in the large river Mazatlan. The population is numerous, consisting as well of Spaniards as of Mulattoes, *Mustees*, and Indians. [In long. 106° *w.* lat. 24° *n.*]

SEBASTIAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi in the province and bishopric of Mechoancán. It contains 166 families of Indians, and a convent of religious of San Agustin, *s. e.* and very near its capital, which it provides with victuals.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is one quarter of a league from its capital.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement of Palmar and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom. It contains four families of *Mustees*, and 17 of Indians, and is one league from its head settlement.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement of Nopalauca in the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It contains 67 families of Indians, and is one league distant from the same head settlement.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Ostotipác, where the *alcaldía mayor* regularly resides, and, although it be not the capital, it has a large population of Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians; these, however, for the most part, residing without the town, in the wards of its district: *w.* of Ostotipác.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Analco. It contains 20 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in carrying for sale to the city of Guadalaxara wheat, maize, seeds, and fruits: at a small distance *e.* of its head settlement.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement of Taximaroa and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues *s.* of its head settlement. In its district much sugar-cane is gathered.

SEBASTIAN, another, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Sentipac. It contains 25 families of Indians, who trade by the oyster fisheries of their coasts. Four leagues *w.* of its capital.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement of Malacatepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa. It contains 38 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España; from whence it is more than half a league's distance, at the foot of a lofty mountain.

SEBASTIAN, another, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of S. Juan del Rio and *corregimiento* of Queretaro in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Tequisquiapán. It contains 27 families of Indians.

SEBASTIAN, another, also a ward, of the head settlement of Ocuila and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in the same kingdom.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Sapotlán and Tuispa, in the same kingdom; three leagues from its capital.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of the district and jurisdiction of the town of Sinú, and stands on the shore of the river of this name, to the *e.* of the town of Lorica.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta, in the same kingdom as the former; on the shore of the river of its name, and near its source.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the province and government of Popayán, in the same kingdom, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Pasto.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It is a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions held by the Carmelite fathers, on the shore of the lake Mariava, between the rivers Jamunda and Pariquices.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala; in a small island of the same name as the lake.

SEBASTIAN, another, in the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

SEBASTIAN, another, of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; between the sources of the rivers Antonio Grande and Pequeño.

SEBASTIAN, a river of the town and government of Florida, on the *e.* coast of N. America. It is small, passes before the city of San Agustin, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the island of San Anastasio.

SEBASTIAN, another river, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno

de Granada. It rises in the valley of Upar, runs *n.* and enters the Swamp of Santa Marta.

SEBASTIAN, a large island of the N. Sea, very close to the coast of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente and kingdom of Brazil; *e.* of the bay of its name. It is large, of a triangular figure, and divided from the continent merely by a narrow channel.

SEBASTIAN, a channel of the Straits of Magellan, which communicates with the N. Sea, according to the description of Seixas; but fit only for small vessels.

SEBAYES, a small port on the *n. n. e.* coast of the island of Cuba, in the head between the ports of Tanabo and Bayana.

[SEBOU, or SIBOU, small islands on the coast of Cape Breton Island, off the *s.* point of Port Dauphin.]

SEBUNDOI. See SIBUNDOI.

SECA, a small island of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro, close to the bank of Los Escollos.

SECA, a point of land on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between Cape San Roman and the Gulf Triste.

SECAS. Some isles or rocks of the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Veragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme; [about 38 miles *n. w.* of Quibo Islands.]

SECHE, a small river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the *sierras* of the *s.* coast, runs to this *rhumb*, and enters the sea between the Bay of Ocoa and that of Neiva.

SECHURA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, and the last of this jurisdiction by the *s.* It was formerly situate on the coast of the S. Sea, not far from a point of land called De la Abuja; but, it having been inundated by the sea, was removed to where it now stands, one league from the coast, on the *s.* shore of the river Piura, which has water only when it rains in the *sierra*, it being then very full, and it being necessary to pass it in rafts: this river, when it does not rain, is entirely dry, so that the inhabitants are obliged to make wells for their drinking water. It has 200 houses, built of cane, and a beautiful church of brick. The inhabitants, who should amount to 400 families, are all Indians, occupied as fishermen and muleteers, and speaking an idiom distinct from that of the other Indians of Peru. They are of high stature, of good disposition, and excel in every thing they undertake; neither are they addicted to the superstition and vices of the other Indians. In short, they differ from them in every thing but colour, and are altogether great observers of moderation and order. In lat. 5° 33′ 33″ *s.* long. 80° 42′.

SECHURA, a celebrated unpeopled tract of the same kingdom as the former settlement, beginning from the same, and lying in the direct road to Lima. It is an immense *llanura* of sand extending for more than 40 leagues as far as the settlement of Morrope in the province of Saña, the journey to which place is made in a litter. The extent and uniformity of this *llanura*, and the perpetual motion of the sand by the winds, which obliterate all traces of the road, have frequently caused the most experienced muleteers to lose their way; and then the method by which they regain it is truly curious, namely, by putting their face to the wind in going, and their back when returning: nor indeed does this system ever fail, since the wind here always blows from the *s.* They have also a way of occasionally collecting a handful of sand, to which they smell, for the purpose of knowing whether it may contain any thing of the dung of animals that may have passed that way; by which means they likewise regain their rout. Those, however, who are not well skilled in the travelling this vast desert, run infinite risk of perishing; since, should they give themselves up to sleep, the difficulty of again finding their right way is so great, that little short of a miracle can save them; and many are those who have thus perished by hunger and thirst.

Here the whole prospect consists of mountains of sand, heaped promiscuously by the winds, without a single tree, herb, or green thing; and thus the traveller must be well provided with provisions for himself, as with fodder for his horses. At 32 leagues distance from the settlement of Sechura is the river of Pozuelos, the first water to be discovered in this perilous rout. The sagacity of the animals at approaching this acceptable stream is astonishing: they scent it at four leagues distance, and, although harassed and fatigued, immediately spring forwards with an impetuosity which cannot be restrained, and, having arrived at it by the shortest way, proceed with spirits and alacrity on the rest of the journey.

[SECKLONG, a town of Nueva España, on the Mosquito shore, on the *n. w.* side of Golden River; about 100 miles from Cape Gracias a Dios, at the mouth of the river.]

SECO, SAN SALVADOR EL, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía*

mayor of Tepeaca in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, scarce of current waters, so that it is supplied with wells, this water being far from indifferent. It contains 10 families of Spaniards, three of Mulattoes, and 271 of Otomies Indians. Its territory is composed of some fertile and extensive *llanuras*, in which graze annually 70,000 head of large cattle; and these, with vast breeds of fat swine, and certain sorts of grain, of 14 country estates of its district, form its commerce. Eight leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

SECO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains close to the valley of Tucuyo, runs forming the figure of an S, and enters the sea in the little Gulf of Coro.

SECO, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; which runs *e.* and enters the Dulce or Del Estero.

SECO, another, of the island of St. Domingo; which rises near the *s.* coast, runs to this *rhumb*, and enters the sea between the river Gugua and the Morro (mount) Chico.

SECO, another, called Caño Seco, which is an arm of the river San Francisco in the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It forms a bow, returning to enter its parent stream, and leaves formed an island.

SECO. A point of land called De Palo Seco, on the coast of the S. Sea and Bay of Panamá, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; and one of the points which form that bay.

SECOURS, a river of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and province of Nova Scotia in N. America.

[SED, Cape, a promontory on the *n.* side of the island of Cuba, and 18 leagues from the Havannah.]

SEDA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejolotitlán in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It has this name from an abundance of silk-worms formerly found in it, and from which the natives derived great emolument; but these being persuaded that through the use of this traffic it was that they suffered persecution, abandoned it, and gave themselves up to the culture of cochineal.

SEDGER, a river which enters the sea on the *n.* coast of the Straits of Magellan; where, according to the journals of the Admiral Pedro Sarmiento, it is necessary to be cautious in the soundings of the channel as far as the N. Sea, in as much as the depth does not exceed 50 fathom. It runs *e.* and disembogues itself into the sea at Port Redondo.

[SEDGWICK, a township of the district of Maine, Hancock County, on Naskeag Point, which bounds Penobscot on the *n. e.* It extends up to the town of Penobscot.]

[SEEKHONK River is the name of that part of Pawtucket River below Pawtucket Bridge and Falls; from which, to its mouth at Fox Point, in the town of Providence, is a little more than four miles. Over it are two bridges, connecting Providence in Rhode Island with the State of Massachusetts, viz. India Bridge, and three-fourths of a mile above that central bridge. See PAWTUCKET.]

[SEEWEE Bay, or BULL'S HARBOUR, on the coast of S. Carolina, lies nearly at an equal distance *s. w.* of Cape Roman, and *n. e.* of Charlston Entrance, having several isles which form the bay.]

SEGOVIA, NUEVA. See BARIQUISIMETO.

SEGOVIA, another, a small city of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, founded by Pedrarias Davila, on the shore of the river Yare or Segovia, on the confines of the province of Honduras. It is a small town, and of scanty population. It has in its district some gold-mines, which might be worked to advantage; two convents of religious orders, the one of San Francisco, and the other of La Merced. Ninety miles *n.* from the capital Leon, as many from the city of Granada, and 400 from Mexico, in long. 86° 30′ *w.* lat. 13° 45′ *n.*

[SEGUATANEIO. See CHEQUETAN.]

[SEGUINE Island, or SEGUM, on the coast of the district of Maine, is one of the *s.* islands in Caso Bay; between Cape Small Point and George Town. There is a light-house on this island which contains a repeating light, so constructed as to disappear once every minute and a half, which distinguishes it from Portland light.]

SEGUNDO, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, which rises in the mountains to the *w.* of the city of Cordoba, runs *e.* and enters a lake, by which stands a fort, called El Tio, built by the Spaniards to restrain the incursions of the Infidel Indians.

SEGURA, DE LA FRONTERA, a city of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in Nueva Espana: founded by Captain Gonzalo de Sandoval, by order of Hernan Cortes, in 1520, to ensure the road to the Spaniards from that republic to Mexico. Upon its frontier lived the Indians of Tepeaca, from whence it was also

named. It is of a very mild climate, and fertile territory, and produces many kinds of grain and fruit, particularly grapes, although the making of wine is prohibited. It has a convent of religious of San Francisco, and upwards of 1000 inhabitants, including Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians. Seventy miles from Xalapa.

SEIVA, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; one of those which enter that lake by the *n.* side. [About 25 miles *s. w.* of Maracaybo.]

SEIVA, a point of land on the interior coast of the lake of the same province and kingdom.

SEIVA, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Yucatán.

SEJADA. See SANTA MONICA.

SEL, a small river of New France or Acadia, thus called from its abounding in salt. It runs *s.* near the river of Femmes Blanches.

SELLADO CERRO, a very lofty mountain of the territory of Cuayba in the kingdom of Brazil, on the shore of the river Camapoa.

SELVA, SAN FRANCISCO DE LA, a town of the kingdom of Chile, capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó. Although an antient town, it was without order or proper arrangement till 1742, when it was regularly built by the president of that kingdom, Don Joseph de Manso, Count of Superunda, its streets being drawn in straight lines. In lat. 27° 19′ 30″ *s.*

SELVA FLORIDA. See COTOCOLLA.

SEMIGAES, or SIMIGAYES, a barbarous nation of Indians; in antient times very numerous. They inhabited the woods near to the river Pastaza; and now are much diminished, living retired in the forests between the rivers Tigre and Cururay.

[SEMINOLES, a division of the Creek nation of Indians. They inhabit the flat level country, on the rivers Apalachicola and Flint. See CALOS.]

[SEMPRONIUS, or SEMPERVILLE, a township of New York, nearly in the centre of the county of Onondago, is 16 miles *e.* from the ferry on Cayuga Lake. It is within the jurisdiction of the township of Scipio.]

SENAMBOCA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, on the coast, near the city of Caete.

SENAQUIA, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* and enters the sea by the Playon Grande, opposite the Mulatto Isles.

SENCE, a small river of the island of Guadaloupe; which rises in the mountains, runs *s. s. w.* and enters the sea between those of Galion and Sallé.

SENECA, a settlement of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America.

[SENECA, a town of New York, Onondago County, lately laid off into streets and squares, on the *n.* side of Seneca Falls. The enterprising proprietors have erected flour and saw mills, of the best kind, on this never failing stream; and from its central situation, both by land and water, between the *e.* and *w.* countries, being at the carrying place, it promises a rapid increase. The proprietors have expended large sums of money, not only in erecting mills, but in building a convenient bridge across Seneca River, and have lately co-operated with the enterprising General Williamson in making a good waggon-road to Geneva.]

[SENECA Creek, in Maryland, has two branches; one of which is called Little Seneca. It empties into Patowmac River, about 19 miles *n. w.* of the mouth of Rock Creek, which separates George Town from Washington City.]

[SENECA Lake. See CANADA SAGO LAKE.]

[SENECA River, in the State of New York, rises in the Seneca country; runs *e.* and in its passage receives the waters of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, (which lie *n.* and *s.* 10 or 12 miles apart; each is between 20 and 30 miles in length, and a mile in breadth) and empties into the Onondago River, 14 miles below the Falls, at a place called the Three Rivers. The river is boatable from the lakes downwards. Within half a mile of the river is the famous Salt Lake. See ONONDAGO COUNTY, and MILITARY TOWNSHIPS.]

[SENECAS, a tribe of Indians, one of the Six Nations. They inhabit on Genessee River, at the Genessee Castle. The tribe consists of about 1780 souls. They have two towns of 60 or 70 souls each, on French Creek in Pennsylvania, and another town on Buffaloe Creek, and two small towns on Alleghany River.]

SENEGANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its origin in the mountains to the *e.* runs *w.* and enters the grand river Charquinagui.

SENEGAR. [See SENECA.]

SENEGE, a settlement of Indians in the province of Pennsylvania.

SENEGUALAP, a very lofty mountain, always covered with snow, in the kingdom of Quito.

SENEGUIA, Santa Catalina de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of S. Juan Otzolotepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Miahuatlan in Nueva España; situate at the foot of a lofty mountain, which they call La Sirena, and which is so lofty as to serve to mariners as a landmark. Thirty leagues from its capital.

SENERE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Matogroso. It rises *e.* of the town of Oro, runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Itenes or Guaporé, to the *w.* of the town of S. Francisco Xavier.

SENIOR, a port of the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between Ports Rosignol and Medway.

SENIS, S. Francisco de los, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious of S. Francisco in the province and government of Los Texas in N. America; founded in 1721, when the garrison, which used to be in these parts, was abolished: 112 leagues *n. e.* of the settlement of S. Antonio de Bejar.

SENORA Nuestra, a very lofty mountain of the coast of the S. Sea, in Peru, and in the district of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama.

[SENTER Harbour, in the *n. w.* part of Lake Winnipiscogee.]

SENTIPAC, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia and bishopric of Guadalaxara in N. America. It was the first jurisdiction that was begun to be peopled by its conqueror Nuño de Guzman. Its district is of short extent, and scarce in vegetable productions, since it produces only maize and some cattle. Its population consists of the following settlements:

Sentipac, the capital, which is of the same name, is of an hot temperature, and contains a convent of the religious of S. Francisco. Its population is composed of 58 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 105 Indians, who employ themselves in labour and in breeding cattle of the large kind: *w.* of Guadalaxara, and 100 leagues nearly at the same rhumb from Mexico.

Mezca,	S. Sebastian,
Santiago,	Acatlán,
Zapotitlán,	Axacala.
Ixcuntla,	

[SEPARATION Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, is three leagues within Cape Pillar, at the *w.* end of the straits, and lies *w.* of Tuesday Bay.]

SEPT ISLES, Seven Isles, near the coast of the country and land of Labrador in N. America, and the river St. Lawrence. They are few and uncultivated.

SEPTENTRIONALE BRANCHE, or Northern Branch, a river of the province and colony of Virginia in Albemarle County, which runs *s.* and enters the river James. [See North River, or rather Cow and Calf Pasture.]

SEQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Lauricocha.

SEQUISCA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Mazatán, to the *n.* of the city of Truxillo.

S. SERAFIN, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in N. America, in the country of the Papagos Indians.

SERECON, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia possessed by the Dutch. It runs *e.* and enters the Caroni in the beginning of its course.

SEREDO. See Monte-Video.

SEREGIPE, or Seregipe del Rey, as some have it, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil: one of the fourteen which are said to compose it; between the provinces of Pernumbaco to the *n.* the river Alagoa or De San Francisco running between, and the province of Todos Santos to the *s.* the river Real intervening: bounded *e.* by the sea, and *w.* by the unknown territory of the infidel Obacatiares and Tapuyes Indians.

It is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding particularly in cattle, grain, and tobacco; by all of which, as well as by sugar, it carries on a flourishing trade. It is watered and fertilized by the river of its name. [According to later accounts we find that it contains about 20,000 souls, 25 manufactories, of sugar, tobacco, leather, &c.; but its ports do not admit large vessels, which proves a great drawback on its commerce.] The capital is also so called, [though now more properly known by the title of St. Christopher,] and the other principal settlements are the following:

S. Amaro de los Brotas,
S. Antonio de Tabayana,
S. Antonio del Rio de S. Francisco,
Nuestra Señora de la Piedad,
Villa Real de Piagui.

SEREGIPE, the capital, has the dedicatory title of S. Christoval, and its right title was Ciriji, which has been corrupted into Seregipe. It is situate on the shore of the river Vazabaris, five miles from the coast, on an eminence, and has a good fort for its defence, although the same be badly built. The parish church, with the title of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, is very handsome, as is also the house of Misericordia, and the convents of the religious Carmelites of S. Francisco, and a chapel of Nuestra Señora del Rosario. In the suburb is an hermitage of S. Gonzalo, much frequented by the people of the neighbouring settlements.

In this city resides the governor of the Portuguese, called the *capitan mayor*, with a fixed garrison. Towards the part called Cotinguiba is another parish with four chapels, and towards the river Vasa-Barriz are five others. The population, which was formerly numerous, is now reduced to 500 housekeepers. [In lat. 11° 40′ *s.* long. 37° 30′ 30″ *w.*]

SEREGIPE, a river in the same province and kingdom, which rises in the mountains which lie between the rivers Real and Grande of S. Francisco, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea in the bay.

SERENA. See COQUIMBO.

[SERGIPE DEL REY. See SEREGIPE.]

SERINHAIM, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, which rises in the *sierra* Chapada, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the point of its name and the island of Quepa.

SERINZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a very cold temperature, abounding in wheat, maize, *papas*, barley, &c. It has more than 100 Indians, and a few whites. Ten leagues *n.* of Tunja.

SERINZA, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de Belen del Valle, in the same province and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Santa Rosa. It is of a good temperature, abounding in vegetable productions and cattle, and contains more than 300 housekeepers, who live very comfortably.

SERIS, CIENEGA DE LOS, a lake of the province and government of Sonora in N. America, near the coast of the Gulf of California.

SERPA. See ANDALUCIA.

[SERRA DO FRIO, some diamond mines in the province of Minas Geraes in Brazil. Mr. Mawe obtained permission to explore them, a favour which had never yet been granted to any foreigner. From the moment that he entered within the limits of this El Dorado of Portugal, the condition of the people bore the most striking marks of wretchedness; and the further he proceeded the worse it became. The occupant of every house and farm seemed as if on the point of abandoning it, and all the buildings were falling into decay.

The principal of these diamond works, according to Mr. Mawe, is at Mandango, on the river Jigitonhonha, in the district of Serra do Frio. Formerly they were farmed out, but, for many years back, the establishment has been entirely in the hands of government. The produce was mostly sent to Holland, where the stones were cut and set; but of late they have found their way to the London market. Mr. Mawe tells us, that the establishment is still in debt to foreigners for considerable sums advanced to them on security of the produce of the mines. We have also heard, and it is a curious fact, that a single house in London raised a loan of one million sterling for the service of Portugal, and took in pledge the produce of the mines of Serra do Frio.]

[SERRANA, or, as some will have it, SERRANILLA, an isle between Jamaica and the coast of Nicaragua, which took its name from one Serrana, who parted with the fleet from Spain, in the time of Charles V. and was shipwrecked on the rocks of this island; but having gained the shore by swimming, he found there neither herbs, trees, nor water, and went over all the island, which is about six miles in circuit, without finding any thing to quench thirst or satisfy hunger. Pressed at last with extreme hunger, he caught some crabs on the shore, which were his food for some days; and then seeing large turtles which came ashore, he caught some of them. Having lived for three years in this manner on crabs and turtles, and drank nothing but rain-water which he gathered in turtle-shells, he discovered another companion in misfortune, who had also been shipwrecked. This companion was some comfort to him, and they lived four years together; at the end of which time a vessel coming near the island carried them both to Spain. The last of these died on the way thither; but Serrana was carried to Germany, and presented to Charles V. as a kind of prodigy; for all his body was overgrown with hair like a bear, and his beard came down to his waist. The emperor bestowed on him 4800 ducats to be paid in

Peru; but he died on his way to Panama, as he was going to receive them. Lat. 14° 27′ *n.* long. 80° 14′ *w.*]

SERRÉ, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the country of Matogroso. It rises in the confines of the province of the Chiquitos and mountains of the Guarayos Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Itenes or Guaporé, opposite the settlement of San Joseph of the Missionaries, the Portuguese clergy.

SERVITA, a settlement of the province of Muzo and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; the head settlement of the *corregimiento*; of a cold but healthy and pleasing temperature. It has plenty of fine water, and its territory is extremely fertile, enjoying both hot and cold situations. It produces much wheat of excellent quality, much sugar-cane, maize, tartuffles, beans, vetches, onions, cabbages, and other vegetables, and an infinite number of neat cattle and goats. It contains 400 whites and 200 Indians; is 24 leagues from Pamplona, being bounded by the settlement of Tequia, just by which is the terminary of the jurisdiction of Tunja and Pamplona, and it is to the *n.* of the former and that of Santa Fé.

[SESEME QUIAN, a river of the N.W. Territory, which empties through the *w.* bank of Illinois River, about 180 miles by the course of the Manois from the Mississippi. Its mouth is 40 yards wide, and the land bordering on it is very good. It is boatable 60 miles by its curvature course.]

SESQUILE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Guatavita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate on the skirt of a small mountain which is in the middle of an extensive and beautiful plain. It is of a cold temperature, but healthy; and abounding in wheat, maize, barley, *papas*, and other vegetable productions of a cold climate. Here the natives fabricate many jars, pitchers, and other earthenware articles highly esteemed, and which they carry for sale to Santa Fé and other parts. It contains 100 housekeepers, and as many other Indians, and is nine leagues from Santa Fé to the *n.*

SETEGANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme; which rises in the mountains of the interior, runs nearly *w.* passes by the skirt of the mountain of Espiritu Santo, and enters the River Cupé.

SETIQUO, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of N. Carolina; on the shore of the river Tanassée.

SEVEN, a small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province of Jersey, one of the United States, between the islands Ludley and Five Miles.

SEVEN, a bay on the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence, very convenient and secure from the winds, and fit for vessels. Twenty-five leagues *w.* of Anticosti; in lat. 50° 20′ *s.* It was one of the royal establishments of the French for their trade with the Indians.

[SEVEN BROTHERS, small islands on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo. They lie opposite the mouth of Monte Christ River, or Grand Yaqui. They have occasioned several wrecks, and prove a shelter to privateers.]

S. SEVERINO, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco, according to the description of Mr. Bellin, engineer to the King of France.

[SEVERN, a small river of Maryland, of short course, which runs *s. e.* to Chesapeak Bay. It passes by Annapolis City on the *n.* and empties into the bay about two miles below the city.]

[SEVERN, a river of New South Wales, which pursues a *n. e.* course, and enters Hudson's Bay at Severn House, which is 160 miles *e.* of York Fort.]

SEVI, a small river of the province of Georgia in N. America, which runs *s.* and enters the sea between those of Congaree and Cooper.

SEVIER, a country of Tennessee, Hamilton District. In 1795 it contained, according to the state census of 1792, 3578 inhabitants, including 129 slaves.]

SEVILLA, a city of the island Jamaica, founded by Juan de Esquivel on the *n.* coast, with a small port. When it belonged to the Spaniards they had in it a college with an abbot.

SEVILLA, another city, with the additional title of Oro. See MACAS.

SEVILLA, a settlement of the island of Cuba, with a good port, on the *s.* coast, on the shore of a river of its name. In its vicinity are some copper-mines, from whence very much of this metal has been extracted.

SEVILLA. The above river rises near the *s.* coast, runs *s.* and enters the sea between the rivers Turino and Puerto de San Pedro, and has at its mouth a good port.

[SEWEE Bay, or BULL'S Harbour, on the coast of S. Carolina, is *s. w.* of Cape Carteret. The long and narrow island called Racoon Keys is between Cape Carteret Island and the entrance

to this harbour, which is at the *n. e.* end of Bull's Island. See SEEWEE.]

[SEYBO, or SEYVO, a settlement in the *s. e.* part of the island of St. Domingo, on the upper road from Higuey to St. Domingo City; 18 leagues *w.* by *n.* of the former, and 24 *n. e.* of the latter. It is also 12 leagues *n.* of the little island of St. Catherine, on the *s.* coast of the main land. It is not that founded in 1502 by John of Esquivel, but a settlement formed in the same canton about 60 years ago by several graziers, and has a place of worship. Towards the year 1780 it had augmented, but is now falling to decay. The parish contains more than 4000 persons, the greatest part of whom are graziers or herdsmen, free Negroes, or people of colour.]

SHADDOCK, a mountain of the country of Hudson; on the shore of this bay on the *e.* coast.

[SHAFTSBURY, a considerable and flourishing township of Vermont. It has Arlington on the *n.* and Bennington on the *s.* and contains 1999 inhabitants.]

[SHAG Island, near the entrance into Christmas Sound, on the *s.* coast of the island of Terra del Fuego. The entrance to Port Clerke in this sound is just to the *n.* of some low rocks which lie off a point of Shag Island.]

SHALLOT, a small river of the province and colony of S. Carolina; which runs *s.* and enters the sea in Long Bay.

[SHALLOW Ford, is that part of Tennessee River which is 1200 yards broad; 12 miles above the Whirl. It lies between Chatanuga and Chickaugo Rivers, which fall in from the *s. e.*]

[SHALLOW WATER, Point, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies in lat. 63° 9′ *n.* Between this point and Shoal Ness, which is three degrees of latitude to the *s.* Captain Cook did not explore the coast, on account of the shallow water he met with.]

[SHAMBE, a small river of W. Florida, which empties into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallops some miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.]

SHAMOKIN, a settlement of Indians of the province of Pennsylvania of the United States: on the shore of the river Susquehannah.

SHANASSINS, a settlement of Indians of province as the former; on the shore of the Ohio.

[SHANNOCK Country. See RHODE ISLAND STATE.]

[SHAPLEIGH, a township of the district of Maine, on the *w.* line of York County, at the head of Mousom River. It was incorporated in 1785, contains 1329 inhabitants, and lies 75 miles *n.* of Boston.]

SHARK, a small river of the province of New Jersey of the United States, which runs *e.* and enters the Shrewsbury and the Squan.

[SHARKSTOWN, in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. See KENT COUNTY.]

[SHARON, a township of Vermont, Windsor County, *e.* of Royalton, and *w.* of Norwich on White River. It contains 569 inhabitants.]

[SHARON, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk County, 10 miles *s. w.* of Boston. It was taken from Stoughton, and incorporated in 1765. It contains 1994 inhabitants.]

[SHARON, a township of Connecticut in Litchfield County, bounded *e.* by Cornwall, from which it is separated by Hausatonic River, and *w.* by the *e.* line of New York State. It is about 12 miles *n. w.* of Litchfield.]

[SHARON, a village in Georgia, about five miles from Savannah. In this place, just at the close of the war, General Wayne was attacked in a furious manner by a body of Cherokee Indians, headed by a British officer. They fought hand to hand manfully, and took two pieces of artillery. But General Wayne, at the hazard of his own life, gained the victory.]

[SHARON, a new town in Schoharie County, New York, incorporated in 1797.]

SHARP, a settlement of the island Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Thomas.

[SHARPSBURG, a post town of Maryland, Washington County, about two miles from Patowmac River, and nearly opposite to Shepherdstown, in Virginia, at the mouth of Shenandoah River. It contains a church, and about 250 houses. It is nine miles *n. n. w.* of Williams's Port, 49 *w.* by *n.* of Baltimore, and 123 *w. s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[SHAWANEE, and SHAVANON; the former the Indian, and the latter the French name of Cumberland River, in the state of Tennessee. It is also called Shawanoe.]

[SHAWANESE, or SHAWANOES, an Indian nation, great numbers of whom have joined the Creek confederacy. They have four towns on the Tallapoose River, containing 300 warriors; and more are expected to remove thither: By the treaty of peace, Aug. 3, 1795, the United States agreed to pay to this tribe a sum in hand, and 1000 dollars a year for ever, in goods. They inhabit also on Scioto River, and a branch of the Muskingum, and have their hunting-grounds between Ohio River and Lake Erie. They are

generally of a small size, rather handsome in their features, and are very cheerful and crafty people. Counselling among their old people, and dancing among their young men and women, take up a great part of their time.]

[SHAWANGUNK, a township in Ulster County, New York; bounded *e.* by Newburgh and Marlborough, and *s.* by Montgomery and the Platte Kill. It contains 2128 inhabitants; of whom 323 are electors, and 350 slaves. It is 20 miles from Goshen, and 12 from New Paltz.]

SHAWANOAH, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America.

[SHAWSHEEN, a considerable stream of Massachusetts, which rises in Bedford, in Middlesex County, and passing through Billerica, Tewksbury, and Andover, discharges itself into Merrimack River.]

[SHEBA Island. See SABA.]

[SHECATICA, a bay of very irregular shape and breadth, on the coast of Labrador, N. America; having an island of its name at its mouth. It is situate between lat. 51° 14′ and 51° 28′ *n.* and between long. 58° 16′ and 58° 22′ *w.*]

[SHECHARY, a lake of New N. Wales, formed like a bow. It receives Churchill River from the *s. w.* and at its *n. e.* end has communication with Berbazon Lake, which lies due *n.* and *s.* At the *s.* end of the latter, the waters of both lakes run *e.* under the name of Seal River, which empties into Hudson's Bay not far from Churchill Fort, between Button's Bay on the *n.* and Cape Churchill on the *s. e.* Both lakes are long and narrow.]

[SHEDIAC, a harbour on the *e.* coast of New Brunswick, and on the *w.* side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fifty-three miles *s. e.* of Miramichi Bay.]

[SHEEPSCOT, or SHEEPSCUT, a river of the district of Maine, which empties into the ocean to the *e.* of Kennebeck, and is navigable 20 or 30 miles. On the *w.* side of this river is the excellent port called Wiscasset, in the township of Pownalborough. Newcastle township is at the head of navigation on this river, and extends from Sheepscot to Damariscotta River. The compact part, which is a post-town, is 10 miles *n. e.* of Wiscasset. Sheepscot Harbour has high water, at full and change, 45 minutes after ten o'clock; depth, nine fathoms.]

[SHEEP'S Cove, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, lies between Bay Robert and Port Grave.]

[SHEFFIELD, a township in the *n.* part of Caledonia County, Vermont.]

[SHEFFIELD, a post-town of Massachusett's, Berkshire County, 23 miles *s. e.* of Hudson, in the State of New York, and 100 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1733, and contains 1899 inhabitants. Housatenic River, which is nine rods in breadth, passes through it from *n.* to *s.* which with its branches supply water for several mills and iron-works. South Mountain extends the whole length of the town, along the *e.* side of the river.]

[SHELBURNE, a township of Vermont, Chittenden County, on the *e.* side of Lake Champlain. It has Burlington on the *n.* and Charlotte on the *s.* and contains 389 inhabitants.]

[SHELBURNE, an interior township in Grafton County, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 35 inhabitants.]

[SHELBURNE, a township in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, adjoining Greenfield.]

[SHELBURNE, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay which runs up from Port Roseway, at the *s. w.* part of the province. In 1783, it contained 600 families, but is now less populous. It is 18 miles *n. e.* of Barrington, and 88 *s. w.* by *s.* of Halifax.]

[SHELBY, a new county of Kentucky.]

[SHELTER Island, at the *e.* end of Long Island, in Suffolk County, New York; lies three leagues *w.* of Gardner's Island. It is about five miles from *e.* to *w.* and seven from *n.* to *s.* It is a fruitful spot, containing about 8000 acres; was incorporated in 1788, and contains 201 inhabitants, of whom 34 are electors. Considerable numbers of cattle, sheep, and poultry are raised here. When you leave Shelter Island on your larboard hand, and run *w.* by *n.* about five or six miles, you will open a large bay where 100 sail of vessels may lie safe, and anchor in three or four fathoms.]

[SHENANDOAH, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Frederick, and *s.* by Rockingham. It contains 10,510 inhabitants, including 512 slaves. Chief town, Woodstock.]

[SHENANDOAH, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta County, and after running a *n. e.* course of about 200 miles, it joins the Patowmack in about lat. 39° 23′, just before the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge. It is navigable about 100 miles; and may be rendered so nearly its whole course at a small expense. When this is done, it will bear the produce of the richest part of the state.]

[SHENANDOAH Valley, extends from Winchester, in Virginia, to Carlisle and the Susquehannah, in Pennsylvania, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans and Dutch.]

SHENANGO, or CHENINQUE, a settlement of the English in the province and country of Iroquees Indians, on the shore of the Ohio.

SHENECTADY, a city of the county of Albany in the province of New York.

[SHEPHERDSFIELD, a plantation of the district of Maine, in Cumberland County, containing 330 inhabitants.]

[SHEPHERDSTOWN, or SHEPHERDSBURG, a post-town of Virginia; situate in Berkeley County, on the *s.* side of Patowmack River. Its situation is healthy and agreeable, and the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, mostly of German extraction. It lies at the mouth of Shenandoah River, 12 miles *e.* by *s.* of Martinsburg, and 127 *s. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia.]

SHEPODY, a settlement of the province of Nova Scotia in N. America, at the entrance of the river of its name.

SHEPODY, this river runs *e.* and enters the sea in the interior of the Bay of Fundy.

SHEPODY. Some mountains of this province, which run *s. e.* between the river Patcootyeak and the *e.* coast.

SHEPSCUT, a river of the province of Sagadahock in the United States. It rises from a small lake, runs *s.* and enters the sea in the Bay of Sagadahock.

SHEPSCUT, a fort built by the English on the shore of the above river.

[SHERBURNE, in Massachusetts. See NANTUKET.]

[SHERBURNE, a township of New York, Herkemer County. By the state census of 1796, it contained 483 inhabitants, of whom 79 are electors.]

SHERON, a town of the province and colony of New York in the United States.

[SHETUCKET, a river of Connecticut, which is formed by the junction of Willomantic and Mount Hope Rivers, and after running *e.* a few miles, pursues a *s.* course, and uniting with Quinabaug River, empties into the Thames in the *s.* part of the township of Norwich.]

[SHIMENE Port, on the *n.* side of the Island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its entrance, *w.* of St. Peter's Harbour, is very narrow; but the bason within is very spacious.]

SHINGOES, a settlement of Indians, of Canada in N. America, on the shore of the river Little Bever.

[SHINING Mountains, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, are little known. It is conjectured that they terminate in about lat. 47° or 48° *n.* where a number of rivers rise, and empty themselves either into the N. Pacific Ocean, into Hudson's Bay, into the waters which lie between them, or into the Atlantic Ocean. They are called also, The Mountains of Bright Stones, on account of the immense number of large crystals shooting from the rocks and sparkling in the rays of the sun, so as to be seen at a great distance.]

SHIP Channel, between the islands of Sigateo and St. Salvador of the Lucayes.

SHIP, a point of land on the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, within the great Bay of Plaisance.

[SHIP Island, lies between Horn and Cat Island, on the coast of W. Florida, and is about 10 miles *s.* of the Bay of Biloxi. It is nine miles long and two broad; produces pine trees and grass, and has a tolerable well of water in it.]

[SHIPPANDSTOWN, in Virginia, on the *s.* side of the Patowmack, 40 or 50 miles from Alexandria.]

[SHIPPENSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Cumberland County, on a branch of Conedogwinnet Creek, which empties into the Susquehannah: and contains about 60 houses, chiefly built of stone. It is 11 miles *n.* by *e.* of Chambersburg, 17 *s. w.* of Carlisle, and 107 *w.* of Philadelphia.]

[SHIRLEY, a township of Massachusetts, in the *n. w.* part of Middlesex County, 41 miles *n. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 677 inhabitants.]

[SHIRLEY, a township of Pennsylvania; situate in Huntingdon County.]

SHOALS, Islands of, on the *n.* coast of New England, in the district and jurisdiction of the province of Hampshire. They are many, all small, and opposite the mouth of the river Piscataqua.

[These shoals or islands, which are seven in number, constitute that group to which the celebrated Captain John Smith gave his own name, but the ingratitude of man has denied his memory that small honour. From the Isle of Shoals to the Dry Salvage Rock, the course is *s.* half *w.* eight leagues; to Portsmouth *n. n. w.* three; to Newbury Port Bar *s. w.* seven; to York Harbour *n.* half *e.* five. Lat. 42° 57′ *n.* Long. 70° 41′ *w.*]

[SHOENECK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, near Nazareth; begun in 1757.]

SHOP. See CONCEPCION.

[SHOREHAM, a township of Vermont, Addison County, on the *e.* side of Lake Champlain, having Orwell on the *s.* and Bridport on the *n.* a little *n. e.* of Ticonderoga. It contains 721 inhabitants.]

SHOWTON. Some islands of the S. Sea; called by some the Islands of the Dogs, and by others the Islands of Pigs. They are 15 in number, and were discovered by William Showten in 1616, from whom they took their name: *n.* of New Zealand; 1200 leagues from the coast of Chile; between lat. 15° and 20° *s.*

[SHREWSBURY, a post-town of New Jersey, Monmouth County, on the sea-board, having Middletown on the *n.* Freehold *w.* and Dover *s. w.* North River divides it from Middletown, and is navigable a few miles. This town is 11 miles *e.* of Monmouth Court-house, 14 *s. e.* of Middletown Point, 36 *e.* of Trenton, 23 *s. e.* by *e.* of Brunswick, and 57 *e. n. e.* of Philadelphia. The compact part of the town is pleasant, and contains an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, and a meeting-house for Friends. On the side of a branch of Navesink River, in this town, is a remarkable cave, in which are three rooms, arched with a soft porous rock, through which the moisture slowly exudes, and falls in drops on the sand below. The township contains 4673 inhabitants, including 212 slaves. Much genteel company from Philadelphia and New York resort here during the summer months, for health and pleasure.]

[SHREWSBURY, a township of Vermont, in Rutland County, between Clarendon on the *w.* and Saltash on the *e.* and contains 383 inhabitants.]

[SHREWSBURY, a township in York County, Pennsylvania.]

[SHREWSBURY, a township in Worcester County, Massachusetts; six miles *e.* of Worcester, and 31 *w.* by *s.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 963 inhabitants.]

[SHUBENACADIE, a river of Nova Scotia, which rises within a mile of the town of Dartmouth, on the *e.* side of Halifax Harbour, and empties into Cobequid Bay, taking in its course the Slewiack and Gay Rivers. The great lake of the same name lies on the *e.* side of the road which leads from Halifax to Windsor, and about seven miles from it, and 21 from Halifax.]

SHUCKOSPAGA, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina, at the source of the river Alabama.

[SHUTESBURY, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire County, on the *e.* side of Connecticut River, about 16 miles *n. e.* of Northampton, and 69 *w.* by *n.* of Boston.]

SIACHOQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an extremely cold temperature, produces in abundance wheat, maize, *papas*, and other fruits of its climate; much sheep cattle, of the wools of which they make woven stuffs, these being the principal commerce of its inhabitants, who amount to 300, with as many Indians. Half a league *n. e.* of Tunja.

SIANCAS, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It rises near the city of Salta, from various streams which unite, runs *w.* and enters the Vermejo.

SIANCAS, a valley of this province and government, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta, where there was formerly a settlement, but which was destroyed by the barbarian Indians in 1736, when 500 persons who were in it were put to death, not even the innocent being spared. The town was also then entirely burnt.

[SIARA. See SEARA.]

SIBARONA, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch.

SIBAYO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

SIBIRIJOA, a settlement of the province of Cinaloa, and *real* of silver mines in former times, but these have ceased to be worked. The settlement is situate on the shore of the abundant river of Fuerte.

SIBUNDOI, a settlement of the province of Sucumbios in the kingdom of Quito: in a beautiful and extensive valley, on the shore of the river Putumayo, near its source. It is celebrated for a miraculous image of Christ, which is venerated in its church, which is a very good one. Five leagues *s.* of the lake of Mocoa, and three *n. w.* of the settlement of San Pedro, in lat. 1° 7′ 39″ *n.*

[SICA-PUNTA, or DRY POINT, on the *n.* coast of S. America, on the Spanish main, is the *n. w.* limit of Trieste Bay, and *s.* of the island of Curaçoa.]

SICASICA. See CICASICA.

SICAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru.

SICCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes, in the same kingdom as the former. It belongs to the archbishopric of Charcas, and is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huanipaya.

SICCHOS, MAYOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito; in the district of which are some silver mines which, in former times, were worked

to tolerable profit, but are now abandoned. Eighteen leagues from the settlement of Sarapullo.

SICCHOS, another settlement, in the same province and kingdom, with the addition of Menor to distinguish it.

SICCIAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huary, its capital.

SICHÁ, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, of the district and jurisdiction of Salta; annexed to the curacy of Chiquiana.

[SICHEM, formerly a settlement of the Moravians, on the *e.* line of New York State. Twenty-five miles *e. s. e.* of Kingston, on Hudson's River.]

SICOWI, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of N. Carolina, on the shore and at the source of the river Tennessee.

SICSID, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of a river. In its district to the *n.* are two large estates, called Hacienda de la Virgen, and Castillo del Inca.

SICUANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru.

SICU-LEUVU, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile. It rises from the volcano of Tucapel, runs directly *s.* and forms the lake of Huenchun.

[SIDELING Hill, a range of hills which lie in the *n. w.* part of Maryland, between Alleghany and Washington Counties, which are divided by the creek of the same name.]

[SIDNEY Island. See SYDNEY.]

[SIDNEY, a township of New York State, on the *n.* line of Pennsylvania, opposite to the mouth of Chenengo River, having Susquehannah for its *n.* and *e.* boundary.]

SIERRA, SALADA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs into the sea between the river Omoneses and the Bay of Inobú.

SIERRAS, Cape of the, on the coast of the same province and kingdom as the former, between the port of Mocoripe and the river Acuma.

[SIERRE MADRE. See ANDES.]

SIETE, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. It rises *w.* of the capital, and runs, following the same rhumb, until it enters the sea in the Gulf of Guayaquil, opposite the island of Puná.

SIGUAS, a river of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *s.* coast, and enters the sea near the Morro de Puercos.

SIGUAN-GUAYACU, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Yana.

SIGUATE, or SIGATEO, an island of the N. Sea, one of the Lucayas, which is close to that of San Salvador. The English call it also Alabastar.

SIGNAO, a settlement of the province of Culiacán in Nueva Espana.

SIGUENZA, PUNTA DE, a cape of the coast of the island of Santa Rosa, in the province and government of Florida; named by Admiral D. Andres de Pez, when he passed to reconnoitre it in 1693, by order of Charles Sigüenza, professor of mathematics at Mexico.

SIGUINAM, SANTA MARIA DE, a principal and head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; the district of which comprehends other three settlements. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 30 families of Indians, exercised alone in sowing maize, the sole fruit of the territory, inasmuch as the frosts are such as to destroy the other seeds. Eight leagues *w.* of its capital.

SIHUA, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pomacanchi.

SIHUAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos, in the same kingdom as the former.

SIHUAS, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Collaguas in the same kingdom.

SIHUAS, a large and beautiful valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa.

SIHUAS, another, which belongs in part to the province of Camana, and in part to that of Collagues. It is 10 leagues long, and of a delightful climate, and very abundant in wheat, vines, and olive trees; as also in maize, and all sorts of delicate fruits.

SILAI, an abundant river of the province and government of Quito; which rises in the interior of the mountains of the province of Chachapoyas, and enters the Chupana or Cahuapana to run into the Marañon.

SILAN, a settlement of the province and government of Yucatán in N. America, on the coast,

between the river of Lagartos and that of Santa Clara.

SILANCHI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *n. w.* as far as the new road which leads to this capital; from thence turns to *w.* and thence to *s. w.* to join the Caoni; with the which it enters the river Blanco by the *n.* part, in lat. 9° *s.*

SILAO, a large settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 1000 families of Indians, Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes; is of a dry and hot temperature, and seven leagues from its capital.

SILCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Mollebamba.

SILINGATE, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros, in the kingdom of Quito.

SILIPICA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, on the shore of the river Dulce.

SILLA. See PACAMOROS.

SILLAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pachas.

SILLERY, a settlement and colony established by the French in Canada, on the *n.* shore of the river St. Lawrence, nearly a mile from the city of Quebec, thus called from an appellation of a French gentleman, its founder. It had a fort, which belonged to the Jesuits, before its capture by the English.

SILOS, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very cold temperature, produces the vegetable productions of the same, although with scarcity, and has a population of 100 Indians, with about as many poor Spaniards. Seven leagues *s. e.* of Pamplona.

SILQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ollantay.

[SILVER Bluff, a considerable height upon the Carolina shore of Savannah River, perhaps 30 feet higher than the low lands on the opposite shore, which are subject to inundations in the spring and fall. This steep bank rises perpendicularly out of the river, discovering various strata of earth. The surface of the ground upon this bluff, which extends nearly two miles on the river, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, is nearly level, and a good fertile soil, as appears by the vast oaks, hickory, mulberry, black walnut, and other trees and shrubs left standing in the old fields, which are spread abroad to a great distance. Here are various vestiges of the ancients, as Indian conical mounts, terraces, areas, &c. as well as traces of fortresses of regular formation, as if constructed after the modes of European military architects; which some suppose to be the ancient camps of the Spaniards, who formerly fixed themselves here in hopes of finding silver.]

SILVER-SPRING, a city of the county of Barnstable in Plymouth County.

SILVESTER, S. Point of, on the *s.* coast of the Straits of Magellan; between the grand bay of San Bartolome and that of Santa Catalina.

SILVESTER, S. another. See PAPAGAYOS.

SIMACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Challana.

SIMANA, a small river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which enters the Grande de la Magdalena between the port of Ocaña and the town of Tamalameque.

SIMANCHI, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river of its name, and *s.* of the city of St. Lawrence.

SIMANCHI, the aforesaid river, unites itself with the Palanda to enter the Marañon.

SIMARA, a small river of the province and government of La Guayana. It rises between the table land of Guanipa and the river Guarapiche, runs *e.* and enters the channel of Manano Grande, one of the arms by which the Orinoco runs into the sea.

SIMATLAN, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España. It runs *e.* and enters the S. Sea between the river Capolita and the port of Salinas.

SIMATO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

SIMBAL, SAN JUAN BAPTISTA DE, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru, founded in the valley of Chimo. It is very small and poor, producing only some pulse, which the natives carry for sale to the other provinces. These natives have the advantage of a foundation for the relief of seven settlements of Indians from a tribute (which they would otherwise be obliged to pay) through

the charity of Doña Florenca de Mora, the wife of Don Juan de Sandoval, who died without heir. Six leagues *n. e.* of the capital.

SIMBOLAR, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, on the confines of the kingdom of Chile.

SIMBOLAR, a settlement of the same province and government, on the shore of the river Dulce.

SIMENA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; now under the charge of the Barefooted Franciscans.

SIMIGAYES. See SEMIGAES.

SIMIJACA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaté in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Of a cold and healthy temperature, abounding in all the productions of a cold climate; close to the settlement of Chiquinquirá, and 16 leagues *s. w.* of Santa Fé.

SIMILAES, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito.

SIMITI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was formerly rich, populous, and had an abundant gold-mine which afterwards failed, from that time its riches and consequence having been on the decline.

SIMOCHOQUI, SANTIAGO DE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepic in Nueva España. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is 18 leagues *n.* of its capital.

SIMON, S. a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España. Its natives maintain themselves by trading in fuel, coal, and some maize. At a league's distance it has the large engine of Xalmolonga, which belonged to the Jesuits, and at which upwards of 200 slaves were employed. This settlement is so extensive as to reach as far as the jurisdiction of Tasco, and in it is a beautiful church. At three-quarters of a league to the *w.* is the estate of Pastla, which belongs to the religious of St. Augustin. Two leagues and a half from its capital.

SIMON, S. another settlement, of the head settlement of Amatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in the same kingdom. It contains 12 families of Indians, and is close to its head settlement.

SIMON, S. another, of the head settlement of Tepuxilco, and of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It contains 30 families of Indians, who exercise themselves in the labour of the mines. Close to the settlement of Arismendi by the *n.*

SIMON, S. another, of the head settlement of Tlacotepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom. It contains 95 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement. In its district are 13 cultivated estates, in which most of the population are employed, as the territory is scanty in productions.

SIMON, S. another, of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former, and of the head settlement of the capital, from whence it lies five leagues.

SIMON, S. another, of the head settlement of Quechula, in the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It contains 20 families of Indians, and is very close to its head settlement.

SIMON, S. another, of the head settlement of Ahuacatlán and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán in the same kingdom. Two leagues distant from its head settlement.

SIMON, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Itenes. It is now nearly abandoned, and has in it only a few Indians.

SIMON, S. another, of the same province and kingdom as the former, on the shore of the river Baures, near a lake formed by an arm of this river.

SIMON, S. an island, near the *n.* mouth of the river Alatamaha, in the province of Georgia in N. America; 11 miles long and four wide. It is of a fertile and rich territory, full of oaks, meadows, and fields, cultivated after the Indian manner. In the centre is situate the city of Frederick, and it has a good fort and battery built by the English in 1742, for the defence of the Strait of Jekyl, in the which may lie from 10 to 12 ships in perfect security.

[SIMON, S. a fort at the *s.* end of the above island. It is nine or 10 miles from St. Simon's Bar, and is remarkable for its white appearance.]

SIMON, S. a small island of the Gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés, near the coast, between the islands San Joseph and Espiritu Santo.

SIMON, S. another island, with the surname of Grande, near the coast of Florida, one of the Georgean Isles.

SIMON, S. another, with the surname of Chico or Little, on the same coast, and one of the Georgean.

SIMON, S. a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises between those of Baures and Itenes, runs

n. n. w. and enters the second of these, close to the settlement of its name.

SIMON, S. a bay on the *s.* coast of the Straits of Magellan, one of the Snowy Islands, and close to the Bay of Chartier.

SIMON, S. a port on the *s. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, close to the Cul de Sac François, behind Point Vauclain.

SIMON, S. a point of land or cape of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey.

SIMON, S. a fort in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru, in the *llanos* of Manso and on the shore of the river Vermejo, to restrain the Abipones and infidel Indians.

[SIMON, S. a channel in the Orinoco, for an account of which, see Vol. iii. p. 490, of this Dictionary.]

SIMON, S. a narrow passage in the Straits of Magellan, the second to enter the S. Sea.

SIMOQUIPA, a settlement of the province and government of Señora in N. America, on the shore of a river, and *w.* of the town and garrison of San Felipe de Guevabi.

[SIMSBURY, a township of Connecticut in Hartford County, 14 miles *n. w.* of Hartford. Copper ore has been found here.]

SINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of San Juan del Oro.

SINAMARI, a large river of equinoctial France, which empties itself into the Atlantic, between the river Marowine and the island of Cayenne. At its entrance is a great sand-bank, which impedes the passage to vessels; and on the *n.* shore, near its mouth, is a fort built by the French for its defence. Some geographers confound it with another river, called Manamari, which enters the sea near Cayenne, and has its mouth farther *e.* than is the mouth of the Sinamari, which is in lat. 5° 39′ *n.*

SINANGUEI, a large settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in a fertile and delightful spot, although of a hot temperature. It belongs to the nation of the Tacrinas Indians, and is governed by a *cazique*.

SINAPECU, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the kingdom of Nueva España, near its capital.

SINARUCO, or SINARUCA, a large and abundant river of the *llanos* of San Juan, and kingdom of Grenada. It rises at the foot of the snowy *paramo* of Chisgas in the mountains of Bogotá, to *s. e.* of Pamplona. Whilst running through those woods it has the name of Canaguata; it then turns to the *llanos* of San Juan, and changes its title to Ravanál. It is afterwards called Masibuli, and runs through the *llano* of Arauca. It is then joined by the Canaguatá, and takes the name of the Sinaruco, and enters the Orinoco, 38 miles below the Meta. On its shores the Jesuits founded various settlements, being *reducciones* of Indians of the Salivas nations, in 1682; but the same were destroyed two years afterwards by the Caribes.

SINCHE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Miguel el Grande, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

SINCHOLAGUA, a *paramo*, or mountain, covered with perpetual snow, in the province and kingdom of Quito. It is opposite the *paramo* of Pichincha, the valleys of Turubamba and Chillo intervening. From it rises the river Alangasi, and in 1660, at the irruption of the volcano of Pichinche, the aforesaid mountain split in twain, so that one side of it perverted the course of the river; and the consequence was that immense mischief was done to the neighbouring plains, by a prodigious influx of mud.

SINCOMAI, a mountain of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch, close to the *sierra* of Rinocote, and at its beginning.

[SINEMAHONING, a *n.* westernmost branch of Susquehannah River.]

[SINEPUXENT, a very long bay on the *s. e.* coast of Maryland; a number of long and narrow islands separating it from the Atlantic Ocean. Sinepuxent Inlet is in about lat. 38° 11′ 30″ *n.* and nearly 12 miles *e.* of the town of Snowhill.]

SINGES, Islands of the, near the coast of the province of Guayana, in the part of the French, at the entrance or mouth of the river Ovia.

SINGLA, a natural wall of stone, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which traverses the whole province of Guane from *n.* to *s.*

[SING-SING, an inconsiderable village on the *e.* side of Haverstraw Bay, in W. Chester County. Thirty-five miles *n.* of New York City.]

SINGUIO, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xacona and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 95 families of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. Three leagues *w.* of the settlement of Santiago.

[SINICA, a considerable Cherokee town, on the banks of Keowee River. The houses on the

e. side are on an elevated situation, and command a delightful and extensive prospect of the whole settlement. The inhabitants, about 500 in number, can muster 100 warriors.]

SINIYU, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Pinotepa and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán in Nueva España. It contains 30 families of Indians, who exercise themselves in the cultivation and commerce of tobacco, and is eight leagues *s. e.* of its head settlement.

[SINKING SPRING Valley. See Bald Eagle Valley.]

SINN, a mountain and volcano of the kingdom of Chile in the district of Agualay; 37 leagues distant from the lake of Aguas Calientes to the *s.* and 116 to the *e.* of Chiloe. In lat. 46° 15′ *s.*

[SINO. See Sinu.]

SINOS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *w.* and enters the river Grande, between the rivers Cahi and Garabatay.

SINSALADA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of St. Gil in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; very close to that town and to the *w.* of it.

SINSE, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the same kingdom as the former: founded by the re-union made in 1776 by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta. It lies in the Great Sabána, near the river, to the *e.* of the settlement of Santo Tomas Cantuariense.

SINSICAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru.

SINSICATE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the same kingdom as the former; of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba, on the shore of the river Primero.

SINSILEJO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded in the Sabanas, by the re-union of other settlements made by the governor Don Francisco Pimiento in 1776.

SINU, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former, with a port, large, convenient, and fit to contain many vessels. In its district are some abundant salines, by which it carries on a good trade. It stands on the shore of the river of its name; 25 leagues from Cartagena, and was conquered by Pedro de Heredia in 1534, who found in it much gold.

Sinu, the above river, runs *n.* in the province of Tolu, and enters the sea opposite the island of San Bernardo. The territory which it laves is fertile and abundant in fruits and pulse, with which it provides the capital. [Its mouth is in lat. 9° 29′ *n.*]

SION, Jesus de, a settlement of the missions held by the religious of San Francisco, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru, on the shore of the river Guallaga. It is composed of Indians of various nations reduced to the faith.

[SIOUS, or Sioux, a powerful nation of Indians, consisting of three different tribes, which can furnish 9500 warriors; the Sious, who inhabit the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, 3000 warriors; the Sious of the meadows, 2500; and the Sious of the woods, 4000. The two last inhabit on the head and *w.* waters of the Mississippi, and the islands of Lake Superior. For a farther account of them, see Vol. iii. p. 274. of this work.]

SIOUX, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana.

Sioux, a lake of Canada, called also Issatis.

SIPAPU, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It rises near the settlement of San Josef de Mapoyes, runs *s.* and enters, much swelled, into the Orinoco, opposite the mouth, by which it is joined by the large river Vichada.

SIPARAPU, a small river of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former, which rises in the *serranías* of Parime, runs *e.* and enters the Parime just at its source.

SIPATUBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea opposite the island of its name.

This river rises near the coast, of the same province, between the river Pará and Bay of Casapoeira.

SIPAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Capinota.

SIPEE, a small river of Canada, in the country and territory of the Iroquees Indians. It runs *e.* and enters the Niagara.

SIPIAJO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Trindaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, at the foot of a lofty *sierra*. It contains 64 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league *s.* of its head settlement.

SIPIRI, or Esecure, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of

Quito; formed by two streams to the *n.* of the lake, from which rises the river Esenerú, runs *n.* and enters the Marmoré Grande, opposite the settlement or town of La Trinidad.

SIPISA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Camiña.

SIPO, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises from a lake, and enters another lake called Pilala.

SIPOMO, a river of the same province as the above; formed from two streams which run *n.* and, then being very considerable, enters the Caura, opposite the settlement of Tauca.

SIPORO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

[SIPSEY'S, a branch of Tombeckbee River, in Georgia, which runs a *s. w.* by *s.* course. Its mouth is in about lat. 31° 55′ *n.* and 40 miles *n.* by *w.* of the upper mouth of Alabama River.]

SIQUIMA, a settlement of the province and government of Mariquita, and of the jurisdiction of Tocaima in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Anolaima. It is of an hot temperature, and fertile in sugar-canes, maize, *yucas*, and plantains: nearly eight leagues from Santa Fé.

SIQUISAY, SANTISSIMA TRINIDAD DE, a small settlement of Indians of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Santa Ana, in the district of the city of Truxillo; from whence it is 15 miles distant to the *n.*; also 65 from Carora, with an inclination to the *w.* It contains 188 souls.

SIQUISIQUE, SAN JOSEPH DE, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former, of the district of the curacy of the city of Carora. It was founded as a doctrinal establishment for Indians at the end of the 16th century; but those who inhabit it at the present day are tributary. It also contains some Spaniards and people of colour. Its territory extends 12 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and 16 from *n.* to *s.* It is bounded by this rhumb and by the *e.* with the jurisdiction of the settlement of Ayamanes, being eight leagues from the same; *w.* by the settlement of Santiago del Rio de Tucuyo, at 18 leagues distance; and *n.* by that of Pedregal, of the vicarage of Coro, 37 leagues distance. Its principal productions are the breeds of small cattle, in which its inhabitants, amounting to 2065 souls, and chiefly living in the country estates, are occupied.

[SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS'S Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, is about two leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* Lat. 17° 28′ *s.* long. 151° 4′ *w.*]

SIRCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru.

SIRENA, a settlement and *asiento* of silver-mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

SIRICAGUI, a great *sierra* of much elevation and extent in the province of Sonora in N. America.

SIRIMENA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of San Juan de los Llanos and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Meta: and now under the charge of the religious barefooted Franciscans.

SIRUGIPA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seregipe in Brazil; which rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and unites itself with the Cirii to enter the sea.

[SISAL, on the *n.* coast of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, is four leagues *w.* of Linchanchee, and eight *e.* of Cape Condecedo. It is the highest look-out on the whole coast.]

SISAMBE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; very ertile and pleasant, and having in its district the great estate called De Chusay.

SISAPONGO, a *páramo* or very lofty snow-clad mountain of the *cordillera* of the kingdom of Quito.

SISIDIN, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia; which enters the Orinoco.

SISOHUICHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Thirty-seven leagues *s. w.* of the town and *real* of mines of Chiguagua. In its vicinity are some large estates called Teubachi, Cogunapuchi, and Lechuguilla.

[SISSATONE, Indians of N. America, who claim the country in which they rove, embracing the upper portions of the Red River, of lake Winnipic, and St. Peter's: it is a level country, intersected with many small lakes: the land is fertile and free of stone; the major part of it open plains. This country abounds more in the valuable fur animals, the beaver, otter, and martin, than any portion of Louisiana yet known. This circumstance furnishes the Sissatones with the means of purchasing more merchandise, in proportion to their number, than any nation in this quarter. A great proportion of this merchandise

is reserved by them for their trade with the Tetons, whom they annually meet at some point previously agreed on, upon the waters of James River, in the month of May. This Indian fair is frequently attended by the Yanktons of the North and Ahuah. The Sissatones and Yanktons of the North here supply the others with considerable quantities of arms, ammunition, axes, knives, kettles, cloth, and a variety of other articles; and receive in return principally horses, which the others have stolen or purchased from the nations on the Missouri and w. of it. They are devoted to the interests of their traders.]

[SISSIBOU, in Nova Scotia, lies on the e. side of St. Mary's Bay, 28 miles s. e. of Annapolis.]

SISTER'S Ferry, a village in S. Carolina, 25 miles from Coosawatchie, not far from Port-Royal.]

SITAS, a settlement of Nuevo Mexico in N. America; near the river Grande del Norde.

SITAWINGO, a settlement of Indians of the province of Pennsylvania, one of the United States; on the shore of the river Ohio.

SITIO, S. Francisco del, a town of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil.

SITIPITI. a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz in Peru, of the district and territory of the missions of Caxamarquilla. It runs n. and, after many leagues, joins the Maxamerique to enter the Pangon.

SITIPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

SITUATE. See Scituate.

SITUJAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; to the n. of the river Apure: these savages are of a quiet and peaceable nature, and were converted and reduced to a settlement in 1689. They subsist by fishing and the chase.

SIVARIMA, a shoal of rock, of the N. Sea, near the coast of the island of Cuba and the Bay of Matanzas; on which was wrecked the admiral's ship of the galleons in 1698.

[SIX MEN'S Bay, on the w. side of the island of Barbadoes, towards the n. end. It lies between Sunderland Fort to the s. and Six Men's Fort to the n.]

[SIX NATIONS, a confederacy of Indian nations so called by the British and Americans. The French call them Iroquois. Formerly they were called the Five Nations, five only being joined in that alliance; but they now consist of six nations, and call themselves Aganuschioni, that is, the United People. Some call them Mingos: others Maquais.

These six nations are the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. The latter joined the confederacy about 100 years ago. In the late war with Great Britain they were allies of that power, and in 1779 they were entirely defeated by the troops of Congress, and their towns all destroyed. They now live on grounds called the State Reservations, which are intermediate spaces settled on all sides by white people. In their present cramped situation, they cannot keep together a great while; they will probably quit the United States, and retire over the lakes Ontario and Erie. All the Mohawks, and the greater part of the Cayugas, have already removed into Canada. The number of souls in all the six nations was, in 1796, 4058. The Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, who now live among them, added, make the whole number 4508, of whom 760 live in Canada, the rest in the United States. By a treaty made in 1794, between the United States on the one part, and the Six Nations and their Indian friends residing with them, on the other part, it was stipulated that "the sum of 4500 dollars should be expended annually, and for ever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside among them, and be employed for their benefit." This allowance is under the direction of a superintendant, and is not distributed for any private purposes. It is apportioned among them according to their numbers, in order to which there is annually taken an exact census of all these Indians.

In 1796, the Friends, commonly called Quakers, in their benevolence and zeal to promote the welfare of these Indians, raised a fund to support a number of their society, who offered to go and reside among them, with a view to promote their civilization, moral improvement, and real welfare. A committee of their society was appointed to accompany these friends to humanity, and they were actually on the spot, and commenced their work of charity about nine years back. The state of New York have taken these Indians under their protection, and appointed commissioners to take care that they receive no wrong from interested individuals.]

[SKANEATETES, a lake in Onondaga County, New York, 14 miles long from s. e. to n. w. and little more than one mile wide where broadest. It waters the military townships of

Marcellus and Sempronius, and sends its waters *n.* to Seneca River.]

[SKENECTADY, an ancient and respectable town in Albany County, New York, 13 miles *n. w.* of Albany City, pleasantly situate in a vale bordered with hills to the *s.* and *e.* on the margin of Mohawk River. The houses, about 150 or 200 in number, are compactly built, chiefly of brick, on regular streets, in the old Dutch style, on the *s.* side of the river: few of them are elegant. The public buildings are a Dutch and a Presbyterian church. The windings of the river through the town and fields, which are often overflowed in the spring, afford a rich and charming prospect about harvest time.

This town, being at the foot of navigation, on a long river which passes through a very fine country rapidly settling, it would be natural to conclude would embrace much of its commerce; but originally knowing no other than the fur trade, which, since the revolution, has almost ceased, and having taken no advantage of its happy situation for other commerce, the place has considerably decayed. The chief business of this town now is to receive the merchandise from Albany, and put it into batteaux to go up the river, and forward to Albany the returns from the back country. See Mohawk River. Union College was established and incorporated here in 1794, and is under the direction of 24 trustees. It took its name from the union of various denominations of Christians in its establishment. The Dutch were, however, by far the most liberal benefactors to this institution. It is well situated for the conveniency of the *n.* and *w.* parts of the state. In June, 1796, there were 40 students, divided into four classes, viz. 1st. Languages; 2d. History and Belles Lettres; 3d. Mathematics; 4th. Philosophy. The annual expense of education here, including board, tuition, &c. is less than 100 dollars. The property of the college consists in various articles, to the following amount, viz

	dolls.	cts.
Bonds and mortgages, producing an annual interest of 7 per cent. -	21,301	6
Subscriptions and other debts due on the books of the treasurer -	4,983	10
Cash appropriated for the purchase of books - - - - - - - -	1,356	45
House and lot for the president -	3,500	
Lot for the scite of the college -	3,250	
House and lot heretofore occupied for the academy, a donation from the consistory of the Dutch church	5,000	
Books, &c. in the possession of the trustees, and on the way from Europe - - - - - - - - -	2,381	99
Cash appropriated by the regents for the purchase of books in the hands of the committee - - - - - -	400	
Legacy by Abraham Yates, jun. Esq. of Albany - - - - - - - -	250	
	42,422	60

And 1604 acres of land. The faculty of the college consisted, in 1797, of the president and one tutor; and the salary of the former, with an house for his family, is 1100 dollars, and of the latter 665 dollars per annum, with an additional allowance at present of 250 dollars, on account of the extraordinary price of the necessaries of life. There were, in 1797, 37 students, eight in the class of languages, 20 in the class of history and belles lettres, six in the class of mathematics, and three in the class of philosophy. The course of studies is, the first year Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Greek Testament, Lucian, Roman antiquities, arithmetic and English grammar: the second year, geography and the use of the globes, Roman history, history of America, and the American revolution, Xenophon, Horace, criticism, and eloquence; the third year, the various branches of mathematics, and vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the roots, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, navigation, mensuration, Zenophon continued, and Homer; and the fourth and last year, natural philosophy, the constitution of the United States and of the different states, metaphysics, or at least that part which treats of the philosophy of the human mind, Horace continued, and Longinus; and, during the course of these studies, the attention of the classes is particularly required to elocution and composition in the English language. A provision is also made for substituting the knowledge of the French language instead of the Greek, in certain cases, if the funds should hereafter admit of instituting a French professorship. The library consists of about 1000 volumes, and £500 is appropriated to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus. The township of Skenectady contains 3172 inhabitants, of whom 683 are electors, and 381 slaves. It is bounded *e.* by Half Moon and Water-Vliet, and *s.* by the *n.* bounds of the manor of Rensselaerwick.]

[SKENESBOROUGH, now called Whitehall, is a growing township in the *e.* side of

[the State of New York, situate on Wood Creek, on the *s.* side of South Bay. It is situate in a wild romantic country, as yet but little cultivated or improved. It contains very few houses; but its principal resources are derived from the falls in its vicinity, upon which are built some saw and flour mills; and from the commerce carried on between the state of New York and Canada, it being the port or harbour for most of the vessels employed in that trade, and in transporting goods to the different settlements along the lake. It has, however, very bad water, and is unhealthy in summer. It is about eight miles *e.* by *n.* of Fort George, and six *n.* by *e.* of Fort Ann. The fortifications here were destroyed by General Burgoyne in July, 1777.

It is only within the last 20 or 30 years, that much progress has been made in settling the lands in this part of the country. During the American war they formed almost one continued wood, containing merely a few wretched roads or intricate paths. It was here that General Burgoyne and his army were delayed (in the year before mentioned) so many weeks in opening roads through the woods to Fort Edward, which occasioned many of those difficulties that afterwards led to the capture of that fine army. It is said, that when the general found he was hemmed in on every side, and knew he must surrender, he gave permission to his officers and soldiers to take advantage of the night, and make their escape into Canada. Upwards of 2000 escaped in this manner, and went off, in small parties, with Indians for their guides. Captain Ferguson, of the Canadian fencibles, was then in Burgoyne's army, and went off with his father, who was a captain in one of the regiments. They made their escape at night without any Indian for their guide, and were 43 days in the woods before they reached St. John's, during which they had no other subsistence than the leaves and bark of trees, and what little game they could pick up.

The mode of travelling here is in a sort of waggon, common in the states, and used by the country people to carry their provisions to market, or to transport goods from one part of the country to the other. A great number are constantly employed on the road between Skenesborough and Troy. It is a long narrow cart upon four wheels, and drawn by two horses abreast. When used as a stage for travelling, a couple of chairs are placed in it; but it is a very rough method of riding, for the waggon has no springs; and a traveller ought to have excellent nerves to endure the shaking and jolting of such a vehicle over bad roads.

In the neighbourhood of this place the woods, in many places, have been cleared by burning the bark off the trees, and numbers of them yet remain standing, though vegetation is destroyed. The other parts of the farms are covered with the stumps of trees and enclosed by worm fences, which give to these settlements a very rough appearance. They are, however, numerous, and contain several good houses.

The surrounding country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, small woods, clumps of trees, corn-fields, pastures, and meadow-lands. The soil is said to be fertile, and many very handsome houses and churches are to be seen near the road-sides, all of wood, but constructed very neatly with clap-boards and shingles, which cover the heavy timbers. Many of the houses are built in the style of English country dwellings of the modern taste; some of them two or three stories high, painted white, and ornamented with green Venetian shades. The churches are uncommonly neat, painted white, and kept in excellent order. They have good spires, and some of them bells.]

[SKIPPACK, a township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.]

[SKIPTON, a village of Maryland on the *n.* side of Patowmac River, about 11 miles *s. e.* of Fort Cumberland, and 28 *s.* of Bedford in Pennsylvania.]

[SKITTIKISS, a bay of about eight leagues extent on the *e.* side of Washington's Isles, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, *n.* of Cumberland Harbour. The opening is in lat. about 53° 15′.]

[SKUPPERNONG, a small river of N. Carolina. A canal was finished in 1790, which connects the waters of this stream with the lake in Dismal Swamp, on the *s.* side of Albemarle Sound.]

[SKUTOCK Hills, in Hancock County, district of Maine, lie *n. e.* of the harbour of Goulsborough. In sailing from Mount Desert to Goulsborough, you must steer *n. n. e.* for these hills, which are more remarkable than any in the *e.* country. There are five of them, and at a distance they appear round.]

[SLABTOWN, a village in Burlington County, New Jersey, about half way between Burlington and Mount Holly, four or five miles from each.]

SLATE, a small river of the colony of Virginia.

[SLAUGHTER Creek, a short stream on the

e. side of Chesapeak Bay, Dorchester County, Maryland.]

SLAVE Lake and River, in the *n. w.* part of N. America. The lake is extensive, and gives rise to M'Kenzie's river, which empties into the Frozen Ocean, and receives the river of its name from the *w.* end of Athapescow Lake; besides many other rivers from various directions. Slave River runs a *n. w.* by *n.* course, and is a mile wide at its mouth. The latitude of Slave Lake is 61° 26′ *n.* and the centre of the lake is in about long. 115′ *w.* The *n.* bay is 40 leagues deep, and six fathoms water. The Dog-ribbed Indians inhabit the *n.* shore of this lake.]

[SLEARING Island, on the coast of Newfoundland.]

SLOKUMS, an island of the N. Sea; one of those lying at the entrance of the Bay of Buzzard, and which are called the Isabella Isles; in the district of the county of Barnstable, of the colony of Plymouth in New England. It is nearly circular, five miles in circumference, and *n.* of Tinker's Island, and 12 miles from the counties of Bristol and Barnstable.

SLONINGTON, a town of the United States.

[SMALL Point, on the coast of Lincoln County, district of Maine, forms the *e.* limit of Casco Bay, and lies *n. e.* of Cape Elizabeth, the *w.* limit.]

SMALL, a settlement in the island of Barbadoes; of the district of the parish of San Juan, and at the extremity of the *e.* coast.

SMIENDS Bay, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande, in Brazil; between the shoal of San Roque and the point of Potetinga.

[SMITH, a township in Washington County, Pennsylvania.]

[SMITHFIELD, a small post-town of Virginia, on Pagan Creek, which empties into James's River, in the Isle of Wight County. It is 57 miles *s. e.* of Richmond. The creek is navigable for vessels of 20 tons.]

[SMITHFIELD, a post-town, and the capital of Johnson County, N. Carolina, on the *e.* side of Neus River, on a beautiful plain, about 63 miles *n. w.* of Newbern, 18 from Raleigh.]

[SMITHFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County.]

[SMITHFIELD, Upper and Lower, two townships in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.]

[SMITHFIELD, a township of Rhode Island, Providence County, having the State of Massachusetts on the *n.* and Cumberland on the *n. e.* Here are extensive orchards; and great quantities of stone-lime are made, and transported to Providence and other places. It contains 3171 inhabitants, including five slaves.]

[SMITH's Cape, the *n.* point of the entrance into a sea called the New Discovered Sea, and the *s. w.* point of the island formed by that sea or sound, which communicates with Hudson's Straits. It is on the *e.* side of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 61° 10′ *n.* long. 79° 45′ *w.*]

[SMITH's Island, on the coast of N. Carolina. See CAPE FEAR, and BALD HEAD.]

[SMITH's Island, the southernmost of the range of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, along the coast of Northampton and Accomack Counties, Virginia. It is near the *s.* point of Cape Charles. Here ships frequently come to anchor to wait for pilots to conduct them into Chesapeak Bay.]

[SMITH's Isles, the range of islands which line the above coast. They were so named in 1608, in honour of Captain John Smith, who landed on the peninsula, and was kindly received by Accomack, the prince of the peninsula, part of which still bears his name.]

[SMITH's Island, a small island at the *e.* end of the island of Antigua, and in Exchange Bay.]

[SMITH's Point is the *s.* limit of the mouth of Patowmack River, on the *w.* side of Chesapeak Bay, opposite to the *n.* head land, called Point Lookout, and in about lat. 38° *n.*]

[SMITH's, or STAUNTON RIVER. See STAUNTON RIVER, in Virginia.]

[SMITH's Sound, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland Island, is bounded *n.* by Cape Bonaventure.]

[SMITHTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln County, district of Maine, situate on the *w.* side of Kennebeck River, and contains 521 inhabitants.]

[SMITHTOWN, a small post-town of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, 41 miles *e.* of New York City. The township is bounded *s.* by Islip, *w.* by Huntington, *n.* by the Sound, and *e.* by the patent of Brookhaven, including Winnecommick. It contains 1022 inhabitants, of whom 167 are electors, and 166 slaves.]

[SMITHVILLE, the chief town of Brunswick County, N. Carolina, situate near the mouth of Cape Fear River, about 23 miles *s.* of Wilmington.]

[SMYRNA, New, a thriving town in E. Florida. It is situate on a shelly bluff on the *w.* bank of the *s.* branch of Mosquito River; about 10 miles above the capes of that river, about 50 miles *n.* of Cape Canaveral, and in lat. 28° *n.* It

is inhabited by a colony of Greeks and Minorquies, established not long since, by Dr. Turnbull.]

[SNAKE Indians, a tribe who inhabit the *s. w.* side of Missouri River, in lat. about 47° *n.* and long. 107° *w.* The Shevetoon Indians inhabit on the opposite side of the river. Some meagre account of this tribe is to be seen in Gass's Travels, who went with Lewis and Clark from St. Lewis in the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia. See Vol. III. p. 273, of this work.]

[SNOWHILL, a port of entry and post-town of Maryland, and the capital of Worcester County, situate on the *s. e.* side of Pokomoke River, which empties through the *e.* shore of Chesapeak Bay, about 12 miles to the *s. w.* Here are about 60 houses, a court-house, and gaol, and the inhabitants deal principally in lumber and corn. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to the value of 4040 dollars. It is 14 miles from Horntown in Virginia, and 59 *s.* of Dover in Delaware.]

[SNOWTOWN, a settlement in Lincoln County, district of Maine; situate between the West Ponds, seven or eight miles *w.* of Sidney, opposite to Vassalborough, and *n. w.* of Hallowell.]

SOANCA, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Sonora in N. America.

SOAPARI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil; on the coast, between the Point of Piedras and the Bay of Simiends.

SOATA, a territory of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the antient province of Duytama. It is of an hot climate, but very fertile territory, especially in the herb coca, which they here call *hayo*, and which is one of the chief articles of its commerce.

SOBER, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Todos Santos.

SOCAIBAMBA, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, from whence rises the river Carabaillo; *n.* of the capital, and close to another lake called Lorococha.

SOCAIRE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

[SOCANDAGA, or SAGENDAGA, the *w.* branch of Hudson's River, runs a *s.* and *s. e.* course, and about 15 miles from its mouth, takes a *n. e.* direction, and joins that river about 13 or 14 miles *w.* by *n.* of Fort Edward.]

SOCAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Posci.

SOCCHA, a small river of S. Carolina, which runs *s.* and enters the Ampola.

SOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a moderately cold temperature, produces good wheat, maize, *papas*, and other fruits of a cold climate; contains 100 housekeepers and 70 Indians, and is 12 leagues *n. e.* of Tunja.

SOCHILA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 121 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

SOCHINA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It contains a population of 70 families of Indians, and is eight leagues from its capital.

SOCHIQUALT, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalaxara in N. America; near the town of Cadreita.

[SOCIETY Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. To these islands Captain Cook was directed by Tupia, in 1769; and he gave them this name in honour of the Royal Society. They are situate between the latitudes of 16° and 18° 10′ *s.* and between the longitudes of 148° and 152° 10′ *w.* They are seven in number.

The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, in all those islands, are so nearly the same as at Otaheite, that little need be added to the account which has already been given. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their morals are differently constructed, though serving the same purposes. It is customary to give their daughters to strangers who arrive amongst them; but the pairs must be five nights lying near each other, without presuming to take any other liberty. On the sixth evening, the father of the young woman treats his guest with food, and informs his daughter, that she must that night receive him as her husband. The stranger must not express the least dislike, should the partner allotted to him be ever so dis-

agreeable; for this is considered as an unpardonable affront, and is punished with instant death.]

SOCO, a sea-port on the coast and of the province and government of Venezuela, within the Gulf of Triste.

SOCOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, belonging to the district of the former, and annexed to the curacy of Talina; on the shore of a small river, to the *w.* of the town of Tarija, and near the settlement of Yavi.

SOCOLOMO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, near the river Salado. It was destroyed by the Infidel Indians, and nothing but its ruins now remain.

SOCONE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Ambaná.

SOCONEY, a small river of S. Carolina, which runs *w.* and enters the source of the river Chunakansti.

SOCONUSCO, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala in N. America, and the most western of its provinces; bounded *n.* by the province of Chiapa, *s.* by the Pacific Sea, *w.* by the province of Oaxaca in Nueva España, and *s. e.* by that of Guatemala. It is 35 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and as many more wide from *e.* to *w.* It is very fertile in vegetable productions, and especially in *cacao*, which is most excellent, and of the best quality of any in America. It is, on this account, that the crops of this article are eagerly bought up by the richest families in these parts, and that very little of it finds its way to Europe.

This province, of which the conqueror was Pedro de Alvarado, is watered by several rivers, all of which run into the S. Sea, along which coast it extends for 30 leagues. It is nearly uninhabited, having in it only one or two settlements besides the capital, which is called Gueguetlán. It was formerly dependent on the audience of Mexico; until the year 1569, when it was added to that of Guatemala.

[SOCORA, an island on the coast of S. America.]

SOCORINES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell in the vicinities of the river Plata. Although now reduced to a very limited number, they are exceeding fierce, cruel, and treacherous.

SOCOROMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Copta.

SOCORRO, Nuestra Sennora del, a large settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, in the *corregimiento* and province of Tunja and Nuevo Reyno de Granada: of an hot but healthy temperature; and, although suffering from drought, producing much sugar-cane, maize, plantains, *yucos*, cotton, and fruits, it maintains a great commerce in articles of the country; such as linens, rugs, cloths, quilts, and other effects. It has two chapels of ease, very close to each other; the one called El Paramo, the other San Joseph, in the valley of this name, which is very pleasant, fertile, and salubrious. Its population is composed of more than 3500 inhabitants; and in 1711 the President of Santa Fé granted it the title of City, though the same was never confirmed by the king.

[There was a revolution in this province in 1781, joined by all the Indians of the vicinity of Santa Fé. One hundred and twenty-three miles *n. n. e.* of the capital (Santa Fé) and [illegible] of Tunja.]

Socorro, [illegible] Del Destierro, in the [illegible] in Brazil; in the island [illegible] which it is the capital.

Socorro, another, of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America, *e.* of the garrison of the Paso del Norte.

Socorro, another, of the missions held by the religious of San Francisco in Nuevo Mexico and N. America.

Socorro, another, of the [illegible] ment of Cumaná; in the [illegible] the distance of a cannon-shot from the [illegible]. Its natives enjoy the privilege of exemption from tributes and contributions.

Socorro, another, in the province and country of Las Amazonas, and that part possessed by the Portuguese. It is a *reduccion* of the [illegible] established there by the [illegible] tion, and is situate on the shore of the river [illegible] tari, in the mouth where it is entered [illegible] Marucuvaca.

SOCOS, a settlement of the province [illegible] *regimiento* of Guanta in Peru, [illegible] curacy of the settlement of Tiellas.

SOCOTA, Nuestra Sennora de la Concepcion de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It has the singularity of enjoying in its district all the different degrees of temperature, of [illegible] and heat, within a very small distance of each other; and it consequently abounds in every kind of vegetable production. It has very good breeds of horses, mules, and [illegible]

cattle, and the inhabitants make good leather and exquisite cheeses, in which it carries on a flourishing commerce; but they are afflicted with the disease of the *cotos*, or swellings in the throat, though not to the same degree as are the inhabitants of the other settlements. The population amounts to about 200 housekeepers, and 40 Indians. Sixteen leagues *n. e.* of Tunja.

SOCUIGA, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the Snowy Sierra, and enters the Cesaré. It is also known by the name of Badillo, given it by the governor of this title.

SODOMS, a settlement of Indians of the province and country of the Iroquees; where the English have a fort and establishment, between the lake Ontario and the river Seneca.

[SODUS, Great, a gulf connected with the *s.* side of Lake Ontario, by a short and narrow entrance. It is about nine miles long, and four broad, and has an island in the *e.* part. The town called Sodus, stands on the *w.* side, near the *s. w.* part of the bay, or gulf; about 20 miles *n.* of Geneva, 26 *s. w.* of Oswego Fort, and 90 *e.* of Niagara.]

SOGAMOSO, an antient province of the kingdom of Bogota; bounded *w.* by the province of Tunja, from which capital it was two leagues distant, and was then subject to a prince, who was the high priest of the nation of the Moscas Indians. It was conquered by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, is of limited extent, and is watered by a river from whence it took its name, and afterwards called Iracá. It is of a benign and healthy temperature, and now a *corregimiento* of Indians, dependent on the province of Tunja.

SOGAMOS, a settlement and capital of the *corregimiento* of the former province and kingdom. In the time of the Indian gentilism it was the capital and residence of the prince and high priest, called Sogamuxi, which has been corrupted to Sogamoso. Here it was that the Indians had their temples, extremely sumptuous, and the inner parts adorned with gold and precious stones; the same being the deposits of their idols. These temples were one night accidentally set fire to by two Spanish soldiers, who had entered to rob them; and, according to all the historians, the fire lasted in this settlement for the space of five years.

It is situate on a fertile and extensive plain, of a cold temperature, but healthy, and abounding in wheat of the best quality, as well as in barley, maize, tartuffles, and other productions of a cold climate. Here they make many woven stuffs of wool; such as quilts, baizes, hats, &c. by which the natives carry on a great trade; especially on Fridays, which is a market-day, at which assemble the people from the neighbouring parts. Its population is composed of more than 500 housekeepers, and 200 Indians. In the parish, which has the title of San Sebastian, is venerated an effigy of this saint, sent by the Emperor Charles V.

In this valley is the mouth of a path made by hand through the mountains; and which beginning in the Llanos of San Juan, extends for upwards of 100 leagues. It is asserted that by this road came the Bochicá, which, in their idiom, means apostle, to preach to them the faith; and this matter is largely treated of by the authors Zamora, Oviedo, Castellanos, and Piedrahita. [Twenty-eight miles *n. e.* of Tunja.]

SOGAMOSO, another, a small settlement of the district and government of S. Juan Giron, in the same kingdom; which should have about 40 housekeepers. Eight leagues from its capital.

SOGAMOSO, a river of the same province. See CHICAMOCHA.

SOGOCHI, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It is of a cold temperature; contains 211 families of Indians, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues *s.* of its capital.

[SOIL Cove, a settlement on Desert Island in the district of Maine.]

SOL Bay, on the coast of the river Amazonas, and the arm which forms the island of Marajo, between the river Tama and the settlement of Cutiguba.

SOLA, a small island of the N. Sea; between those of Margarita and Los Testigos; and closest to the former, on the *e.*

SOLAGA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 172 families of Indians, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

[SOLANGO, an island on the coast of Peru; 21 miles *n.* by *w.* from Colanche River, and 12 *s.* of Port Callo.]

SOLANO, S. FRANCISCO, a bay of the coast of the S. Sea, in the province and government of Chocó and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It keeps this name from a settlement which it had in it, and of which nothing but the vestiges remain.

SOLANO, a river of the province and government of Costarica, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *w.* and enters the S. Sea, two leagues from the settlement of Esparza.

[SOLAR, Morro, or Cape Sola, on the coast of Peru, is 10 miles *s.* of Lima.]

SOLDADO, Island of, a small island, in the interior of the Bay of Chaguaramas, formed by two channels of the river Orinoco: discovered by Admiral Christoval Colon, in his fourth voyage, and who named it Escollo del Gallo. It is at the entrance of the channel-mouth of Sierpe.

Soldado, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlacolula and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España: founded 40 years since in the *sierra* of the same name, and which is in the high road to Mexico. It contains 45 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivation of the soil, and breeding of swine-cattle. One league *n.* of its head settlement.

[SOLDIER's Gut, on the *n. e.* coast of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, *e.* of Half Moon Bay, and also *e.* of Christ Church.]

SOLDINA, or Mercadillo, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Panches in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the Páramo of Rueiz, and enters the grand river Magdalena.

SOLDOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, belonging to the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero; *n.* of this, and on the shore of the river Dulce.

[SOLEBURY, a township in Buck's County, Pennsylvania.]

SOLEDAD, de las Canoas, a settlement of Indians of the Mecos nations, in the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España. It has 12 Spanish families, with whom dwell upon very sociable terms about 30 families of Indians. The temperature is benign, and the soil yields abundant crops of vegetable productions, particularly maize, which they sell in the neighbouring jurisdictions with sufficient profit. This settlement is formed from a *reduccion* of Indians, when the Count Fuenclara was viceroy. Thirty leagues *n.* of its capital.

Soledad, another, in the head settlement of the district of Tlapacoya and *alcaldia mayor* of Quatro Villas. It contains 49 families of Indians, who cultivate some cochineal, maize, seeds, and fruits, and cut wood, in which they trade. Three leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

Soledad, another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the grand river Magdalena, and at the extremity of the island, on which is the capital.

Soledad, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the river Napo.

Soledad, another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; *s.* of the settlement of Santa Maria Magdalena.

Soledad, another, of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, in N. America.

Soledad, another, with the surname of the Rio del Norte; of the missions which were held by the religious of San Francisco, in New Mexico.

Soledad, another, which is an *asciento* of silver-mines, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in the kingdom of Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chilia.

Soledad, a bay of the coast of the S. Sea, in the province and government of Veragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is a very large semicircle, and in its centre are three islands, called Sebaco, La Gobernadora, and Los Leones, besides two others, smaller.

Soledad, a desert place, or monastery of the barefooted Carmelites, in the province and kingdom of Nueva España; situate on the top of a mountain, three leagues *n. w.* of Mexico; the same spot being surrounded by a high stone-wall, seven leagues in circumference, and there being in this wall certain caves formed out of the stone, which serve as so many chapels; after the same manner as the chapels of Montserrat in Cataluña. In this convent the provincial chapter is celebrated; and here are gardens of more than two miles in extent, in which grow the most delicate European fruits.

SOLENTINAZ, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala; in a small island in the lake of Nicaragua.

[SOLIMOES. See Madera River; also the article Marannon.]

SOLIS, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Solis, another, with the addition of Grande, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; which runs from *n.* to *s.* and empties itself in the Plata at its entrance between the islands of Flores and Maldonado.

Solis, another river of the same province and kingdom as the former, with the surname of

Chico, to distinguish it. It has the same course, and terminates to the *s. w.* of the former.

SOLI-VINOKOU, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile. It rises at the skirt of the mountain and volcano of Tucapél, runs straight to the *s.* and enters the Biobio.

SOLOCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Cheto.

[SOLODAD, or SOLEDAD Port, on the *e.* side of the easternmost of the Falkland Islands, was formerly called Port Louis. The inner part of the harbour lies in lat. 51° 34′ *s.* and in long. 58° *w.*]

SOLOLA, and ATITAN, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala in N. America; bounded *n.* by the provinces of Quesaltenango and Totanicapan, *s.* by the sea, *w.* by the province of San Antonio de Suchitepeque, and *e.* by the valley of Guatemala. It is of a limited extent but very fertile in wheat of excellent quality, especially in that part called De Polopó, and this wheat, together with the *garbanzos*, is highly esteemed. It produces many vegetables and fruits, amongst which the Chumbo figs pass for the best in the kingdom. It fabricates a considerable portion of cotton, and with all the above articles carries on a considerable trade with the other provinces.

The Lake of Atitán occupies the greater part of the extent of this province. This lake is six or seven leagues in circumference, and on its shores are established the finest settlements; and it has this singular property, that although it be entered by several very considerable rivers, it always keeps the same level; the natural inference of which is, that it has some subterraneous vent. In the *s.* part of this lake the currents are violent, and the sounding is not to be found, nor is there any strand save that by Atitán and Polopo. The water is extremely cold, notwithstanding the temperature of the province is hot. No fish breed in this lake, a circumstance attributed to its coldness, though the Indians have an idea that it is owing to a visitation of providence on a certain *alcalde mayor* who had committed many excesses against the fisheries.

The greater part of the traffic of the province is carried on by great canoes, inasmuch as the land-routs are extremely rocky and difficult, and the whole of the country is mountainous and full of ravines. Here are two volcanoes, the one of which is called Atitán, and the other Sololá. Both at no great distance from the lake.

SOLOLA, the capital, is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion. It has a convent of the religious of S. Francisco, who were the curates, until the appointment of the regular clergy. It is a large town, and full of inhabitants, the which amount to 4700 Indians of various nations, such as the Quiches, Sotohiles, and Kazchiqueles. Twelve leagues from the capital of the kingdom of Guatemala.

The other settlements are,

Santa Lucia Utatán,	San Juan de los Leprosos,
Santa Cruz,	San Joseph,
San Francisco Panajachel,	Santiago Atitán,
La Concepcion,	San Lucas Tolimán,
San Miguel Pochuta,	San Pedro de la Laguna,
San Jorge,	Santa Clara,
San Andres,	La Visitacion.
Santa Maria Magdalena del Patulul,	

[SOLOMON'S Isles, or LAND OF THE ARSACIDES, a group of islands, concerning the existence of which there has been much dispute, lie about 1850 Spanish leagues *w.* of the coast of Peru, in the vicinity of New Guinea, between lat. 5° and 12° 8′ *s.* and between long. 154° and 163° *e.* They were first discovered by Mendana, in his first voyage in 1567. Herrera, in his description of these islands, reckons 18 principal ones belonging to the group, from 50 to 300 leagues in circumference, besides many of a smaller size. The air of these islands is salubrious, the soil fertile, the inhabitants numerous, and of different shades from white to black. The principal of these islands are, St. Isabella, (which see); St. George, St. Mark, St. Nicholas, Florida, the Island of Palms, &c.]

[SOLON, a military township of New York, Onondago County; about 29 miles *n. w.* from Susquehannah River, and 31 *s.* from Lake Oneida. It is under the jurisdiction of the town of Homer, which was incorporated in 1794.]

SOLOYA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas; which, according to Mr. Bellin, engineer in ordinary to the king of France, in his general map and description, runs *e.* and enters the Iza or Putumayo.

SOMA, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises in the *sierra* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

[SOMBAVERA Islands, in the W. Indies. See SOMBRERO.]

[SOMBELLO Point, *w.* of the Gulf of Darien, is five miles *n.* of Francisco River.]

SOMBRERETE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, at a small distance from the city of San Carlos to the *s.*

SOMBRERETE, another settlement, in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon.

[SOMBRERETE, the head town and residence of a *diputacion de mineria*, (deputation of mineralogy) in the intendancy of Zacatecas in Nueva España.]

SOMBRERO, or SAMBRERO, a small island of the N. Sea, one of the Antilles or Caribes, of the figure of a hat, and thus called by the Spaniards, who discovered it. It is about a league long, and the same broad, and lies between the island of Anguila and that of Anegada one of the Virgin Islands, 33 miles *n. w.* of the former. It is entirely desert and abandoned.

[It was on this island that the unfortunate seaman Jeffery was so inhumanly left by order of his captain, for the offence of having tapped a barrel of beer when the water of his Britannic Majesty's brig ran short and the crew were allowanced. After eight days suffering from thirst and hunger, supporting life by a few limpits that he picked up on the shore, and a little rain water he found in the crevices of the rocks, he was providentially delivered from his distressing situation by the schooner Adam, of Marble Head, John Dennis, which touched at the isle, took him off, and landed him in the county of Essex. Sombrero is in lat. 18° 37′ 40″ *n.* long. 63° 28′ 30″ *w.*]

SOMBRERO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada on the shore of the river Guarico, and at the foot of the *Sierra* of Carrizal by the *n.* part.

SOMBRERO, another, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, in the same province and kingdom as the former, and in the district of the city of S. Sebastian de los Reyes; bounded *e.* by the settlement of Barbacoas, from whence it is 4¼ leagues *w.* by the town of Calabazo, 40 miles to the *s. w.*; *n.* by the settlement of Orituco, 13 leagues.

Its territory is nearly full of *sabanas*, in which breed an infinite number of neat cattle, mules, and horses, of which consists its principal commerce. In the parish-church is venerated on an altar by the side of the epistle-side a miraculous image of Nuestra Señora, called Del Arroyo, painted on a stone which is said to have been found some 50 years ago by two boys whilst bathing. The population of this settlement is composed of 2182 persons of Spaniards, Indians, Mulattoes, *Mustees*, and Negroes.

SOMBRERO, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, which runs *w.* and enters the Plata, near the city of Corrientes.

SOMELSDYCK, a colony of the Dutch or part of Surinam, in the part where the rivers Commewine and Cotich unite, and where there is a good and well-furnished fortress. Here the Dutch carry on a lucrative trade, as the soil is very fertile, and abounding in sugar-canes, cotton, tobacco, and coffee.

SOMERS. See BERMUDAS.

[SOMERS, a township of Connecticut, on the *n.* line of Tolland County, which separates it from the State of Massachusetts. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is 15 miles *n. e.* of Hartford.]

SOMERSET, a county of Maryland.

SOMERSET, a city of this county.

SOMERSET, a town of the United States.

[SOMERSET, a township in Washington County, Pennsylvania.]

[SOMERSET, a township of Vermont, Windham County; 10 or 12 miles *n. e.* of Bennington.]

[SOMERSET, a post-town of Massachusetts, Bristol County, and on Taunton River. It was incorporated in 1790, and contains 1151 inhabitants. It is nine miles *e.* of Warren in Rhode Island, and 38 *s.* of Boston.]

[SOMERSET, a well-cultivated county in New Jersey, on the *n.* side of the great road from New York to Philadelphia. The soil, especially on Rariton River and its branches, is good, and produces good crops of wheat, of which great quantities are annually exported. It is divided into six townships, which have three churches for Presbyterians, five for the Dutch reformed, one for Dutch Lutherans, and one for Anabaptists. It contains 12,296 inhabitants, including 1909 slaves.]

[SOMERSET, the capital of the above county, situate on the *w.* side of Millstone River. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 23 miles *n.* of Trenton.]

[SOMERSET, a county of Maryland, bounded *e.* by the State of Delaware and Worcester County, and *s.* by the waters of Chesapeak Bay. It contains 25,810 inhabitants, including 7070 slaves. Washington Academy, in this county,

was instituted by law in 1779. It was founded, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and private donations; is authorised to receive gifts and legacies, and to hold 2000 acres of land.]

[SOMERSET, a new county of Pennsylvania; bounded *n.* by Huntingdon and *s.* by Alleghany County in Maryland, and is divided into five townships.]

[SOMERSWORTH, a township of Stratford County, New Hampshire, 19 miles from Portsmouth, containing 943 inhabitants. It was taken from Dover, from which it lies adjoining to the *n. e.*; and incorporated in 1754. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened here in May 1779.]

SOMONDOCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; in the ancient province of Tensa, and in the valley of this name. It is of a mild temperature, and produces fruits of a warm climate, such as sugar-canes, plantains, maize, *yucas*, anniseed, and a quantity of *garbanzos*. In its district is the celebrated mineral mountain abounding in emeralds, which was discovered in 1537, by Pedro Fernandez Valenzuela, and Antonio Diaz Cardoso; from whence immense riches have been extracted, and by which the settlement has been well peopled, though the above labour having decreased, the population is now reduced to 200 housekeepers and 100 Indians. [Twenty-nine miles *s. e.* of Tunja, and 61 *n. e.* of Santa Fé.]

SOMPALLON, SANTIAGO DE, a city of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded in 1544 by Fernando Valdes, on the shore of the grand river Magdalena: 40 leagues distant from Teneriffe, 14 from Talameque, and 70 from the mouth of the river. It took its name from a settlement of Indians that was established there, called Sompallos. But this unfortunate city was demolished by the infidels as soon as it was founded, and nothing but the memory of it remains.

SONAITA, a river of the province and government of Sonora in N. America.

SONCHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Levanto.

SONCOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama, and bishopric of Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

SONDA. See SAMBALLOS.

SONDA, BUENA, a shoal of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro, near Cape Santo Tomé.

SONDONDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Cabana.

SONDOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huancabamba. It was formerly of consideration, but has now fallen into great decay. It is situate on the confines of the kingdom of Quito, and of the province of Jaen, on the *n.* shore of the river Huancabamba, on a beautiful and pleasant spot, in the high road leading to Jaen and to Tomependa. Its whole population is composed of Indians. In lat. 5° *s.*

SONDORILLO, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former, on the shore of the river upon which that stands. This is small.

SONETES, Island of Rattle-Snakes, is in Lake Erie of Canada, near its *w.* coast, and opposite the mouth of the Strait of Misisagues.

SONGO, a large settlement of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa, and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; situate in a mountainous and rough spot. The natives rose against the Spaniards in 1723, putting many to death; but in the following year they returned to their obedience.

[SONGO River, in the district of Maine, is formed by two branches which unite in Raymondtown, about three miles from Sebago Pond. The longest branch rises in Greenland, about three miles from Amariscoggin River, where is a pond called Songo Pond, two miles long. This stream, which pursues a *s.* course for at least 70 miles, is so free from rapids, that timber may be brought conveniently from within a few miles of its head. The other branch comes from Waterford and Suncook, and passes through a number of small ponds; then falling into Long Pond, it proceeds through Brandy Pond, and meets the other branch. It is boatable its whole length, 25 miles. See ORANGETOWN or GREENLAND, and SEBAGO Pond.]

SONLAHUE, a river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *s.* and enters the sea very abundantly, to the *w.* of the Movila.

SONO, a settlement of the province and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito, at the entrance of the river Guayaquil, in the *s.* part, and on the shore opposite the capital.

SONO, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which is small, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Paratinga, just before this joins the Tocantines.

SONOMARE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

SONORA, S. JUAN BAPTISTA DE, a province and government; bounded *n.* by nations of Indians but little known, *s.* by the province of Sinaloa, *e.* by the province of Taraumara, and *w.* by the coast of the sea of Californias, following the coast its whole extent for more than 100 leagues, and being about 350 leagues in circumference, as to that part which has been reconnoitred and is settled. It was discovered in 1596 by Captain Sebastian, a Vizcayan, when he went to discover and reconnoitre the Californias.

It takes its name from a valley it has, of more than 60 leagues long, and which the first Spaniards called La Señora, and in which governed a *cacique*, or regular chief, over the infinite Indians with whom these countries were peopled. The same Indians voluntarily solicited instruction in the Catholic faith in 1638; and on their having been committed to the charge of the Jesuits, the father Bartolomé Castaño went out on the mission and baptised many. His labours were imitated by several others; and they succeeded in founding 25 settlements of the Indians, called the Pimas Baxos, Opatas, Tobas, Tequiamas, Hequis, Pimas Altos, Ceris, Tepocas, and Guaimas; all of whom, excepting the latter nation, dwell in the finest valleys. Such valleys, however, are very few, and are, properly speaking, ramifications of the mother *sierra;* nor can they be approached without that *sierra* being first passed.

This province is watered by many rivers and streams, which make it most abundantly irrigated, and very fertile for crops of maize, French beans, and wheat; as also for vines yielding excellent grapes, although in no quantity, either from want of attention in the Indians or from their ignorance in the cultivation of them. The territory also yields many other fruits, as well of America as of Europe; also pulse and garden-herbs. It has many silver-mines, the working of which is not worth speaking of, owing to the great expense of labour.

As a defence to the settlements of this province against the invasions of the Apaches Indians, there have been established, at different periods, five garrisons, furnished with a sufficient supply of troops, and of the names of Visani, San Felipe de Jesus Guevavi, Horcasitas, Coro de Guachi, Pitiqui, Rio Chico, and Buenavista.

In 1744, the father Jacobo Sedelmair, a Jesuit, reconnoitred this province to find a pass by the *n.* to reduce the province of Moqui, [an independent nation of Indians since 1680]; and in 1765, the inhabitants of Sonora, enraged at the hostilities they had experienced from the infidel Indians, sent to the viceroy, then the Marquis de Croix, and besought him that he would furnish them with troops and arms for their defence.—Although the royal coffers were at that time in a very low state, a sum was raised by means of the commerce of the province, and by the subscriptions of individuals, equal to 200,000 dollars, and an expedition was entrusted to the charge of Don Joseph de Galves, who was, at that time, in that kingdom. A six years' war was the event, before that, in 1771, he could reduce those barbarous tribes.

In pursuing them, he traversed with his army over parts hitherto unattempted by Spaniards, and in some of the *sierras* through which he passed, discovered rich mines of gold and silver; and in the spot called La Cienequilla, which is a *llanura* of upwards of 14 leagues long, were found only two foot from the surface of the earth lumps of gold of such magnitude, as that one alone should weigh nine marks: and thus were many thousands of marks of gold collected, without even the trouble of washing the earth from off it. Indeed, such were the riches of this mine, that some intelligent persons have asserted that it might have produced a million of dollars. This affair soon caused no less than 2000 persons immediately to settle here. The form of the government of the province was changed, and a commandant-general appointed, who was Don Theodore de Croix, knight of Croix, and of the Teutonic order, and now colonel and director of the regiment of the Royal Walloon Guards; and, in honour of this expedition, the aforesaid Don Joseph de Galvez took the title of La Sonora; though some years after, and on another occasion, he changed it for that of Castilla.

[Humboldt thus describes that tract of country which he denominates the *Intendancy* of Sonora. This intendancy, which is still more thinly peopled than that of Durango, extends along the Gulf of California, called also the Sea of Cortez, for more than 280 leagues from the great bay of Bayona, or the Rio del Rosario, to the mouth of the Rio Colorado, formerly called Rio de Balzas, on the banks of which the missionary monks Pedro Nadral and Marcos de Niza made astronomical observations in the 16th century. The breadth of the intendancy is by no means uniform. From the tropic of Cancer to the 27th degree the breadth scarcely exceeds 50 leagues;]

[but further *n.* towards the Rio Gila, it increases so considerably, that on the parallel of Arispe it is more than 128 leagues.

The intendancy of Sonora comprehends an extent of hilly country of greater surface than the half of France; but its absolute population is not equal to the fourth of the most peopled department of that empire. The intendant who resides in the town of Arispe has the charge, as well as the intendant of San Luis Potosi, of the administration of several provinces, which have preserved the particular names which they had before the union. The intendancy of Sonora, consequently, comprehends the three provinces of Cinaloa or Sinaloa, Ostimury, and Sonora Proper. The first extends from the Rio del Rosario to the Rio del Fuerte; the second from the Rio del Fuerte to the Rio del Mayo; and the province of Sonora, called also in old maps by the name of New Navarre, includes all the northern extremity of this intendancy. The small district of Cinaloa is now looked on as part of the province of Cinaloa. The intendancy of Sonora is bounded on the *w.* by the sea; on the *s.* by the intendancy of Guadalaxara; and on the *e.* by a very uncultivated part of New Biscay. Its *n.* limits are very uncertain. The villages De la Pimeria alta are separated from the banks of the Rio Gila by a region inhabited by independent Indians, of which neither the soldiers stationed in the *presidios*, nor the monks posted in the neighbouring missions, have been hitherto able to make the conquest.

From the port of Guitivis, at the mouth of the Rio Mayo, called also Santa Cruz de Mayo, the courier embarks for California, charged with the dispatches of the government and the public correspondence. This courier goes on horseback from Guatemala to the city of Mexico, and from thence by Guadalaxara and the Rosario to Guitivis. After crossing in a *lancha* the sea of Cortez, he disembarks at the village of Loreto in Old California. From this village letters are sent from mission to mission to Monterey and the port of San Francisco, situate in New California under lat. 37° 48′ *n.* They thus traverse a route of posts of more than 920 leagues, that is to say, a distance equal to that from Lisbon to Cherson. The river of Yaqui, or Sonora, has a course of considerable length; it takes its rise in the *w.* declivity of the Sierra Madre, of which the crest, by no means very elevated, passes between Arispe and the Presidio de Fronteras. The small port of Guaymas is situate near its mouth.

The most *n.* part of the intendancy of Sonora bears the name of Pimeria, on account of a numerous tribe of Pimas Indians who inhabit it. These Indians, for the most part, live under the domination of the missionary monks, and follow the catholic ritual. The Pimeria Alta is distinguished from the Pimeria Baxa; the latter contains the Presidio de Buenavista; the former extends from the military post *(presidio)* of Ternate to the Rio Gila. This hilly country of the Pimeria Alta is the Choco of N. America. All the ravins, and even plains, contain gold scattered up and down the alluvious land. *Pepitas* of pure gold, of the weight of from two to three kilogrammes, (from 5 lbs. to 8 lb. troy) have been found there. But these *lavaderos* are by no means diligently sought after, on account of the frequent incursions of the independent Indians, and especially on account of the high price of provisions, which must be brought from a great distance in this uncultivated country. Further *n.* on the right bank of the Rio de la Ascension, live a very warlike race of Indians, the Seris, to whom several Mexican *savans* attribute an Asiatic origin, on account of the analogy between their name and that of the Seri, placed by ancient geographers at the foot of the mountains of Ottorocoras to the *e.* of Scythia extra Imaum.

There has been hitherto no permanent communication between Sonora, New Mexico, and New California, although the court of Madrid has frequently given orders for the formation of *presidios* and missions between the Rio Gila and the Rio Colorado. The extravagant military expedition of Don Joseph Galvez did not serve to establish in a permanent manner the *n.* limits of the intendancy of Sonora. Two courageous and enterprising monks, fathers Garces and Font, were able, however, to go by land through the countries inhabited by independent Indians from the missions of La Pimeria Alta to Monterey, and even to the port of San Francisco, without crossing the peninsula of Old California. This bold enterprise, on which the college of the Propaganda at Queretaro published an interesting notice, has also furnished new information relative to the ruins of La Casa Grande, considered by the Mexican historians (Clavigero, i. p. 159) as the abode of the Aztecs on their arrival at the Rio Gila towards the end of the twelfth century.

Father Francisco Garces, accompanied by Father Font, (see Chronica Serafica de el Colegio de Propaganda fede de Queretaro, por Fray Domingo Arricivitor, Mexico, 1792, tom. ii. p. 396, 426, and 462,) who was entrusted with the observations of latitude, set out from the Pre-]

[sidio d'Horcasitas on the 20th April, 1773. After a journey of 11 days they arrived at a vast and beautiful plain, one league's distance from the *s.* bank of the Rio Gila. They there discovered the ruins of an ancient Aztec city, in the midst of which is the edifice called La Casa Grande. These ruins occupy a space of ground of more than a square league. The Casa Grande is exactly laid down according to the four cardinal points, having from *n.* to *s.* 136 metres (or 445 feet) in length, and from *e.* to *w.* 84 metres (or 276 feet) in breadth. It is constructed of clay *(tapia)*. The *pisés*, or cases in which the clay is rammed down in the construction of a clay wall, are of an unequal size, but symmetrically placed. The walls are 12 decimeters (or three feet 11 inches) in thickness. This edifice had three stories and a terrace. The stair was on the outside, and probably of wood. The same kind of construction is still to be found in all the villages of the independent Indians of the Moqui *w.* from New Mexico. In the Casa Grande were five apartments, of which each is 27.18 feet in length, 10.82 feet in breadth, and 11.48 feet in height. A wall, interrupted by large towers, surrounds the principal edifice, and appears to have served to defend it. Father Garces discovered the vestiges of an artificial canal, which brought the water of the Rio Gila to the town. The whole surrounding plain is covered with broken earthen pitchers and pots, prettily painted in white, red, and blue. We also find amidst these fragments of Mexican stone-ware pieces of obsidian *(itztli)*, a very curious phenomenon, because it proves that the Aztecs passed through some unknown *n.* country which contains this volcanic substance, and that it was not the abundance of *obsidian* in New Spain which suggested the idea of razors and arms of Itztli. We must not, however, confound the ruins of this city of the Gila, the centre of an ancient civilization of the Americans, with the Casas Grandes of New Biscay, situate between the *presidio* of Yanos and that of San Buenaventura. The latter are pointed out by the indigenous, on the very vague supposition that the Aztic nation, in their migration from Aztlan to Tula and the valley of Tenochtitlan, made three stations; the first near the lake Teguyo (to the *s.* of the fabulous city of Quivira, the Mexican Dorado!) the second at the Rio Gila, and the third in the environs of Yanos.

The Indians who live in the plains adjoining the Casas Grandes of the Rio Gila, and who have never had the smallest communication with the inhabitants of Sonora, deserve by no means the appellation of *Indios bravos*. Their social civilization forms a singular contrast with the state of the savages who wander along the banks of the Missoury, and other parts of Canada. Fathers Garces and Font found the Indians to the *s.* of the Rio Gila clothed and assembled together, to the number of two or three thousand, in villages which they call Uturicut and Sutaquisan, where they peaceably cultivate the soil. They saw fields sown with maize, cotton, and gourds. The missionaries, in order to bring about the conversion of these Indians, showed them a picture painted on a large piece of cotton cloth, in which a sinner was represented burning in the flames of hell. The picture terrified them, and they entreated Father Garces not to unrol it any more, nor speak to them of what would happen after death. These Indians are of a gentle and sincere character. Father Font explained to them by an interpreter the security which prevailed in the Christian missions, where an Indian *alcalde* administered justice. The chief of Uturicut replied: "This order of things may be necessary for you. We do not steal, and we very seldom disagree; what use have we then for an *alcalde* among us?" The civilization to be found among the Indians when we approach the *n. w.* coast of America, from the 33° to the 54° of latitude, is a very striking phenomenon, which cannot but throw some light on the history of the first migrations of the Mexican nations.

There are reckoned in the province of Sonora one city, Arispe; two towns, viz. Sonora and Hostemuri; 46 villages, or settlements, 15 parishes, 43 missions, 20 farms, or *haciendas*, and 25 cottages, or *ranchos*.

The province of Cinaloa contains five towns (Culiacan, Cinaloa, El Rosario, El Fuerte, and Los Alamos), 92 villages, 30 parishes, 14 *haciendas*, and 450 *ranchos*.

In 1793 the number of tributary Indians in the province of Sonora amounted only to 251, while in the province of Cinaloa they amounted to 1851. This last province was more anciently peopled than the former.

The most remarkable places of the intendancy of Sonora are: Arispe, Sonora, Hostimuri, Culiacan, Cinaloa, El Rosario, Villa del Fuerte, Los Alamos.

The population of this intendancy amounted, in 1803, to 121,400: the extent of surface, in square leagues, is 19,143; making the number of inhabitants to the square league 6.]

Sonora. The capital of the above province and intendancy, with the dedicatory title of San

Juan Baptista. It is a *real* of mines of silver and of gold; and from these it derives its chief emolument. [Its present population is about 6400 souls.] Its curacy is collegiate, and in lat. 29° 40′. The other settlements are the following, including those of the missions:

Nacozari,	Babicora,
Tepache,	Bayaconi,
Motepore,	Aconchi,
Vavispe,	Guecapa,
Soledad,	Banamichi,
Guisuani,	Apode,
Pópulo,	Dolores,
Toape,	Bacanutchi,
Concepcion,	Santa Maria Soanca.
Tepetates,	Santa Magdalena.
Timén,	Belen,
Caborca,	Bacade,
Aribeti,	Oposura,
Bazaraca,	Batuco,
Guevavi,	Teopari,
Anabas,	San Francisco de
Comurispas,	Borja,
Aigame,	Cinoquipa,
Pitiquin,	Arispe,
San Francisco,	Chinapa,
Los Alamos,	Bacoati,
Batuco,	Basochuca,
San Cosme,	San Pedro,
Macameri,	Los Angeles,
Cucurpe,	Merisichi,
San Hipólito,	Remedios,
Nazacori,	Cananca,
San Ignacio,	Cocospera,
Laoripa,	Tubutama,
Guazava,	Onapa,
Matape,	Guachi,
Mobas,	Cuquasarachi,
San Estanislao,	Tecoripa,
Ures,	S. Xavier del Bac.

SONSONATE, [or TRINIDAD,] a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala in N. America: bounded *s.* by the S. Sea; *n.* by the *sierra; e.* and the other *rhumbs* by the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador, which surrounds it; and *w.* by that of Escuintla or Guazacapan. Its extent is 25 leagues long, and 15 wide at the broadest part.

It is of a very hot climate, produces some *cacao*, which, in former times, was in greater abundance, through the large estates which it had of this production, but which have been, for the most part, abandoned; the natives having rather addicted themselves to the cultivation of indigo, which they procure from a plant called there *guiquilite*, this being the chief article of commerce. It produces also much sugar, which they make in the engines; rice and starch, made of *yuca* root, in such abundance, as by these two last articles to supply the whole kingdom of Guatemala; also in *ajonjoli*, (sessamum) from which they extract a certain portion of oil. Its territory produces no wheat, owing to the heat of the climate; and what is necessary is therefore provided from the *alcaldías mayores* of Xalapa and Totonicapan. It has large breeds of swine, which it sends in droves to the capital; of neat cattle; domestic fowl, fruit, and vegetables, necessary for its own consumption, and of very superior quality. In this province are many muleteers, who, in *requas*, or droves of 25 to 50 mules, which they call *atajos*, carry on the traffic of conveying the aforesaid effects to the port of its name, and to the capital. It is watered by various rivers, which run to empty themselves into the S. Sea; with the exception of that which they call Del Agua Caliente (of warm water), which is very large, and enters the N. Sea.

In its jurisdiction is comprehended the celebrated coast of Bálsamo, whereon is found the richest balsam known, and consequently highly esteemed in all parts. The population, which amounts to about 40,000 souls, is entirely of Indians, Mulattoes, Negroes, and other casts: although there are not wanting some Spanish families. Along the whole coast of the S. Sea the waters are so violent, as to deserve any name rather than that of Pacific; and as the only commercial port here, called Acajutla, is nothing more than a very large bay, in which vessels lie exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and at a distance from land; it follows that the lading and unlading of merchandise are attended with great inconveniences, and not unfrequently with considerable loss. Notwithstanding this, however, vessels do not fail to arrive here from the kingdoms of Nueva España, Tierra Firme, and Peru; from the convenience of this spot being only four leagues distant from the capital, and of throwing the effects immediately into the interior provinces.

The capital is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Santissima Trinidad; being a town founded on the shore of the river of its name, and four miles from the port of Acajutla; which has also the same title, in the S. Sea, and is a large bay, much frequented by vessels from the kingdoms of Peru, Tierra Firme, and Nueva España, conveying the greatest part of the traffic carried on with Guatemala.

It has, besides the parish church, three convents of religious; which are of San Francisco, S. Domingo, and La Merced; a convent for female orphans, founded by Don *Fr.* Juan de Zapata and Sandoval, of the order of San Agustin, bishop of Vera Paz. Its population, which is tolerably large, is composed of three wards; bearing the names of Sonsonate, Mexicanos, and San Antonio; and in these dwell about 100 Indians and 1900 other souls, of which 400 may be Spaniards.

This town, although of the greatest importance from the reasons above mentioned, has no fortification or defence whatever. In its vicinity runs the grand Sierra Apaneca for many leagues from *e.* to *w.* and in it are three volcanoes. Its temperature is hot. As the port aforesaid is close to the capital of the kingdom Guatemala, there are in the vicinities of this town many muleteers, masters of large droves, who employ themselves in carrying merchandise; and as this is the principal branch of commerce, the number who thus gain their livelihood is very great. [This town is distant from Guatemala 162 miles. Lat. 13° 46′ *n.* long. 89° 45′ *w.*]

S. Pedro Caluco,	Talmasuc,
S. Andrés Guaimango,	Comacagua,
Santiago Naulingo,	Theotepeque,
S. Miguel Jujuta,	Xicalapa,
Asuncion de Avechapan,	Chiltiupa,
Ataco,	Asuncion de Izalco,
Tacuba,	San Juan Navizalco,
S. Silvestre Guaimaco,	Sta. Catalina Mazapua,
Zapotán,	San Pedro Pauztlan,
Quixnagua,	Sto. Domingo Guizapan,
Mixata,	San Andrés Apaneca,
Cacaluta,	Joayola,
S. Antonio Atheos,	Salcotitán.

SOPACHUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in Peru.

SOPETRAN, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, close to its capital. In it is venerated a miraculous image of Nuestra Señora of its name, presented by the *oidor* of Santa Fé, Don Francisco Campuzano, and held in particular devotion by all the surrounding people.

SOPINGA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

SOPO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, and abounding in vegetable productions corresponding to its climate. It contains more than 200 housekeepers and 100 Indians; and is six leagues *n.* of Santa Fé.

SOQUICANCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Cosme and San Damian.

SORA, a settlement of the province of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a moderately cold temperature, and abounding in productions of such a climate, especially in wheat of very fine quality, maize, *papas*, &c. It contains 100 housekeepers, and 150 Indians; and is two hours' journey from the road of Tunja to the *w.* going to the town of Leiba.

SORACA, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former; of a very cold temperature, and surrounded by swamps, which make it sickly, particularly during the evening. It produces sufficient wheat, maize, barley, *papas*, &c. and much cattle, of the wools of which its natives fabricate woven stuffs. Its population was once large; but now reduced to 25 housekeepers and 150 Indians; though these, the greater part of them, may be said to have gone over to Tunja, which is half a league to the *e.*

SORACA, a very abundant river in the same province and kingdom as the former settlement.

SORAMINA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia, in the territory possessed by the Dutch.

SORAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

SORASORA, a settlement and *asiento* of gold-mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Oruro in Peru, four leagues from its capital.

SORAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in the same kingdom as the former.

[SOREL, a small town; situate at the entrance of the river Sorel, which runs into Lake Champlain. It has a respectable appearance from the water: it is somewhat smaller than Three Rivers, and is inhabited by several English and French families. The streets are prettily laid out, but the houses are yet very thinly scattered. Sorel, indeed, seems rather on the decline, both in wealth and population; and the few stores that are kept there, are mostly dependent upon the merchants of Montreal and Quebec. Its trade is confined to the supplying the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood with English manufactured goods, West India produce, &c. The little importance that was for-

merly attached to Sorel, arose from the ship-building carried on there for some years; but of late that has entirely ceased.

The country people in the vicinity are mostly employed as voyageurs in the *n. w.* fur trade, and the cultivation of their small farms is left to their wives and children. When they return home, they seldom bring more than enough to support them during the winter. The soil is thus neglected, and the town is badly supplied with provisions. Three horrid murders were committed here about nine or ten years ago. A store, kept by an old man, was observed, one morning, not opened as usual: the neighbours knocked at the door, but not getting admittance, they broke it open, and discovered the old man, and his niece who lived with him, lying dead behind the counter. It appeared that they must have been just called from supper to serve the villain who had murdered them, for the supper things were laid out on the table in an adjoining parlour. The till was emptied of all the money, and many articles strewed about the floor.

The very next night, to the dread and astonishment of this little town, another man was murdered in his store in a similar manner, and his money stolen; but what was most surprising, the murderer remained undiscovered, and even unsuspected! nor was it ever positively ascertained who had been guilty of such atrocious deeds. But when the foreman of the shipyard, an European, decamped a few days after, with the wife of a tradesman in the town, strong suspicions were entertained that he was the murderer. He however made his escape into the United States, before any measures could be taken to apprehend him.]

SOREL, a fort built by the French in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians; situate at the *w.* point of the mouth of the river of the same name.

[SOREL River, the outlet of Lake Champlain, which, after a course of about 69 miles *n.* empties into the river St. Lawrence, in lat. 46° 5′, and long. 72° 55′ *w.*

The country in the neighbourhood of the river Sorel does not yield to the others either in fertility or beauty. This river has three names; sometimes it is called Sorel, sometimes Chambly, (places thus named being situate upon it) and sometimes Richlieu. This river is of great value to Canada, because it has its source in Lake Champlain, from whence great quantities of valuable produce, particularly ship-timber and pot-ashes, are annually introduced from the United States. Indeed, it is the only channel acknowledged in law for the commerce of the States with Lower Canada. Hence, at a place called St. John's, on this river, near the lake, we have established a custom-house, which takes cognizance of whatever passes to and from the United States.

There is a fort at Chambly, and another at St. John's; neither of them are very formidable: that at Chambly is built of stone; that at St. John's of wood. We generally have some troops at St. John's, as it is a frontier town.]

SORIBAN, a port of the coast of the N. Sea, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme: it is also called Port de Escribanos, and lies between that of Nombre de Dios and the point of San Blas.

SORITOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru.

SORO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; one of those which are held by the Aragonese Capuchins; in the midst of the Serranía.

SOROCOTA, a *llanura*, called, by another name, De San Martin, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is very large, populous, fertile, and delightful, and of a mild and healthy climate: was discovered by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada in 1537.

SOROCUCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Celedin.

SOROPALCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in the same kingdom as the former.

[SORREL. See SOREL.]

SOTAQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. In its district are four vice-parishes, and two small settlements of Indians, through which passes the river Limari; and in the valley here are gathered abundant crops of grapes and seeds.

SOTAQUIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very cold temperature, and abounding in wheat, barley, maize, and *papas*. It has large breeds of cattle, from the fleeces of which they make fringed shirts and mantles, and also of cotton, towels, napkins, and other fine articles, of great estimation throughout the whole kingdom. It contains 200 housekeepers, and 130 Indians: and is a little more than three leagues between *n.* and *n. w.* of its capital.

SOTARA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the same kingdom as the former.

SOTKING, a small island of the N. Sea; one of the Lucayas: *w.* of the island of Yuma.

SOTO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba, on the shore of the river Primero.

SOTOLAMARINA, a settlement of the province and government of Sierra Gorda in the Bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España; founded by the count of that title, Don Joseph de Escandon, Colonel of the Militia of Queretaro, in 1750.

SOTOTA, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Orijava and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan in Nueva España.

[SOTOVENTO, a name applied to the Lesser Antilles in the W. Indies. Among these, the chief may be reckoned Trinidad, Margareta, Curacao, and Tortugas.]

[SOTOVENTO LOBOS, or LEEWARD ISLAND OF SEA WOLVES OR SEALS, on the coast of Peru, is seven leagues from the Barlevento Lobos, or Windward Island of Sea Wolves. It is about six miles in circuit, and 25 miles from Cape Aguja.]

SOTOVIS, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America; where the French have built a fort on the shore of the river Akansas.

SOTOYA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas; which rises in the territory between the nations of the Indians called Greabellados, Cenequajes, and Cungíes, runs *w.* [illegible] enters the Isa or Paraná.

[illegible]FFRIER Mountain. The most northerly of the lofty chain running through the centre of the island St. Vincent, and the highest of the whole, as computed by the most accurate survey that has as yet been taken. For some time previous to the 30th April, 1812, this memorable mountain had indicated much disquietude; and, from the extraordinary frequency and violence of earthquakes, (which are calculated to have exceeded 200 within the preceding year) had portended some great movement or eruption. The apprehension, however, was not so immediate as to restrain curiosity, or to prevent repeated visits to the crater, which of late had been more numerous than at any former period, even up to Sunday last, the 26th of April; when some gentlemen ascended it, and remained there for some time. Nothing unusual was then remarked, or any external difference observed, except rather a stronger emission of smoke from the interstices of the conical hill, at the bottom of the crater. To those who have not visited this romantic and wonderful spot, a slight description of it, as it lately stood, is previously necessary and indispensable, to form any conception of it, and to the better understanding the account which follows; for no one living can expect to see it again in the perfection and beauty in which it was on Sunday, the 26th instant.

About 2000 feet from the level of the sea, (calculating from conjecture) on the *s.* side of the mountain, and rather more than two-thirds of its height, opens a circular chasm, somewhat exceeding half a mile in diameter, and between four or 500 feet in depth: exactly in the centre of this capacious bowl rose a conical hill, about 260 or 300 feet in height, and about 200 in diameter, richly covered and variegated with shrubs, brushwood, and vines, above half-way up, and for the [illegible] with virgin sulphur to the top. From the [illegible] cone and interstices of the rock a thin white smoke was constantly emitted, occasionally tinged with a slight bluish flame. The precipitous sides of this magnificent amphitheatre were fringed with various evergreens and aromatic shrubs, flowers, and many Alpine plants. On the *n.* and *s.* sides of the base of the cone were two pieces of water, one perfectly pure and fearless, the other strongly impregnated with sulphur and alum. This lonely and beautiful spot was rendered more enchanting by the singularly melodious notes of a bird, an inhabitant of these upper solitudes, and altogether unknown to the other parts of the island: hence principally called, or supposed to be, invisible; though it certainly has been seen, and is a species of the merle.

A century had now elapsed since the last convulsion of the mountain, or since any other [illegible] ments had disturbed the serenity of [illegible] ness than those which are common to [illegible] tempest. It apparently slumbered [illegible] solitude and tranquillity, and from the luxuriant vegetation and growth of the [illegible] which covered its sides from the base [illegible] the summit, seemed to discoun[illegible] fact, and falsify the records of the [illegible] volcano. Such was the [illegible], on April the 27th; but the surrounding inhabitants trod on "igneum [illegible] doloso," and their imaginary safety was soon to be confounded [illegible] the sudden danger of devastation. [illegible]

[plantation bells rang twelve at noon, on Monday the 27th, an abrupt and dreadful crash from the mountain, with a severe concussion of the earth, and tremulous noise in the air, alarmed all around it. The resurrection of this fiery furnace was proclaimed in a moment by a vast column of thick, black, ropy smoke, like that of an immense glass-house, bursting forth at once, and mounting to the sky; showering down sand, with gritty calcined particles of earth and favilla mixed, on all below. This driven before the wind towards Wallibon and Morne Ronde, darkened the air like a cataract of rain, and covered the ridges, woods, and cane-pieces, with light grey coloured ashes, resembling snow when slightly covered by dust. As the eruption increased, this continual shower expanded, destroying every appearance of vegetation. At night a very considerable degree of ignition was observed on the lips of the crater; but it is not asserted, that there was as yet any visible ascension of flame. The same awful scene presented itself on Tuesday; the fall of favilla and calcined pebbles still increasing, and the compact pitchy column from the crater rising perpendicularly to an immense height, with a noise, at intervals, like the muttering of distant thunder. On Wednesday the 29th, all these menacing symptoms of horror and combustion still gathered more thick and terrific for miles around the dismal and half-obscured mountain. The prodigious column shot up with quicker motion, dilating as it rose like a balloon. The sun appeared in total eclipse, and shed a meridian twilight over us, that aggravated the wintry gloom of the scene, now completely powdered over with falling particles. It was evident that the crisis was as yet to come—that the burning fluid was struggling for a vent, and labouring to throw off the superincumbent strata and obstructions, which suppressed the ignivomous torrent. At night, it was manifest, that it had greatly disengaged itself from its burden, by the appearance of fire flashing now and then, flaking above the mouth of the crater.

On Thursday, the memorable 30th of April, the reflection of the rising sun on this majestic body of curling vapour was sublime beyond imagination—any comparison of the Glaciers, of the Andes, or Cordilleras with it, can but feebly convey an idea of the fleecy whiteness and brilliancy of this awful column of intermingled and wreathed smoke and clouds: it afterwards assumed a more sulphureous cast, like what we call thunder-clouds, and in the course of the day a ferruginous and sanguine appearance, with much livelier action in the ascent, a more extensive dilation, as if almost freed from every obstruction—after noon, the noise was incessant, and resembled the approach of thunder still nearer and nearer, with a vibration, that affected the feelings and hearing: as yet there was no convulsive motion, or sensible earthquake. Terror and consternation now seized all beholders. The Caribes settled at Morne Ronde, at the foot of the Souffrier, abandoned their houses, with their live stock, and every thing they possessed, and fled precipitately towards town. The Negroes became confused, forsook their work, looked up to the mountain, and, as it shook, trembled, with the dread of what they could neither understand or describe—the birds fell to the ground, overpowered with showers of favilla, unable to keep themselves on the wing; the cattle were starving for want of food; as not a blade of grass or a leaf was now to be found; the sea was much discoloured, but in no wise uncommonly agitated; and it is remarkable, that throughout the whole of this violent disturbance of the earth, it continued quite passive, and did not at any time sympathise with the agitation of the land. About four o'clock *p. m.* the noise became more alarming, and just before sunset the clouds reflected a bright copper colour, suffused with fire. Scarcely had the day closed, when the flame burst at length pyramidically from the crater, through the mass of smoke; the rolling of the thunder became more awful and deafening: electric flashes quickly succeeded, attended with loud claps; and now, indeed, the hurly-burly began. Those only who have witnessed such a sight, can form any idea of the magnificence and variety of the lightning and electric flashes; some forked zig-zag playing across the perpendicular column from the crater—others shooting upwards from the mouth like rockets of the most dazzling lustre—others, like shells with their trailing fuses, flying in different parabolas, with the most vivid scintillations from the dark sanguine column, which now seemed inflexible, and immovable by the wind. Shortly after seven *p. m.* the mighty caldron was seen to simmer, and the ebullition of lava to break out on the *n. w.* side. This, immediately after boiling over the orifice, and flowing a short way, was opposed by the acclivity of a higher point of land, over which it was impelled by the immense tide of liquified fire that drove it on, forming the figure V in grand illumination. Sometimes, when the ebullition slackened, or was insufficient to urge it over the obstructing hill, it recoiled]

[back, like a refluent billow from the rock, and then again rushed forward, impelled by fresh supplies, and scaling every obstacle, carrying rocks and woods together, in its course down the slope of the mountain, until it precipitated itself down some vast ravine, concealed from our sight by the intervening ridges of Morne Ronde. Vast globular bodies of fire were seen projected from the fiery furnace, and bursting, fell back into it, or over it, on the surrounding bushes, which were instantly set in flames. About four hours from the lava boiling over the crater, it reached the sea, as we could observe from the reflection of the fire and the electric flashes attending it. About half past one, another stream of lava was seen descending to the *e.* towards Rabacca. The thundering noise of the mountain, and the vibration of sound, that had been so formidable hitherto, now mingled in the sullen monotonous roar of the rolling lava, became so terrible, that dismay was almost turned into despair. At this time the first earthquake was felt: this was followed by showers of cinders, that fell with the hissing noise of hail during two hours. At three o'clock, a rolling on the roofs of the houses indicated a fall of stones, which soon thickened, and at length descended in a rain of intermingled fire, that threatened at once the fate of Pompeii or Herculaneum. The crackling and coruscations from the crater at this period exceeded all that had yet passed. The eyes were struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with the glomeration of sounds. People sought shelter in cellars, under rocks, or any where, for every where was nearly the same; and the miserable Negroes, flying from their huts, were knocked down or wounded; and many killed in the open air. Several houses were set on fire. The estates situate in the immediate vicinity seemed doomed to destruction. Had the stones that fell been proportionably heavy to their size, not a living creature could have escaped without death: these having undergone a thorough fusion, they were divested of their natural gravity, and fell almost as light as pumex, though in some places as large as a man's head. This dreadful rain of stones and fire lasted upwards of an hour, and was again succeeded by cinders from three till six o'clock in the morning. Earthquake followed earthquake almost momentarily, or rather the whole of this part of the island was in a state of continued oscillation;—not agitated by shocks, vertical or horizontal; but undulated, like water shaken in a bowl.

The break of day, if such it could be called, was truly terrific. Darkness was only visible at eight o'clock, and the birth of May dawned like the day of judgment: a chaotic gloom enveloped the mountain, and an impenetrable haze hung over the sea, with black sluggish clouds of a sulphureous cast. The whole island was covered with favilla, cinders, scoria, and broken masses of volcanic matter. It was not until the afternoon the muttering noise of the mountain sunk gradually into a solemn yet suspicious silence. Such were the particulars of this sublime and tremendous scene, from commencement to catastrophe. We shall now describe its effects, or the injury it has done.

The following authentic information, on this head, is derived from extracts of a letter from the Speaker of the Assembly of St. Vincent, to the Colonial Agent in London, dated St. Vincent, May 6, 1812.

'On one estate, called Wallibou, to leeward, and on five more to windward, or, as we speak here, in the Caribe country, the earth is still covered with what I will still term ashes, from six to 12 inches; and on one estate the walls of the boiling-house fell in, as it is supposed, from the effects of an earthquake.

'Excepting the one estate to leeward, and those five to windward, I do not believe the injury has been very great. The ashes have fallen abundantly on two or three others, but, it is hoped, not enough materially to injure the soil; this, however, as well as the effect where it is deeper, must be ascertained by experience. We have no data to judge whether it be a mere *caput mortuum*, or if it contain the sources of vegetation: if the latter, labour and industry may bring matters about; but if the former, I do not know what to say. So the rivers which turn the mills on these estates may resume their courses; but no human wisdom can do more than conjecture on the subject.

'The estates, from the Caribe boundary, and from Wallibou, have not, as I understood, received any injury; the ashes fell indeed to the extent of many miles at sea, for, after the great and heavy part was deposited, the lighter particles seem to have been dispersed in all directions throughout the island; it has made a light thin crust, about one-fourth or one-eighth of an inch thick, which we consider as doing more good than harm.

'Only one white man, and I believe 40 or 50 Negroes, have been lost; and some magass-houses, Negro houses, and other buildings took]

[fire, from the ignited stones, which were discharged to a considerable distance, and at certain periods in great profusion.

'This, I believe, is a tolerably correct statement of the effects produced by this dreadful event; though I speak with some hesitation as to the damage suffered by two estates in the Caribe country, and one to leeward, called Richmond, the accounts which I have not agreeing very well. My opinion is, that the damage is not great, but persons concerned in all the properties from Mount Young (to windward), and from Wallibou (to leeward), may be at ease as to any loss.']

SOVAGE, a small river of Newfoundland; which runs *w.* in the *s.* head or extremity, and enters the sea in the bay of the Straits of Belle Isle.

[SOUEYAWAMINECA, a Canadian settlement, in lat. 47° 17′ 30″ *n.*]

SOUPHRIERE, a mountain in the island of St. Domingo. See AZUFRERA.

[SOUTH, a short river of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, which runs *e.* into Chesapeak Bay. Its mouth is about six miles *s.* of Annapolis city, and is navigable in vessels of burden 10 or miles.]

[SOUTH AMBOY, a township of New Jersey, Middlesex County, and contains 2626 inhabitants, including 183 slaves.]

[SOUTH AMERICA, like Africa, is an extensive peninsula, connnected with N. America by the Isthmus of Darien and Panama.]

[SOUTHAMPTON. See SOUTH HAMPTON.]

[SOUTH ANNA, a branch of North Anna River in Virginia, which together form Pamunky River.]

[SOUTHBOROUGH, a small township in the *e.* part of Worcester County, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1727; contains 840 inhabitants, and is 30 miles *w.* by *s.* of Boston.]

[SOUTH BRANCH HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in N. America, situate on the *e.* side of Saskashawan River.]

[SOUTH BRIMFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire County, about 24 miles *s. e.* of Northampton, and 61 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 606 inhabitants.]

[SOUTHBURY, a town of Connecticut, Litchfield County, nine miles *n. e.* of Danbury, and 33 *s. w.* of Hartford.]

[SOUTH EAST, a township of New York, situate in Dutchess County, bounded *s.* by W. Chester County, and *w.* by Frederick Town. It contained, by the census of 1792, 921 inhabitants; of whom 261 were electors, and 13 slaves.]

[SOUTH CAROLINA, one of the United States of America; bounded *n.* by N. Carolina; *e.* by the Atlantic Ocean; *s.* and *s. w.* by Savannah River, and a branch of its head waters, called Tugulo River, which divides this state from Georgia. It lies between lat. 32° 35′ 15″ *n.* and between long. 78° 80′ 84″ *w.* from Greenwich. It is in length about 200 miles from *n.* to *s.* and 260 from *e.* to *w.* and contains 20,000 square miles. It is divided into nine districts. Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown, constitute what is called the Lower Country, and contained, by the census of 1792, 19 parishes, and 28,694 white inhabitants; sent to the legislature 70 representatives, and 20 senators, and paid taxes to the amount of £2808 15*s.* 11*d.* Ninety-Six, Washington, Pinckney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw districts, are comprehended in the Upper Country, and contained 23 counties, and 110,902 white inhabitants; sent to the legislature 54 representatives, and 17 senators, and paid taxes to the amount of £8390 2*s.* 3*d.* The great inequality of representation is obvious; attempts have been made by the upper districts to remedy this evil, but hitherto without effect. By a late arrangement, the name of county is given to the subdivision of those districts only, in which county courts are established. In the lower districts, the subdivisions are called parishes, and made only for the purpose of electing the members of the state legislature. The total number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 249,073, of whom 107,094 were slaves; by the census of 1810, the total population amounted to 414,935 souls.

This state is watered by many navigable rivers, the principal of which are, Savannah, Edisto, Santee, Pedee, and their branches. The Santee is the largest river in the state. Those of a secondary size, as you pass from *n.* to *s.* are Wakkamaw, Black, Cooper, Ashepoo, and Combahee rivers. In the third class are comprehended those rivers which extend but a short distance from the ocean, and serve, by branching into numberless creeks, as drains to carry off the rain water which comes down from the large inland swamps, or are merely arms of the sea. The tide in no part of the state flows above 25 miles from the sea. A canal has been lately made, of 21 miles in length, connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, the cost of which was upwards of 400,000 dollars; and the company are allowed to raise a toll of 20 per cent. on the sum actually expended. A waggon road has also been opened]

[from the settlements in S. Carolina, over the mountains to Knoxville in Tennessee; for which a sum of money had previously been voted.

The only harbours of note, are those of Charleston, Port Royal, and Georgetown. The climate is different in diffent parts of the state. Along the sea-coast, bilious diseases, and fevers of various kinds, are prevalent between July and October.

The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year. One cause of these diseases is, a low marshy country, which is overflowed for the sake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from these stagnated waters, from the rivers, and from the neighbouring ocean, and the profuse perspiration of vegetables of all kinds, which cover the ground, fill the air with moisture. This moisture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual observation, it has been found that the average annual fall of rain, for 10 years, was 42 inches, without regarding the moisture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolness of the evening invites to an exposure to these heavy dews. But not only does the water on the low grounds and rice swamps become in a degree putrid, and emit an unwholesome vapour, but when it is dried up or drawn off from the surface of the ground, a quantity of weeds and grass, which have been rotted by the water, and animals and fish which have been destroyed by it, are exposed to the intense heat of the sun, and help to infect the air with a quantity of poisonous effluvia. Within the limits of Charleston the case is very different, and the danger of contracting diseases arises from indolence and excess. Though a residence in or near the swamps is very injurious to health, yet it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by removing three miles from them, into the pine land, which occupies the middle ground between the rivers, an exemption from autumnal fevers may be obtained. The disagreeable effects of this climate, experience has proved, might in a great measure be avoided, by those inhabitants whose circumstances will admit of their removal from the neighbourhood of the rice swamps, to healthier situations, during the months of July, August, September, and October; and in the worst situations by temperance and care. Violent exercise on horseback, chiefly, exposure to the meridian rays of the sun, sudden showers of rain, and the night air, are too frequently the causes of fevers and other disorders. Would the sportsmen deny themselves, during the fall months, their favourite amusements of hunting and fishing, or confine themselves to a very few hours, in the morning or evening—would the industrious planter visit his fields only at the same hours—or would the poorer class of people pay due attention to their manner of living, and observe the precautions recommended to them by men of knowledge and experience, much sickness, and many distressing events, might be prevented.

But the following authentic table of the obituary of Charleston, will best explain the nature of the diseases most prevalent in this climate.

Accidents and Diseases which occasion Death; from the Bills of Mortality in Charleston.

Accidents and Diseases.	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807
Febrile Diseases.					
Endemial causus	19	148	40	—	162
Bilious inflammatory	75	133	155	125	205
Nervous or putrid	13	22	26	15	21
Small pox	2	1	13	31	26
Infantile Diseases.					
Diarrhœa infantum	65	122	116	120	92
Croup	6	19	8	7	15
Convulsions	12	51	46	38	68
Overlaid	—	—	1	1	1
Teething	11	32	29	18	33
Still born	8	14	7	16	22
Thrush	2	3	2	2	3
Hydrocephalus	—	—	5	2	6
Whooping cough	—	64	—	1	—
Worms	30	—	18	18	37
Intestinal Diseases.					
Dysentery	15	55	57	134	656
Cholic	1	5	1	2	5
Hepatitis	—	—	1	—	—
Cramp in stomach	6	5	3	6	7
Pulmonic Affections.					
Consumption	92	175	223	200	207
Debility	3	17	5	27	29
Pleurisy	10	28	75	76	65
Colds	12	32	78	38	49
Influenza	3	—	2	2	58
Asthma	2	8	6	9	5
Immorality.					
Intemperance	—	19	—	8	14
Hanged	—	2	—	—	—
Murdered	—	1	4	4	5
Suicide	2	3	1	2	5
Carried over	389	959	922	897	1787

[Accidents and Diseases.	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807
Amount brought up	389	959	922	897	1787
Apoplexy	2	22	11	11	19
Accident	4	11	17	11	20
Childbed	6	13	10	7	18
Dropsy	18	61	55	92	110
Drowned	13	—	8	14	9
Gout	—	1	—	1	—
Imposthume	—	1	7	3	3
Inflammation	2	—	5	12	10
Insanity	4	10	1	1	2
Jaundice	2	1	—	1	1
King's evil	2	2	6	2	4
Mortification	—	—	6	4	9
Spasms	22	29	21	39	21
Mumps	—	—	—	2	1
Nervous head-ache	—	—	1	1	—
Palsy	2	3	8	9	10
Homeroids	—	—	—	1	—
Rheumatism	—	3	1	4	5
Sore throat	—	6	7	5	12
Scurvy	—	12	3	9	16
Shot	—	—	3	1	4
Surfeit, and kine pock	—	—	1	1	—
Rupture	2	—	2	1	10
Syphilis	3	2	3	2	2
Hydrophobia	—	—	2	—	—
Gravel	—	1	2	—	1
Hemorrhage	—	—	1	—	—
Unknown	28	130	106	165	119
Total deaths	449	1267	1209	1296	2191

The Upper Country, situate in the medium between extreme heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States. Except the high hills of Santee, the Ridge, and some few other hills, this country is like one extensive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hogback Mountains, 220 miles *n. w.* of Charleston. The elevation of these mountains above their base, is 3840 feet, and above the sea-coast, 4640. There is exhibited from the top of these mountains an extensive view of this state, N. Carolina, and Georgia; and, as no object intervenes to obstruct the view, a man with telescopic eyes might discern vessels at sea. The mountains *w.* and *n. w.* rise much higher than these, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tennessee and Santee Rivers.

The sea-coast is bordered with a chain of fine sea islands, around which the sea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. North of Charleston harbour lie Bull's, Dewee's, and Sullivan's islands, which form the *n.* part of the harbour. James's Island lies on the other side of the harbour, opposite Charleston, containing about 50 families. Further *s. w.* is John's Island, larger than James's; Stono River, which forms a convenient and safe harbour, divides these islands. Contiguous to John's Island, and connected with it by a bridge, is Wadmelaw; *e.* of which are the small isles of Keywaw and Simmon. Between these and Edisto Island, is N. Edisto Inlet, which also affords a good harbour for vessels of easy draft of water. South of Edisto Island is S. Edisto Inlet, through which enter, from the *n.* all the vessels bound to Beaufort, Asheepoo, Combahee, and Coosaw. On the *s. w.* side of St. Helena Island lies a cluster of islands, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal lie St. Helena, Ladies Island, Paris Island, and the Hunting Islands, five or six in number, bordering on the ocean, so called from the number of deer and other wild game found upon them. All these islands, and some others of less note, belong to St. Helena parish.

Crossing Broad River, you come to Hilton Head, the most southern sea island in Carolina. West and *s. w.* of Hilton Head lie Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfuskies', and some smaller islands, between which and Hilton Head are Calibogie River and Sound, which form the outlet of May and New Rivers. The soil on these islands is generally better adapted to the culture of indigo and cotton than the main, and less suited to rice. The natural growth is the live oak, which is so excellent for ship timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts, was experienced during the late war.

The whole state, to the distance of 80 or 100 miles from the sea, generally speaking, is low and level, almost without a stone, and abounds, more or less, especially on and near the rivers, with swamps or marshes, which, when cleared and cultivated, yield, in favourable seasons, on an average, an annual income of from 20 to 40 dollars for each acre, and often much more; but this species of soil cannot be cultivated by white men, without endangering both health and life. These swamps do not cover an hundredth part of the State of Carolina. In this distance, by a gradual ascent from the sea-coast, the land rises about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a *w. n. w.* course from Charleston, commences a curiously uneven country. The traveller is constantly ascending or descending little sand-hills, which

[nature seems to have disunited in a frolic. If a pretty high sea were suddenly arrested, and transformed into sand-hills, in the very form the waves existed at the moment of transformation, it would present the eye with just such a view as is here to be seen. Some little herbage, and a few small pines, grow even on this soil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a scanty subsistence on corn and sweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues till you arrive at a place called the Ridge, 140 miles from Charleston. This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance *n. w.* from its summit. It is a fine high, healthy, belt of land, well watered, and of a good soil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad River. Beyond this ridge commences a country exactly resembling the northern states, or like Devonshire in England, or Languedoc in France. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, present themselves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here heaven has bestowed its blessings with a most bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer the sea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the valleys watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the soil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of distinction, is called the Upper Country, where are different modes, and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language, have a different tone. The land still rises by a gradual ascent; each succeeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till having advanced 220 miles in a *n. w.* direction from Charleston, the elevation of the land above the sea-coast is found by mensuration to be 800 feet.

Here commences a mountainous country, which continues rising to the w. terminating point of the state. The soil may be divided into four kinds; first, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber and every kind of growth but that of grass.—These tracts are called *savannas*, constituting a second kind of soil, good for grazing. The third kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing natural canes in great plenty, cypress, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The high lands, commonly known by the name of *oak* and *hickory* lands, constitute the fourth kind of soil. The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands, in the low country, are cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, besides these, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, and cotton. From experiments which have been made, it is well ascertained that olives, silk, and madder may be as abundantly produced in S. Carolina, and we may add in Georgia also, as in the *s.* of France.

There is little fruit in this state, especially in the lower parts of it. They have oranges, which are chiefly sour, and figs in plenty, a few limes and lemons, pomegranates, pears, and peaches, apples are scarce, and are imported from the N. States. Melons, especially the water-melon, are raised here in great perfection. The river swamps, in which rice can be cultivated with any tolerable degree of safety and success, do not extend higher up the rivers than the head of the tides; and in estimating the value of this species of rice land, the height which the tide rises is taken into consideration, those lying where it rises to a proper pitch for overflowing the swamps being the most valuable. The best inland swamps, which constitute a second species of rice land, are such as are furnished with reserves of water. These reserves are formed by means of large banks thrown up at the upper parts of the swamps, whence it is conveyed, when needed, to the fields of rice.

Rice was first planted in S. Carolina, about the year 1688, when, by chance, a little of it, of a small unprofitable kind, was introduced into the state. In the year 1696, a bag of a larger and whiter rice, was presented by the captain of a brigantine from Madagascar, to the governor, who divided it between several gentlemen. Some time afterwards Mr. Du Bois, treasurer to the British East India Company, sent another parcel of rice; which probably made the distinction which now prevails, between white and gold rice. In its early cultivation, rice was planted on high land; but it being observed, that this plant not only required the richest kind of land, but also frequent flowings of water, the planters were naturally led from the high lands to the fresh water swamps. To these situations it was found perfectly adapted, and rice immediately became the great staple of the country. It was now that importations were made with great avidity; and the proceeds of a crop instead of being spent in dissipated living, as they are at this day, were]

[economised, to increase the exertions of the ensuing year. Hence property was rapidly accumulated, and people from all parts were encouraged to try their fortunes in S. Carolina.

Indigo was formerly a great source of wealth to this state, being introduced into it about the year 1745; and such was the success with which it was cultivated, that in less than two years 200,000 lbs. weight of indigo were exported to England. From that time its culture was much attended to throughout the lower, and in some situations, in the middle parts of the state; and many fortunes were made by pursuing this branch of agriculture. Since the commencement of the wars which have disturbed Europe for several years past, and in consequence of large importations from the E. Indies, its cultivation has ceased to be profitable, so that a very small quantity is now planted in S. Carolina. The lands which were suitable to the growth of this plant, are fortunately well adapted to the cultivation of cotton: hence, by an easy transition, and without much expense, the indigo planters, driven by necessity to search out other sources of industry, have directed their attention to the planting of cotton; and the success they have experienced ought to stimulate the British government to accomplish the same thing with regard to hemp in Canada, where every thing is congenial to its success, were only a right system adopted.

Cotton is noticed as an article of export in S. Carolina as early as the year 1754; but it is only within the last 20 years that it has become a staple commodity, and surpassed, in value, the greatest crops of rice or indigo that have ever been made in the state. The planter sells his cotton to the merchant at least for 1*s.* and generally for 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling the pound. In the year 1799, good cotton found an immediate sale in Charleston for 2*s.* 4*d.* and 2*s.* 8*d.* the pound; and it is said, that what is called the island or seashore cotton, is at least equal, in fineness and strength of staple, to that of Jamaica. Since the embargo, the best cotton sold for 10*d.* and the inferior from 4*d.* to 6*d.* the pound; and frequently no sale was to be found for it at any price.

In S. Carolina, tobacco is cultivated under some disadvantages; among which the expense and trouble of bringing it to market, is not the least to be encountered. It is grown principally in the upper country, remote from markets and navigation, where, although the land is well suited to its culture, yet no plantations of large extent have yet been established. Each farmer plants a small field; which, though separately considered, cannot produce any considerable quantity, yet when collected for exportation, it forms a mass by no means unworthy the attention of the merchant.

Maize, or Indian corn, is much cultivated in S. Carolina, both for home consumption and exportation. Like tobacco it is indigenous to America, or was obtained by the Indians from some other parts, long before the discovery of the continent. It consists of several varieties, of which the gourd and flint kind are principally planted. The difference between these kinds of corn is, that the gourd is floury, and wastes much in the grinding; whereas the flint is more hard and nourishing, and grinds more into grist. Another peculiarity, which marks their difference, is, that the flint corn grows principally in the lower country, degenerating in the middle and upper country into gourd corn; and the gourd corn, if brought from the middle and upper country, is said to change into a more flinty kind.

Hemp is grown in the upper country for sale, particularly between Broad and Saluda Rivers, on what is called the Dutch Fork. Flax is also grown, but only for domestic use; as are generally all kinds of small European grain. Wheat, however, in parts adjacent to good flour mills, is an exception to this; for wherever mills are situated, a great encouragement is given to the growth of this valuable grain. The produce of wheat, in the upper country, where almost every one cultivates a little for domestic use, is generally about 15 bushels to the acre; but where the ground is well tilled, and the wheat ploughed in, (as is done by a few of the best farmers) the produce is from 20 to 25 bushels the acre. A slovenly practice too much prevails, of sowing the wheat over the Indian corn fields after the corn is gathered in, without having giving it any preparation whatever, except perhaps ploughing the seed (after it is sown) into the land; yet even in this careless manner the produce is frequently 12 bushels the acre. The reason which the farmers give for not setting those wheat crops in a better manner is, that in this way they make with ease, and with little attendance, as much wheat as their household concerns require; that to make more would be unnecessary, as they cannot conveniently transport so bulky an article any distance for sale. Canals and roads are, however, now constructing throughout the state, and will, in a few years, afford the back settlers every facility to dispose of their produce. Silk was formerly raised in S. Carolina and Georgia;]

[but it is now unattended to, though it appears that mulberry trees and silk worms are the spontaneous productions of the country.

The implements of husbandry used in S. Carolina, are few and simple: they consist of various ploughs, such as the bar-share, shovel, fluke, single coulter, cutter, and drill; harrows, hoes, spades, waggons, carts, and sledges. Ploughs are chiefly used in the middle and upper country, where labourers are few, and the soil tenacious and stubborn. In the lower country they are but partially used, although the planters would probably find it their interest to adopt them more generally. In some cases they cultivate a cotton and Indian corn crop by the plough; but they are oftener done with the hoe, which may be considered as the principal instrument of husbandry in the lower country. The spade is used chiefly for ditching and draining the rice lands. But the hoe is used for cultivating them. In some tide, and inland plantations, however, where the ground is strong, and has been kept sufficiently dry, ploughs are used with great advantage.

Waggons and sledges are principally used in the middle and upper country, the first for transporting heavy articles to a distance, and the last for drawing wood, rails, and small timber about a settlement. In the lower country, ox carts, capable of carrying three or four barrels of rice, are almost solely the mode of land-carriage for the rice planters. They are drawn by three or four yoke of oxen, and attended by two or three Negro drivers.

There are upwards of 16 different grasses indigenous to S. Carolina; but in general little attention is paid to the forming of pasture and meadow lands. The cattle are sent into the woods to graze, and the culture of cotton, rice, and maize, becomes the chief object of the planter and farmer's attention. Some lands in the vicinity of Charleston are, however, converted into fields for mowing, as the high price of hay in that neighbourhood renders this branch of agriculture a profitable business; but the greatest proportion of hay is brought from the N. States in the packet vessels. In general the cattle is fed during winter upon the leaves and blades of the Indian corn, rice-straw, &c. Horses and poultry are fed with the corn, which, together with rice, also form the principal food of the Negroes. The white inhabitants are extremely fond of the corn bruised and boiled into a pudding, which they call *hominy*. It is eaten with milk, sugar, and butter, and is a favourite dish at breakfast.

While agriculture is so much attended to, and the means of engaging in it so easy, it is not surprising that few direct their attention to manufactures. Some years ago, a cotton manufactory was established near Statesborough, which bid fair to rise into consideration. It was, however, soon perceived that the price of labour was too great to permit its goods to stand any competition with those of similar qualities imported from Great Britain; consequently the proprietors were obliged to discontinue their operations. A numerous population, and scarcity of lands, must first be experienced in a country, before its inhabitants will resort to manufactures, while a more eligible mode of subsistence exists. In the upper country, however, necessity has obliged the inhabitants to provide for their respective wants from their own resources, in consequence of the difficulty and expense of conveying bulky articles from the sea-coast to the interior. The traveller there soon becomes accustomed to the humming music of the spinning wheel and the loom. Cottons and woollens of various descriptions are made in sufficient quantities for domestic use; and if we except the articles of salt and sugar, the people in the upper parts of the state may be considered independent of foreign support; for carpenters, smiths, masons, tanners, shoemakers, sadlers, hatters, millwrights, and other tradesmen, are conveniently situated throughout the country; and the materials necessary for their respective professions are met with in abundance.

At the distance of about 110 miles from the sea, the river swamps terminate, and the high lands extend quite to the rivers, and form banks in some places several hundred feet high from the surface of the water, and afford many extensive and delightful views. These high banks are interwoven with layers of leaves, and different coloured earth, and abound with quarries of free-stone, pebbles, flint, crystals, iron-ore in abundance, silver, lead, sulphur, and coarse diamonds. The swamps above the head of the tide are occasionally planted with corn, cotton, and indigo. The soil is very rich, yielding from 40 to 50 bushels of corn an acre. It is curious to observe the gradations from the sea-coast to the upper country, with respect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators.

On the islands upon the sea-coast, and for 40 or 50 miles back, and on the rivers much farther, the cultivators are all slaves. No white man, to speak generally, ever thinks of settling a farm and improving it for himself without Negroes;

[if he has no Negroes, he hires himself as overseer to some rich planter who has more than he can or will attend to, till he can purchase for himself. The articles cultivated are corn, rye, oats, every species of pulse and potatoes, which, with the small rice, are food for the Negroes; rice, indigo, cotton, and some hemp, for exportation. The culture of cotton is capable of being increased equal to almost any demand. The soil was cultivated till lately almost wholly by manual labour. The plough, till since the peace, was scarcely used. Now the plough and harrow, and other improvements, are introduced into the rice swamps with great success, and will, no doubt, become general. In the middle settlements, Negroes are not so numerous. The master attends personally to his own business. The land is not properly situated for rice. It produces tolerable good indigo weed, and some tobacco is raised for exportation. The farmer is contented to raise corn, potatoes, oats, rye, poultry, and a little wheat.

In the upper country there are but few Negroes; generally speaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the N. States, upon the labour of themselves and families for subsistence; the plough is used almost wholly. Indian corn in great quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. are raised for food; and tobacco, wheat, cotton, hemp, flax, and indigo, for exportation. From late experiments it has been found that vines may be cultivated, and wine made to great advantage. Snake-root, pink-root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously; also ginseng on and near the mountains.

This country abounds with precious ores, such as gold, silver, lead, black-lead, copper, and iron; but it is the misfortune of those who direct their pursuits in search of them, that they are deficient in the knowledge of chemistry, and too frequently make use of improper menstruums in extracting the respective metals. There are likewise to be found pellucid stones of different hues, rock crystal, pyrites, petrified substances, coarse cornelian, marble beautifully variegated, vitreous stone, and vitreous sand; red and yellow ochres, which, when roasted and ground down with linseed oil, make a very excellent paint; also potter's clay of a most delicate texture, fuller's earth, and a number of dye-stuffs, among which is a singular weed which yields four different colours, its leaves are surprisingly styptic, strongly resembling the taste of alum; likewise, an abundance of chalk, crude alum, sulphur, nitre, vitriol, and along the banks of rivers large quantities of marle may be collected. There are also a variety of roots, the medicinal effects of which it is the barbarous policy of those who are in the secret to keep a profound mystery. The rattle-snake root, so famous amongst the Indians for the cure of poison, is of the number. The next is the venereal root, which, under a vegetable regimen, will cure a confirmed lues. Another root, when reduced to an impalpable powder, is singularly efficacious in destroying worms in children. There is likewise a root, an ointment of which, with a poultice of the same, will in a short space of time discuss the most extraordinary tumours, particularly what is termed the white-swelling; this root is very scarce.—There is another root, a decoction of which, in new milk, will cure the bloody dysentery; the patient must avoid cold, and much judgment is requisite in the portion to be administered. There is also a plant, the leaves of which, being bruised and applied to the part affected, relieves rheumatic pains; it occasions a considerable agitation of the parts, attended with most violent and acute pains, but never fails to procure immediate ease. There is also a plant, the leaves of which have a most fetid smell; these leaves being boiled, and any person afflicted with cutaneous complaints, once bathing therein, will be radically cured. There is a root which acts as an excellent purge, and is well calculated for the labouring part of mankind, as it is only necessary to chew it in its crude state, and it requies no manner of aid to facilitate its operation. An equally efficacious and simple purge is obtained from a weed, the stalk of which is red, is about three feet high, and the flower white; the leaves run from the bottom of the stalk in opposite and corresponding lines; the seed is about the size of a wheat grain, globular in the centre, and oblate at both ends; it is full of oil, and tastes like a walnut kernel: 20 grains of this, chewed and swallowed, is, in point of mildness and efficacy, equal to any rhubarb; and the pleasantness of its taste, as a deception to weak stomachs, appears to have been a design of Providence: in its operation it resembles castor-oil. A very sovereign remedy is extracted from the bark of a tree, which may be used to great advantage in the diseases incident to this climate. Every climate, some believe, has its peculiar disease, and every disease its peculiar antidote under the same climate. In addition to the above is another species of bark, of a sweet and nauseous taste: the tree grows contiguous to a very powerful chalybeate spring.]

[the bark, when sufficiently masticated, operates as a very potential purge and emetic, and in the hands of a skilful chemist may be rendered very serviceable. In this country is a tree which bears a large pod, inclosing a kind of mucilage, the juice of which is very sharp; the bark smells like tanned leather, and when prepared like hemp, makes the very best of cordage; also another tree, which bears an ear like a corn-cob, covered with berries containing a large proportion of oil. There is likewise a very singular tree, which affords a most superb shade; it produces a round ball, which, in the heat of summer, opens and enlarges a number of male insects, which become very troublesome wherever they lodge: this happens generally some distance from their parent tree.

The hand of nature never formed a country with more natural advantages, or blessed it with a more serene or healthful climate. It abounds with game of all kinds, is a very fine fruit country, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vines, the olive, silk, and coffee trees, and the production of cotton. It is a perfect garden of medical herbs, and its medicinal springs are not inferior to any in Europe.

The iron-works, known by the name of the Æra Etna Iron-work, are situated in York County, within two miles of the Catawba River. Within the compass of two miles from the furnace, there is an inexhaustible quantity of ore, which works easy and well in the furnace. The metal is good for hammers, gudgeons, or any kind of machinery and hollow ware, and will make good bar-iron. Some trial has been made of it in steel, and it promises well. Nothing is necessary for preparing the ore for use but burning. The ore consists of large rocks above the surface; the depth not yet known. In the cavities between, lie an ochre and seed ore. It is said there will be no occasion to sink shafts or drive levels for 50 years to come. The Æra furnace was built in 1787; the Ætna in 1788. The nearest landing at present (1795) is Camden, 70 miles from the furnace. The proprietors of the works, and seven others, have obtained a charter to open the Catawba to the N. Carolina Line, and a charter from N. Carolina to open the river 80 miles higher in that state, and boats came within 40 miles of the works in the course of the summer of 1795, as there were boats already built for the purpose which were to carry 30 tons, and in the course of the following summer they were brought within two miles of the works. The works are within two miles of the river, and the creek can be made navigable to the works. Mr. William Hill, one of the principal proprietors of these works, has contrived a method, by means of a fall of water, of blowing all the fires both of the forges and furnaces, so as to render unnecessary the use of wheels, cylinders, or any other kind of bellows. The machinery is simple and cheap, and not liable to the accident of freezing. In the middle, and especially in the upper country, the people are obliged to manufacture their own cotton and woollen cloths, and most of their husbandry tools; but in the lower country, the inhabitants, for these articles, depend almost entirely on their merchants.

Late accounts from the interior parts of this state inform, that cotton, hemp, and flax, are plenty; that they have a considerable stock of good sheep; that great exertions are made, and much done in the household way; that they have long been in the habit of doing something in family manufactures, but within a few years past great improvements have been made. The women do the weaving, and leave the men to attend to agriculture. This state furnishes all the materials, and of the best kind, for ship building. The live oak, and the pitch and yellow pines, are of a superior quality. Ships might be built here with more ease, and to much greater advantage, than in the middle and *e.* states. A want of seamen, is one reason why this business is not more generally attended to. So much attention is now paid to the manufacture of indigo, in this state, that it bids fair to rival that of the French. It is to be regretted, that it is still the practice of the merchants concerned in the Carolina trade, to sell at foreign markets the Carolina indigo of the first quality, as French. The society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from other countries, in a printed paper, which bears their signature, say, that "A monied capital may be profitably employed, 1st. In erecting mills, for making paper, for sawing lumber, and especially for manufacturing wheat flour. There are hundreds of valuable mill seats unimproved, and the woods abound with pine trees. A bushel of wheat may be purchased in S. Carolina for half a dollar, which will make as good flour as that which in the vicinity of proper mills sells for double that price. Such is the cheapness and fertility of the soil, that half a dollar a bushel for wheat would afford a great profit to the cultivators thereof. 2. In tanning and manufacturing leather. Cattle are raised with so much ease, in a country where the winters are both mild and short, that hides are remarkably]

[cheap. The profits of tanners and shoemakers must be considerable, when it is a well known fact, that the hides of full grown cattle, and a single pair of shoes sell for nearly the same price. 3. In making bricks—These now sell for nine dollars a thousand, and the call for them is so great, that the bricklayers are not fully supplied. 4. In making pot-ash—The ashes that might be collected in Charleston, and from the woods burnt in clearing new lands in the country, would furnish the means of carrying on the manufacture of pot-ash to great advantage."

Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, sent their sons to Europe for education. During the war and since, they have generally sent them to the Middle and N. States. Those who have been at this expense in educating their sons, have been but comparitively few in number; so that the literature of the state is at a low ebb. Since the peace however, it has begun to flourish. There are several respectable academies in Charleston, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, and several others in different parts of the state. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law, one at Charleston, one at Winnsborough, in the district of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the district of Ninety Six. The public and private donations for the support of these three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and supporting of one respectable college. The division of these donations has frustrated this design. Part of the old barracks in Charleston has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of students: but it does not yet merit a more dignified name than that of a respectable academy. The Mount Sion College at Winnsborough, is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This institution flourishes and bids fair for usefulness. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar school. That the literature of this state might be put upon a respectable footing, nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprise among its wealthy inhabitants. The legislature, in their session in January 1795, appointed a committee to enquire into the practicability of, and to report a plan for, the establishment of schools in the different parts of the state.

Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious sects. They all agree to differ. The upper parts of this state are settled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations of this state, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent Churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, &c.

The little attention that has been paid to manufactures, occasions a vast consumption of foreign imported articles; but the quality and value of their exports generally leave a balance in favour of the state, except when there have been large importations of Negroes. The amount of exports from the port of Charleston, in the year ending November, 1787, was then estimated, from authentic documents, at £.505,279. 19*s*. 5*d*. sterling money. The number of vessels cleared from the custom-house, the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons; 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were Americans; the others belonged to Great Britain, Spain, France, the United Netherlands, and Ireland. The principal articles exported from this state, are rice, indigo, tobacco, skins of various kinds, beef, pork, cotton, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, myrtle-wax, lumber, naval stores, cork, leather, pink-root, snake-root, ginseng, &c. In the most successful seasons, there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo exported in a year. From the 15th of December, 1791, to September, 1792, 108,567 tierces of rice, averaging 550 lb. nett weight each, were exported from Charleston. In the year ending September 30, 1791, the amount of exports from this state was 2,693,267 dollars, 97 cents, and the year ending September, 1795, to 5,998,492 dollars, 49 cents. Upon the whole, it is certain, that previously to the revolutionary war the exports of S. Carolina amounted, upon an average, to £500,000 sterling, and consisted principally of rice, indigo, tobacco, deer-skins, pitch, tar, turpentine, salt provisions, Indian corn, and lumber. During the war, agriculture and commerce were both materially injured. The usual supplies of clothing from the mother-country being stopped, manufactories were established, and the Negroes were for the most part clothed with mixed cloths of cotton and wool, spun and woven for the occasion. Many negroes were taken from agricultural pursuits, as well to assist at these manufactures, as to carry on the erection of fortifications, and other public works; in consequence of which, the articles for exportation naturally decreased, or, when collected, were consumed at home, alternately, by friends and foes.]

[At the conclusion of the war it appeared, that the agriculture and commerce of S. Carolina had retrograded nearly 47 years backwards, the exports of 1783 being scarcely equal to those of 1736. The internal consumption, however, must have been greater, but the loss to the state was the same. Since that period her agriculture and commerce have rapidly augmented, though in some degree counteracted by the partial prohibition of the importation of Negroes for several years past, and which was fully carried into execution on the 1st of January, 1808. From year to year, new prospects have presented themselves; new objects of agriculture have arisen; and the loss of one staple has been supplied by another of superior value: cotton is now the most valuable export of S. Carolina.

Since the French revolution Charleston has been the medium of the greatest part of that trade, which has been carried on between the French W. India islands and the mother country, under the neutral flag of the United States. In this manner quantities of cocoa, coffee, sugar, rum, indigo, and other articles, the produce of the French, Spanish, and Dutch possessions in the W. Indies and S. America, are included in the exports of S. Carolina, from the year 1793, which, in time of peace, are directly exported from the colonies to the mother-country. Within these few years much of this neutral traffic has been gradually abolished, by the restrictive decrees and orders of council of the two great belligerent powers, in return for which the Americans have retaliated by a general embargo. It may not be amiss here to insert

A STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantities of Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, and Cotton, exported from S. CAROLINA to GREAT BRITAIN and other foreign Parts, from 1760 *to* 1801, *also the total Value of Exports at different Periods.*

Years.	Barrels of Rice.	lbs. weight of Indigo.	Hogsheads of Tobaco.	lbs. weight of Cotton.	Total Value of the Exports for each Year.
					£. Sterl. s. d.
1760	100,000	399,366	14	—	256,767 0 0
1761	62,288	249,000	—	—	300,000 0 0
1762	—	—	—	—	508,108 6 10
1768	—	—	—	—	387,114 12 1
1769	—	—	—	—	278,907 11 0
1770	—	—	—	—	420,311 14 8
1771	—	—	—	—	756,000 1 1
1772	140,000	1,107,660	—	—	456,513 8 4
1782	22,224	827 casks	643	—	—
1783	61,974	2,051 do.	2,680	—	—
1789	100,000	—	—	—	—
1792	106,419	839,666 lbs.	5,290	68,520	656,545 5 6
1795	85,670	1,217 casks	4,288	1,109,653	1,316,414 2 0
1799	70,426	6,892 lbs.	9,646	2,801,996	1,964,027 7 6
1800	75,788	3,400 do.	7,927	6,425,863	2,374,839 9 0
1801	64,769	8,502 do.	5,996	8,301,907	3,218,410 2 6

Charleston is by far the most considerable city on the sea-coast, for an extent of 600 miles. From it are annually exported about the value of two millions and a half of dollars, in native commodities; and it supplies, with imported goods, a great part of the inhabitants of N. Carolina and Georgia, as well as those of S. Carolina. The harbour thereof is open all the winter, and its contiguity to the W. India islands gives the merchants superior advantages for carrying on a peculiarly lucrative commerce. A waggon-road of 15 miles only is all that is wanted, to open a communication with the inhabitants of Tennessee. Knoxville, the capital of that state, is 100 miles nearer to Charleston than to any other considerable sea-port town on the]

[Atlantic Ocean. The reformation in France occasioned a civil war between the Protestant and Catholic parties in that kingdom. During these domestic troubles, Jasper de Coligni, a principal commander of the Protestant army, fitted out two ships, and sent them with a colony to America, under the command of Jean Ribaud, for the purpose of securing a retreat from persecution. Ribaud landed at what is now called Albemarle River, in N. Carolina. This colony, after enduring incredible hardships, were extirpated by the Spaniards. No further attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England.

The militia of S. Carolina is divided into two divisions, each commanded by a major-general. These divisions comprehend nine brigades, 39 regiments of infantry, eight regiments and a squadron of cavalry, and one regiment and a battalion of artillery, besides artillery companies which are attached to some of the regiments of infantry. The brigades are commanded by as many brigadier-generals; and the regiments are commanded by lieutenant-colonels. The governor is commander in chief of all the militia of the state, both by sea and land.

Every able-bodied white male citizen, between the age of 18 and 45, is enrolled in the militia, and free people of colour are enrolled as pioneers. One third of the militia may be marched out of the state by order of the executive of the United States, on particular emergencies, and under certain conditions; and treated in every respect the same as the regular troops, except that in cases of court-martial, the court is to be selected from the militia of the state. Officers rise by seniority; and no election exists except in the first appointment of subalterns. The number of effective militia in S. Carolina is about 40,000, of whom 2000 are cavalry.

In Charleston, the inhabitants have formed themselves into volunteer corps, armed and clothed at their own expense. One half consists of cavalry and artillery. The uniform of the latter is a long blue coat with red facings, and large cocked hat and red feather; it has a heavy appearance, and is but ill adapted to such a corps, whose chief perfection is in celerity of movement. See UNITED STATES.]

[SOUTHERN STATES; the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, Tennessee, S. Carolina, and Georgia: bounded *n.* by Pennsylvania, are thus denominated. This district of the Union contained, by the census of 1792, upwards of 1,900,000 inhabitants, of whom 648,439 were slaves, which is thirteen fourteenths of the whole number of slaves in the United States. The influence of slavery has produced a very distinguishing feature in the general character of the inhabitants, which, though now discernible to their disadvantage, has been softened and meliorated by the benign effects of the revolution, and the progress of liberty and humanity. The following may be considered as the principal productions of this division: tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. In this district is fixed the permanent seat of the general government, viz. the city of Washington. See UNITED STATES.]

[SOUTHFIELD, a township of New York, Richmond County, bounded *n.* by the *n.* side of the road leading from Van-Duerson's Ferry to Richmond Town and the Fish-Kill; *e.* by Hudson's River. It contains 855 inhabitants.]

[SOUTH GEORGIA, a cluster of barren islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean to the *e.* of Cape Horn, the *s.* point of S. America; in lat. about 54° 20′ *s.* and long. 39° 18′ *w.* One of these is said to be between 50 and 60 leagues in length.]

[SOUTH HADLEY, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire County, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut River, 14 miles *n.* of Springfield, six *s. e.* of Northampton, and 63 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 759 inhabitants. The locks and canals in S. Hadley, on the *e.* side of Connecticut River, made for the purpose of navigating round the falls in the river, were begun in 1793, and completed in 1795. The falls are about three miles in length; and since the completion of these locks and canals, there has been a considerable increase of transportation up and down the river. Some mills are already erected on these canals, and a great variety of water-works may, and doubtless will soon be erected here, as nature and art have made it one of the most advantageous places for these purposes in the United States. Canals are also opening by the same company, at Miller's Falls in Montgomery, about 25 miles above these, and on the same side of the river.]

[SOUTH HAMPTON, a county of Virginia, between James's River and the State of N. Carolina. It contains 12,864 inhabitants, including 5993 slaves. The court-house is 36 miles from Norfolk, and 25 from Grenville.]

[SOUTH HAMPTON, a township of New Hampshire, Rockingham County, on the *s.* line of the State, which separates it from Massachusetts; 25 miles *s. w.* of Portsmouth, and six *n. w.* of Newbury Port. It was taken from Hampton, and

incorporated in 1742; and contains 448 inhabitants.]

[South Hampton, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire County, and separated from E. Hampton by Pawtucket River. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 829 inhabitants; about nine miles *s. w.* of Northampton.]

[South Hampton, a township of New York, Suffolk County, Long Island. It includes Bridgehampton, formerly called Saggabonek, and Moscoxe; and, by means of Sagg Harbour, carries on a small trade. It contains 3408 inhabitants, of whom 421 are electors, and 146 slaves. It is 12 miles from Sagg Harbour, 18 from Suffolk court-house, and 95 *e.* of New York.]

[South Hampton, two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Buck's County, the other in that of Franklin.]

[South Hampton, a township in the *s.* part of Nova Scotia, and in Hallifax County. It was formerly called Tatmagouche, and was set off from Onslow.]

[South Hempstead, a township of New York, Queen's County, Long Island, had its name altered in 1796, by the legislature, into Hempstead. The inhabitants, 3826 in number, have the privilege of oystering, fishing, and clamming in the creeks, bays, and harbours of N. Hempstead, and they in return have the same right in S. Hempstead. Of the inhabitants 575 are electors, and 326 slaves.]

[South Hero, or Grand Island, in Lake Champlain. See Hero.]

[SOUTHHOLD, or Southold, a township of New York, Suffolk County, Long Island. It includes Fisher's Island, Plum Island, Robin's Island, [illegible] extending *w.* to the *e.* line of Brook Haven. It contains a number of parishes, and houses for public worship, and 3219 inhabitants, of whom 529 are electors, and 182 slaves. It was settled in 1640, by the Rev. John Young and his adherents, originally from England, but last from Salem in Massachusetts.]

[South Huntingdon, a township in West moreland County, Pennsylvania.]

[SOUTHINGTON, the *s. w.* township of Hartford County, Connecticut, 20 miles *s.* of Hartford, and 22 *n.* of New Haven.]

[South Kingston, a township of Rhode Island, Washington County, on the *w.* side of Narraganset Bay. It contains 4757 inhabitants, including [illegible] slaves.]

[South [illegible]

hamas, in the W. Indies. Lat. 22° 31′ *n.* long. 74° 6′ *w.*]

[South Mountain, in New Jersey. See New Jersey.]

[South Mountain, a part of the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania. Near this mountain, about 14 miles from the town of Carlisle, a valuable copper-mine was discovered in September, 1795.]

[South Sea, now more usually distinguished by the name of Pacific Ocean, was discovered by the Spaniards, after they had passed [illegible] mountains of the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, from *n.* to *s.* It might properly be named the W. Ocean, with regard to America in general; but from the isthmus it appeared to flow to the *s.* direction. In the beautiful islands in this ocean, the cold of winter is never known, the trees hardly ever lose their [illegible] constant succession of vegetation, and [illegible] whilst the inhabitants sit [illegible] groves, odoriferous, and loaded with [illegible] The sky is serene, the nights beautiful, and the sea, ever offering its inexhaustible stores of food, and an easy and pleasing conveyance.]

[South Thule, or Southern Thule, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is the most *s.* land which has at any time been discovered by [illegible] Lat. 59° [illegible]

[SOUTH[illegible]
setts, in the [illegible] miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Boston, and 12 *s. e.* of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 841 inhabitants.]

[South West Point, in Tennessee, is formed by the confluence of Clinch and [illegible] vers, where [illegible]

[So[illegible]
line [illegible]
miles [illegible]
and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
can River [illegible]
Lat. 39° [illegible]
[SOW[illegible]
of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

trance into Port Dauphin, to the *s.* of which is Cape Charbon. Its mouth is narrow, but it is wider within till it branches into two arms, both of which are navigable three leagues, and afford secure harbouring. Lat. 47° *n.* long. 60° *w.*]

[SPANISH AMERICA contains immense provinces, most of which are very fertile. 1. In N. America, Louisiana, California, Old Mexico, or Nueva España, New Mexico, or Nuevo Mexico, both the Floridas. 2. In the W. Indies, the island of Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margareta, Tortuga, &c. 3. In S. America, Tierra Firme, Peru, Chile, Granada, Paraguay, and Patagonia. These extensive countries are described under their proper heads. All the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other European country can supply, were estimated some years back at 80,000,000 livres, or £.3,333,333 sterling. The most important trade of Spain is that which it carries on with its American provinces. The chief imports from these extensive countries consist of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, red-wood, skins, rice, medicinal herbs and barks, as sassafras, Peruvian bark, &c. Vaynilla, Vicuña wool, sugar, and tobacco. In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spanish goods exported to America was 195,000,000 *reales de vellon*; foreign commodities, 220,000,000 *r. d. v.* The imports from America were valued at 900,000,000 *r. d. v.* in gold, silver, and precious stones; and upwards of 300,000,000 in goods. In the Gazeta de Madrid, 1787, (Feb. 20,) it was stated, that the exports to America (the Indies) from the following 12 harbours, Cadiz, Coruna, Malaga, Seville, St. Lucar, Santander, Carthagena, Alicante, Barcelona, Tarragona, Tortosa, Palma, San Sebastian, amounted, in the year 1787, to 267,243,787 *r. d. v.*; the duties paid on these exports amounted to 28,543,702 *r. d. v.* The imports, both in goods and money, from America and the W. India islands, amounted, in the same year, to 1,266,071,007 *r. d. v.* and the duties to 65,472,195 *r. d. v.* The profits of the merchants from the whole American trade was valued at 5,000,000 dollars. See ESPANNA NUEVA and MEXICO; also General Table, at beginning of Vol. I.]

[SPANISH Creek, in the head of St. Mary's River in Florida.]

SPANISH Main, that part of the coast of [illegible] which extends from the Mosquito shore, [illegible] coast of Darien, Carthagena, and [illegible] Leeward Isles.]

[illegible] a river and settlement in [illegible] the present seat of government.

SPANISH-TOWN, the capital, formerly, of the island of Jamaica, where the governor used to reside, and the juntas used to be celebrated: founded by Admiral Christóval Colon, who gave it the name of Santiago de la Vega; and which enjoys the duchy enjoyed by the crown of Spain.

Although it does less commerce than the city of Kingston, it is more handsome; and its inhabitants are people of great wealth, so that the number of carriages kept here is very considerable.

SPANISH-TOWN, an island in the N. Sea. See article VIRGEN GORDA.

[SPARHAWK'S Point, on the *n.* shore of Piscataqua River, abreast of which ships can anchor in nine fathoms.]

[SPARTA, a post-town of New Jersey, Sussex County, 67 miles *n. n. w.* from Philadelphia.]

[SPARTANBURGH, a county of Pinckney district, formerly in that of Ninety-Six, S. Carolina, containing 8800 inhabitants, of whom 7907 are whites, and 866 slaves. It sends two representatives, and one senator, to the state legislature. The court-house is 18 miles from Pinckney, and 33 from Greenville.]

SPEAR, Cape, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland; on the side of the Bay of Taureaux.

SPEIGHT-TOWN, a city of the island of Barbadoes, formerly much frequented by merchants of Bristol; and from thence called Little Bristol. It is very handsome; contains 350 well built houses, and is divided into four regular and spacious streets, the largest of which is called of the Indians, and this, as well as the other three, run strait down to the sea shore. The people of that part of the island called Escosia, or Scotland, embark from thence their productions for Europe, so that they have found it necessary to build there some store-houses: and the concourse of people that assemble there is a great benefit to the town; although the more considerable part of this trade is now carried on at Bridge-Town.

It has a church dedicated to St. Peter, which gives its name to the territory, and is where the assemblies are held. This city is defended by two castles, besides a third which is in the Bay of Heathcote, at some distance to the *w.* One of the above forts is in the centre of the city, and contains 14 cannons; the other, in which are 30 cannons, is at the *n.* extremity: and more than these, it has several batteries, which have been built on the shore since the breaking out of the late war in 1778. [In long. 59° 30′ *w.* lat. 13° 10′ *n.*]

[SPENCER, a flourishing township in Worcester County, Massachusetts, taken from Leicester, and incorporated in 1753, and contains 1322 inhabitants, and lies 12 miles *w.* of Worcester, on the post-road to Springfield, and 48 *w.* of Boston.]

[SPESUTIE, a small island at the head of Chesapeak Bay.]

[SPIRITU SANTO, a town on the *s.* side of the island of Cuba, opposite to the *n. w.* part of the cluster of isles and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, and about 45 miles *n. w.* of La Trinidad.]

[SPIRITU SANTO, or TAMPAY BAY, called also Hillsborough Bay, lies on the *w.* coast of the peninsula of E. Florida. Some account of it may be found under the title Espiritu Santo, but this is the more proper name. It has a number of shoals and keys at its mouth, and is nine leagues *n. n. w.* [illegible] of Charlotta Harbour, and 50 *s. s. w.* by *s.* [illegible] Bay of Apalache. Lat. 27° 45′ *n.* long. 82° 38′ *w.*]

[SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Brazil in S. America. It is situate on the sea coast, in a very fertile country, and has a castle and harbour. Lat. 18° 41′ *s.* long. 38° 41′ *w.*]

[SPIRITU SANTO, a lake towards the extremity of the peninsula of E. Florida; *s.* from the chain of lakes which communicate with St. John's River.]

[SPIRITU SANTO. See ESPIRITU SANTO, also SANTO ESPIRITU.]

[SPLIT ROCK, a rocky point which projects into Lake Champlain, on the *w.* side, about 56 miles *n.* of Skenesborough, bears this name. The lake is [illegible] miles from Skenesborough to this [illegible] it suddenly widens to five or six miles, and the waters become pure and clear.]

SPOTSILVANIA, a county of Virginia in N. America. [See SPOTSYLVANIA.]

[SPOTSWOOD, a small town of New Jersey, Middlesex County, near the *w.* side of South River, which empties into the Raritan in a *s. e.* direction. The situation is good for [illegible] manufactures, and there is already a [illegible] here. It is on the Amboy stage-road, nine miles *s. e.* of Brunswick, and 10 *w.* by *s.* [illegible] Point.]

[SPOTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Stafford, and *e.* by Caroline County. It contained, by the census of 1790, 11,282 inhabitants, of whom 5000 were slaves.]

SPRING-[illegible]

Sea, near the coast of the province of New Jersey, between Cape May and Five Mile Island.

[SPRING-COLD COVE. See COLD-SPRING COVE.]

[SPRINGFIELD, a township of Vermont, Windsor County, on the *w.* side of Connecticut River, opposite to Charleston in New Hampshire. It has Weathersfield *n.* and Rockingham on the *s.* and contains 1697 inhabitants.]

[SPRINGFIELD, a post-town of [illegible] Hampshire county, on the *e.* side of [illegible] River; 14 miles *s.* by *e.* of Northampton, 98 *w. s. w.* of Boston, 23 *n.* of Hartford, and 178 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. The township of Springfield was incorporated in 1635 or 1645. It contains 1574 inhabitants, a Congregational church, a court-house, and a number of dwelling houses, many of which are both commodious and elegant. The town lies chiefly on one long [illegible] which runs parallel with the river. [illegible] Falls into this street, [illegible] their course in opposite directions, [illegible] running *n.* and the other *s.* along the [illegible] the street, and afford the inhabitants, from one end to the other, an easy supply of water for domestic uses. Here a considerable inland trade is carried on; and there is also a paper-mill. The original superintendant and some of the principal workmen in the armoury here were [illegible] for its [illegible]]

[SPRINGFIELD, a township of New York, Otsego County, 11 miles *n.* of Otsego, and between it and the lake of that name. It is 50 miles *w.* of Albany, has a good soil, and increases in population.]

[SPRINGFIELD, a township of New Jersey, Burlington County, [illegible] excellent [illegible] in [illegible] principal [illegible] Quakers. [illegible] stand [illegible] [illegible] miles from Burlington, [illegible] 18 [illegible] this township is [illegible] Mount Holly. [illegible]]

[SPRINGFIELD, a township of [illegible] County, New Jersey, [illegible] furnishes [illegible] five mills, [illegible] of Elizabeth-[illegible] built [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[SPRUCE Creek, urges its winding course through the marshes, from the mouth of Piscataqua River, five or six miles up into Kittery, in York County, district of Maine.]

SPRUIGHT, a small river of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch. It runs into the sea near the river Poumaron.

[SPURWING, a river of the district of Maine, which runs through Scarborough, to the *w.* of Cape Elizabeth, and is navigable a few miles for vessels of 100 tons.]

SPYKES, a city of the island of Barbadoes.

[SQUAM, a lake, part of which is in the township of Holderness, in Grafton County, New Hampshire; but the one half of it is in Strafford County. It is about five miles long, and four broad.]

[SQUAM, a short river of New Hampshire, the outlet of the above lake, which runs a *s. w.* course, and joins the Pemigewasset at the town of New Chester, and 10 miles above the mouth of the Winnipiseogee branch.]

[SQUAM Beach, on the sea-coast of New Jersey, between Barnegat Inlet and Cranbury New Inlet.]

[SQUAM Harbour, on the *n. e.* side of Cape Ann, Massachusetts. When a vessel at anchor off Newbury Port Bar, parts a cable and loses an anchor with the wind at *n. e.* or *e. n. e.* if she can carry double-reefed sails, she may run *s. s. e.* five leagues, which course, if made good, will carry her a little to the *e.* of Squam Bay. Squam (Pigeon Hill) lies in lat. 42° 48′ *n.* and long. 70° 39′.]

[SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF, (MOUCHOIR QUARRE) an island of some extent in the W. Indies, which lies between lat. 21° 5′ and 21° 24′ *n.* and between long. 70° 19′ and 70° 49′ *w.*]

[SQUEAUGHETA Creek, in New York, a *n.* head water of Alleghany River. Its mouth is 19 miles *n. w.* of the Ichua Town.]

[STAATESBURGH, in New York State, lies on the *e.* side of Hudson's River, between Rhynbeck and Poughkeepsie; about 28 miles *s.* of Hudson, and 71 *n.* of New York City.]

[STAEBROECK, a town of Dutch Guayana in S. America, on the *e.* side of Demarara River, a mile and a half above the post which commands its entrance. It is the seat of government, and the depository of the records. The station for the shipping extends from the fort to about two miles above the town. They anchor in a line from two to four abreast.

The long-existing differences between the colonies of Demerary and Berbice have been very lately finally adjusted, by commissioners appointed for that purpose. The governments and courts of justice of both settlements have been consolidated, in consequence of the instructions carried out by Governor Carmichael; and all legal proceedings are in future to be carried on in the English language. The Court of Policy passed an act, on the 29th April, for changing the name of this town from Staebroeck to George Town.]

[STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Prince William County, and *e.* by the Patowmac. It contains 9588 inhabitants, including 4036 slaves.]

[STAFFORD, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland County, near the *s.* line of Massachusetts, 10 or 12 miles *n e.* of Tolland. In this town is a furnace for casting hollow ware, and a medicinal spring, which is the resort of valetudinarians.]

[STAFFORD, New, a township of New Jersey, in Monmouth County, and adjoining Dover on the *s. w.* It consists chiefly of pine barren land, and contains 883 inhabitants.]

[STAGE Island, in the district of Maine, lies *s.* of Parker's and Arrowsike Islands, on the *n.* side of Small Point, consisting of eight acres, not capable of much improvement; and is only remarkable for being the first land inhabited in New England by a civilized people. It is not now inhabited.]

[STAMFORD, a township of Vermont, in Bennington County; it borders on Bennington to the *s. e.* and contains 272 inhabitants, and has good intervale land.]

[STAMFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, Fairfield County, on a small stream called Mill River, which empties into Long Island Sound. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church, and about 45 compact dwelling-houses. It is 10 miles *s. w.* of Norwalk, 24 *s. w.* of New Haven, 30 *n. e.* of New York, and 99 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. The township was formerly called Rippowams, and was settled in 1641.]

[STAMFORD, a township of New York, in Ulster County, taken from Woodstock, and incorporated in 1792. Of its inhabitants, 127 are electors.]

[STANDISH, a township of the district of Maine, on the *w.* line of Cumberland County, between Presumscut and Saco Rivers. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 716 inhabitants. Seventeen miles *n. w.* of Portland, and 86 *n.* of Boston.]

[STANFORD, a township of New York, Duchess County, taken from Washington, and incorporated in 1793.]

[STANFORD, the capital of Lincoln County, Kentucky; situate on a fertile plain, about 10 miles *s. s. e.* of Danville, 28 *s.* by *w.* of Lexington, and 33 *s. s. e.* of Frankfort. It contains a stone court-house, a gaol, and about 40 houses.]

[STANWIX, Old Fort, in the State of New York, is situate in the township of Rome, at the head of the navigable waters of Mohawk River. Its foundation was laid in 1759, by General Broadstreet, and built upon by the troops of the United States, during the late war. The British made an unsuccessful attempt to take it in 1777.]

[STARKS, a plantation in Lincoln County, Maine, situate on the *w.* side of Kennebeck River, near Norridgewalk.]

[STARKSBOROUGH, a township in Addison County, Vermont, 12 miles *e.* of Ferrisburg. It contains 40 inhabitants.]

[STATEN Island, lies six miles *s. w.* of the city of New York, and constitutes Richmond County. The island is about 15 miles in length, and at a medium six or seven in breadth, and contains 3835 inhabitants. On the *s.* side is a considerable tract of level good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note, and that is an inconsiderable place. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the Dutch and French; and are noted for their hospitality to strangers, and love of their native spot.]

STATEN-LAND, an island near Cape Horn, formed by the *e.* part of the Straits of Maire. It is about 40 miles in length, and 12 in width; it is entirely barren and desert. The captain, Jacob Le Maire, who discovered it, together with the straits, gave it this name, in compliment to the states of the Republic of Holland, his native country. It is included between lat. 54° 45′ and 54° 56′ *s.* and between long. 63° 40′ and 64° 48′ *w.*

[STATES Island. See STATEN ISLAND.]

[STATES, UNITED. See UNITED STATES.]

[STATESBURG, a post-town of S. Carolina, and the capital of Clermont County, situate on the *e.* side of Beech Creek, which unites with Shanks Creek, and empties into the Wateree, a few miles below the town. It contains 10 or 12 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 26 miles *s.* by *e.* of Camden, and 76 *n.* by *w.* of Charleston.]

[STAUNTON, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Augusta County. It is situate on the *s. e.* side of Middle River, a water of Patowmack, a little to the *n.* of Maddison's Cave. It contains about 160 houses, mostly built of stone, a court-house, and gaol. It is 68 miles from the Sweet Springs, 78 miles *s. w.* by *s.* of Winchester, and 89 *w. n. w.* of Richmond.]

[STAUNTON, a large river of Virginia, which rises on the *w.* side of the Blue Ridge, and breaks through that mountain in lat. about 37 10′ *n.* and uniting with Dan River, forms the Roanoke, above the Occoneachy Islands, about 98 miles from its source. It is also called Smith's River.]

[STAUSEE, Fort, just above the Falls of Niagara, and eight miles above Queen's Town.]

[STEADMAN'S Creek, in the State of New York. The main fork of this creek empties into Niagara River, above Fort Schlosser.]

[STEEP ROCKS, a curious ledge of perpendicular shelly rocks, which form the *w.* bank of Hudson's River, with some interruptions, for 12 or 13 miles from the Tappan Sea, to within 11 miles of New-York City. Some of these ledges are from 150 feet to 200 feet high. As you pass down the river from the Tappan Sea, by these rocks, the prospect on every side is enchanting. On the *n.* of the Tappan Sea, a fine broad bay opens to view, skirted with high hills; on the *s.* the river lies under the eye as far as it distinguishes objects; on the *w.* are the Steep Rocks, before described; and on the *e.* a fine cultivate country.]

[STEPHENS, a cape *s. w.* of Cape Denbigh, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, and is at the *s. e.* part of Norton Sound. Stuart's Island is opposite to it. Lat. 63° 40′ *n.* long. 162° 19′ *w.* Between this and Shoal Ness is shoal water.]

[STEPHENS, a short river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut River, from the *n. w.* in the town of Barnet.]

[STEPHENS, St. a parish of Charleston district, S. Carolina; containing 2733 inhabitants, of whom 226 are whites.]

[STEPHENTOWN, a township of good land in New York, in Rensselaer County, between Lebanon and Scoodack. It is about 14 miles square, and lies 20 miles *e.* of Albany. Of its inhabitants 624 are electors. The timber on the low land is pine, hemlock, beech, birch, ash, maple. On the hills, pine, hemlock, black and white oak, walnut, and poplar.]

[STERLING, a plantation in Lincoln County, district of Maine; *n. w.* of Hallowell, and at no great distance. It contains 166 inhabitants.]

[STERLING, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, was formerly a parish of Lancaster, called Chocksot, incorporated in 1781; situate 12 miles *n. e.* of Worcester, and 38 *w.* of Boston, and contains 1428 inhabitants. Near the neck of land

which divides Waushacum Ponds, on the *s.* side, was formerly an Indian fort, of which the vestiges are nearly disappeared. On this spot was the palace and royal seat of Sholan, sachem of the Nashaways, proprietor of Nashawogg.]

[STEUBEN, a small fort in the N. W. Territory, situate at the Rapids of the Ohio, a short distance above Clarksville.]

[STEUBEN, a new county of New York, taken from that of Ontario; being that part of Ontario County, bounded by the Pennsylvania line on the *s.* by the north bounds of the six range of townships on the *n.* by the pre-emption line on the *e.* and by the Indian line on the *w.*]

[STEUBEN, a township of New York, in Herkemer County; taken from Whitestown, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796 the towns of Floyd and Rome were taken off of this township. Of its inhabitants 417 are electors. The centre of the town is about 12 miles *n. e.* of Fort Schuyler, and 27 *n. w.* of the mouth of Canada Creek.]

[STEVENS, a short navigable river of the district of Maine. It rises within a mile of Merry Meeting Bay, with which it is connected by a canal lately opened. See GEORGETOWN.]

[STEVENSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, situate on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton. It contains about 60 houses; the inhabitants are mostly of Dutch extraction. It is 10 miles *n.* by *e.* of Strasburg, 71 *n. e.* by *n.* of Staunton, 40 *s. w.* by *s.* of Williamsport, and 160 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[STEVENTOWN, W. Chester County, New York; is bounded *w.* by York Town, and *n.* by Dutchess County. It contains 1297 inhabitants, of whom 178 are electors.]

[STEY Point, on the Labrador coast, and N. Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 58° *n.* long. 61° 40 *w.*]

[STILL WATER, a township of New York, Albany County, bounded *e.* by Cambridge, and *s.* by Schachtekoke and Anthony's Kill. It contains 3071 inhabitants; of whom 459 are electors, and 61 slaves. The village of Stillwater, in this township, is situate on the *w.* bank of Hudson's River; 12 miles from Cohoez Bridge, nine from Saratoga, 17 *n.* of Albany, and 11 from Ballstown Springs. A canal is begun at this place, to lead the water of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk, 10 miles below.]

[STINKING Islands, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland Island. Lat. 49° 28′ *n.* long. 52° 50′ *w.*]

[STISSIK Mountain, lies between the State of Connecticut and Hudson's River, and near it the Mahikander Indians formerly resided.]

[STOCKBRIDGE, a township in Windsor County, Vermont, on White River, and contains 100 inhabitants.]

[STOCKBRIDGE, a post-town of Massachusetts, Berkshire County, 31 miles *w.* by *n.* of Springfield, 101 *w.* of Boston, and 23 *e.* by *s.* of Kinderhook in New York. The township is the chief of the county; was incorporated in 1739, and contains 1336 inhabitants.]

[STOCKBRIDGE, New, a tract of land six miles square, lying in the *s. e.* part of the Oneida Reservation, in the State of New York, inhabited by the Indians, 300 in number, who, some years since, removed from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and from this circumstance are called the Stockbridge Indians. This tract was given to these Indians by the Oneidas, as an inducement to them to settle in their neighbourhood; and is seven miles *s. e.* of Kahnonwolohale, the principal village of the Oneidas. These Indians are under the pastoral care of a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant, whose pious labours have been attended with considerable success. They are generally industrious, especially the women, and employ themselves in agriculture, and breeding of cattle and swine. Their farms are generally inclosed with pretty good fences, and under tolerable cultivation. In the fall of 1796, almost every family sowed wheat; and there was a single instance this year, of one of the Indian women, named Esther, who wove 16 yards of woollen cloth; who is here mentioned as an example of industry, and as having led the way to improvements of this kind. There is little doubt but her example has been followed by others. Their dividend of moneys, from the United States, amounting to about 300 dollars, has hitherto been expended in erecting a saw-mill, and supporting an English school.]

[STOCK Creek, a branch of Peleson River. See WASHINGTON COUNTY, Virginia.]

[STOCKPORT, a village in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, on the *w.* side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware River. From this place is a portage of about 18 miles to Harmony, on the *e.* branch of the river Susquehanah.]

[STODDARD, a township of New Hampshire, Cheshire County, about 15 or 18 miles *e.* of Walpole, on Connecticut River. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 701 inhabitants.]

[STODHART Bay, near the *n. w.* point of the island of Jamaica, is to the *e.* of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucea Harbour.]

[STOKES, a county of Salisbury district, N.

Carolina; bounded *e.* by Rockingham, and *w.* by Surrey, and contains 8528 inhabitants, including 787 slaves. Iron ore is found here in considerable quantities, and works have been erected on Iron Creek, which manufacture considerable quantities. Chief town, Germantown.]

[STOKES, the chief town of Montgomery County, N. Carolina, near Yadkin River. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 20 houses.]

STONE ARABIA, a village and fine tract of country so called, in Montgomery County, New York, on the *n.* side of Mohawk River, between 50 and 60 miles *w.* of Albany. This settlement was begun by the Germans in 1709. The land from the river rises on a beautiful and gradual ascent for four miles, and the principal settlement is on a wide spreading hill, at that distance from the river. The soil is excellent, and the people industrious and thriving. It suffered much from the Indians in the late war, particularly in 1780.]

[STONEHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, which was incorporated in 1725, and contains 381 inhabitants. It is about 10 miles *n.* of Boston.]

[STONE Indians, inhabit *s.* of Fire Fort, on Assenebayne River, N. America.]

[STONE Mountain, between the States of Tennessee and Virginia. The Virginia line intersects it in lat. 36° 30′ *n.* from thence to the place where Watauga River breaks through it. See TENNESSEE.]

[STONE Island, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, is near Cape Broyle, and is one of the three islands which lie off Caplin Bay.]

[STONES, is a boatable water of Tennessee, which runs *n. w.* into Cumberland River, six miles *n. e.* of Nashville.]

[STONES Fort Gut, on the *s. w.* side of the island of St. Christopher's; *e.* of Old Road Bay, and between that and Bloody Point. There is a fort on a point of land on the *w.* side.]

[STONEY Hill, in Baltimore County, Maryland, is five or six miles *n. w.* of Whetstone Fort, at the mouth of Baltimore Harbour, and two miles *s. e.* of Hooks-Town.]

[STONEY Point, in Orange County, New York, a small peninsula, projecting in a considerable bluff from the *w.* bank of Hudson's River into Haverstraw Bay; about 36 miles *n.* of New York city, just at the *s.* entrance of the high lands. In the capture of this fortress the brave General Wayne distinguished himself.]

[STONEY Mountains, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, extend from the *s.* to the *n.* and in a *n. w.* direction, from lat. 48° to 68° *n.* The *n.* part of this range is called the Mountains of Bright Stones.]

[STONEY River, called by the French Bayouk Pierre, empties into the Mississippi four miles from Petit Goufre, and 10 from Louisa Chitto. From the mouth of what is called the fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this distance there are several quarries of stone, and the land has a clayey soil, with gravel on the surface of the ground. On the *n.* side of this river the land, in general, is low and rich; that on the *s.* side is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed: both sides are shaded with a variety of useful timber.]

[STONINGTON, a post-town and port in New London County, Connecticut; 10 miles *e.* by *s.* of New London city. The harbour sets up from the Sound, opposite to Fisher's Island. The town is separated from Rhode Island by the *e.* line of the state; and was settled in 1658. Here are six places of public worship; and the number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 5648.]

[STONO Inlet, on the coast of S. Carolina, is to the *s.* of the channel of Charleston, at the *n. e.* corner of John's Island, which is bounded by Stono River on the *w.* It is six miles from the *s.* channel of Charleston, and from this inlet to that of N. Edisto, the course is *s. w. by w.* half *w.* distant 11 miles.]

[STORM Cape, in the Straits of Northumberland, is the *n.* limit of the mouth of Bay Verte, and forms the *s. e.* corner of the province of New Brunswick.]

[STOUENUCK, a township in Cumberland County, New Jersey.]

[STOUGHTON, called by the Indians Pakemitt, or Pontipog, or Punkapaog, (that is, taken from a spring that ariseth out of red earth) a township in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1726. It is bounded *e.* by Braintree, *w.* by Sharon, and is 15 miles *s.* of Boston. It contains 16,000 acres of land, and 1904 inhabitants. Iron ore is found here, of an excellent quality; and there is a rolling and slitting mill, which manufacture considerable quantities of steel and iron. Great quantities of charcoal, baskets and brooms, are sent from thence to Boston. Early in the war a large quantity of gunpowder, of an excellent quality, was made in this town for the American army, from saltpetre, the produce of the towns in its vicinity.]

[STOW, a township of Massachusetts, Middle-

sex County, incorporated in 1683; and contains 801 inhabitants, and is 23 miles *w. n. w.* of Boston.]

[Stow, a township of Vermont, Chittenden County, about 25 or 30 miles *e.* of Burlington.]

[STOWE Creek, one of the seven townships into which Cumberland County in New Jersey is divided.]

[STRABANE, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York County, the other in that of Washington.]

[STRAFFORD, a township in Orange County, Vermont, *w.* of Thetford, adjoining, having 845 inhabitants.]

[Strafford, a county of New Hampshire, bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by Grafton, *s. e.* by Rockingham, and *e.* by the district of Maine. It contains 25 townships, almost wholly agricultural, and has no sea-port. The branches of the Piscataqua and Merrimack, and other streams, water this county; besides the lakes Winnipiseogee and Ossipee. It contains 23,601 inhabitants, of whom 22 are slaves. Chief towns, Dover and Durham.]

[STRAITS OF BEERING, or Bhering, separate the *n. w.* part of N. America from the *n. e.* coast of Asia. Beering's Island lies in lat. 55° *n.* and long. 164° 35′ *e.*]

[STRASBURG, a post-town of Virginia, Shenandoah County, on the *n. w.* branch of the *n.* fork of Shenandoah River, and contains a handsome German Lutheran church, and about 60 or 70 houses. It is 64 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of Staunton, and 17 *s. s. w.* of Winchester.]

[Strasburg, a town of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; situate on an eminence, and in the centre of a fertile and well cultivated country, and contains about 60 houses, several of which are built of brick. It is about nine miles *w.* from Strasburg Gap, where the road leads through the mountains; seven miles *e.* of Lancaster, and 49 *w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Strasburg, a settlement in Kentucky, near the Bullit Lick.]

[STRATFORD, a township in Grafton County, New Hampshire; situate on the *e.* bank of Connecticut River, between Cockburn township *n.* and Northumberland on the mouth of the Upper Amonoosuck on the *s.* It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 116 inhabitants. It is 56 miles above Hanover.]

[Stratford, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield County, on the *w.* side of Stratford River, which contains two places for public worship, and several neat and commodious houses. It is 12 miles *s. w.* of New Haven, 16 *n. e.* of Norwalk, and 124 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. The township of Stratford, the Cupheag of the Indians, was settled in 1638, principally from Massachusetts.]

[Stratford River. See Housatonic.]

[STRATHAM, or Streatham, a township of New Hampshire, situate in Rockingham County. Incorporated in 1693, and contains 882 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Portsmouth to Exeter; 11 miles *w.* of the former, and four *e.* of the latter.]

[STRATTON, a township of Vermont, Windham County, about 15 miles *n. e.* of Bennington, having 95 inhabitants.]

[STRAWBERRY Gap, a pass in the mountains on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster; 42 miles *w.* of the former, and 16 *s. e.* of the latter.]

[Strawberry River, falls into Lake Ontario: and is thus named from the great quantity of large fruit of that name growing on its banks.]

[STROUDS, a stage on the new road from Lexington in Kentucky, to Virginia. It is 17 miles *n. e.* of Lexington, and nine from Holden.]

[STROUDWATER. See Casco Bay.]

[STUART'S Island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is about six or seven leagues in circuit; about 45 miles from Cape Denbigh on the continent. Lat. 63° 41′ *n.*]

STUART TOWN, in Grafton County, New Hampshire, is situate on the *e.* bank of Connecticut River, between Colebrook on the *s.* and a tract of 2000 acres on the *n.* belonging to Dartmouth college.]

[STUMSTOWN, a small town of Pennsylvania, Dauphin County, on a branch of Little Swatara. It contains about 20 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvanist church united. It is 21 miles *e. n. e.* of Harrisburg, and 66 *n. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia.]

[STURBRIDGE, a township in the *s. w.* corner of Worcester County, Massachusetts, containing 28,929 acres, divided from Woodstock and Union on the *s.* in Connecticut by the state line, and on the *n.* by Brookfield. It was incorporated in 1738, and contains 1704 inhabitants. The butter and cheese made here have obtained high credit in the markets. It is 54 miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Boston, and 21 *s. w.* of Worcester.]

[STURGEON Creek. See Kittery.]

[STYX, a small branch of Patowmac River, where it is called Cohongoronto. It rises in the

Laurel Thickets, in the Alleghany Mountains; runs *n.* and empties opposite to Laurel Creek.]

SUACHA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Boza in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; a place chosen by the religious of S. Francisco as a leading step to the conversions they made amongst those Gentiles. It is of an extremely cold temperature, but abounding in vegetable productions, and contains more than 100 housekeepers, and as many Indians, and is three leagues *s.* of Santa Fé.

SUAITA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* and jurisdiction of Velez, in the same kingdom as the former. It is of an hot, but healthy temperature, and produces in abundance sugar-cane, of which much sugar is made in the mills; honey and conserves, plantains, *yucas*, and cotton; contains 500 housekeepers, and is eight leagues *n.* of its capital.

SUANCA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the missions which were established and held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Sonora.

SUAPURE, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the *sierra* Maiguatida, runs *w.* collecting the waters of many other rivers, and enters the Orinoco opposite the rapid stream of the Marumarota.

SUARES. See Sarabita.

SUASA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas; which runs through the territory of the Chunamas Indians to the *e.* and enters the Marañon just before this runs into the Iza or Paraná.

SUATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the side of a small mountain. It is of an hot temperature, but with moderation; pleasant and delightful, and abounding in the vegetable productions of all climates, and particularly in sugar-canes, dates, pomegranates, and other fruits. The natives make great quantities of sugar and delicious conserves; and in these productions it maintains a great trade, having a large public market every Sunday. Its population is composed of more than 1000 housekeepers: 24 leagues *n.* of Tunja in the high road leading to Merida, Pamplona, and the province of Caracas.

SUAY, Concepcion de, a settlement of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná: one of those composed of the missions held there by the Catalanian Capuchin fathers: and the first which was founded by them in 1724: it is two leagues inland from the garrison of Santo Tomé de la Guayana.

SUAZA, a river of the province and government of Neiva in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *w.* and enters the Grande de la Magdalena opposite the city of La Plata.

SUBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Boza in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, abounding in wheat, maize, barley, and *papas;* and is three leagues *n.* of Santa Fé.

SUBCUNCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ancobamba.

SUBERCIAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, discovered a few years since in Peru: descended from the Chiquitos, and of whom little is known to the present time.

SUBIA, an ancient province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; celebrated for the magnificent palace of the *zipas*, or kings of Bogota: and although there was here a great fortress well furnished with artillery to suppress the incursions of the infidel Panches Indians, who lived on the borders of it, yet nothing now remains of these people or the fort but the mere memory.

[SUCCESS, a bay, also called Good Success, on Terra del Fuego, or the *w.* shore of Strait le Maire. Lat. 54° 49′ *s.* long. 65° 14′ *w.* Cape Success, on the point of this bay, lies in lat. 55° *s.* and long. 65° 19′ *w.*]

[Success, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton County, *n. e.* of the White Mountains on the *e.* line of the state, incorporated in 1773.]

SUCHIAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 41 families of Indians, and is 34 leagues from its capital.

SUCHITEPEQUE, a province and *alcaldia mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala: bounded *n.* by the province of Sololá and Atifán: *e.* by that of Soconusco; and *s.* by the Pacific Sea, on the shore of which its jurisdiction extends. It was discovered and conquered by Captain Pedro de Alvarado, by the order and through the commission of Hernan Cortes, after that he had made himself master of Mexico. It is throughout of a very hot temperature, and subject to continual rains, with tempests of thunder and lightning. Its principal productions are *cacao*, *achote*, vanilla, and other drugs, in which it carries on a great land-trade with Nueva España, and with the kingdoms of Tierra Firme and Peru through the ports of the Sea: nor is it without some cultivation of indigo and cochineal.

though these productions are by no means in such profusion as the rest; and, in fine, this *alcaldía* is in greater request and esteem than any other.

This province is watered by different rivers, all of which flow down from the *sierra* of the *n.* part, and run to empty themselves into the sea: the principal of these are, the river of its name, called also Nahualate, the Chipilapa, the Acome, and the Escuita, which serves as a boundary to the province, dividing it from the district of this name: in all these rivers is found abundance of fish of excellent sorts, the preference being given to that called by the Indians *ternepechin*, and which is, indeed, of singular estimation.

The capital of this province is the settlement of the same name with the dedicatory title of San Antonio; [72 miles *n. w.* of the city Guatimala, in lat. 14° 47′ *n.* and long. 92°:14′ *w.*] It is of a very hot climate; situate on the shore of the river of its denomination, contains 1480 Indians of the Sutuhil nation, dedicated to the cultivation of cochineal and indigo, and annexed to its curacy is the settlement of San Juan Nigualapa, in which dwell 80 other inhabitants. The other settlements are:

San Juan Nugualapa,	Santa Bárbara,
San Martin Sapotitlán,	Sta. Catalina Retalulet,
San Felipe,	Santiago Zambo,
San Antonio Retarulent,	San Gaspar Cuyutenango,
San Sebastian,	San Andres,
S. Bartolomé Masatenango,	Santa Catalina Ziquisnalá,
San Gabriel,	La Asuncion,
San Lorenzo,	San Andres,
San Francisco Sapotitán,	Santa Lucia Maqualpán,
San Francisco Ichanguegue,	San Pablo Xocopilas,
Zamaya,	Santo Tomas,
Sto. Domingo Retalulent,	San Miguel,
S. Bernardino Sinacó,	San Francisco de la Cestilla.

[SUCK Creek empties into Tennessee River from the *s. s. e.* at the Suck, or Whirl, where the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards. It is a few miles *n.* from the Georgia *n.* line. See TENNESSEE and SHALLOW FORD.]

[SUCKLING Cape, on the *n. w.* part of N. America; off which, and to the *n. e.* end of Kaye's Island, is a muddy bottom with from 43 to 27 fathoms water. The *s. w.* point of Kaye's Island is in lat. 59° 56′ *n.* and long. 143° 32′ *w.*]

SUCUBUTI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its origin in the mountains of this province in the *e.* part, and follows its course to the *w.* until it enters the grand river of Chucunaqui.

SUCUMBIOS, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river San Miguel.

SUCUNCA, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; on the shore of a river in the territory of the Sobaipuris Indians, near the town and garrison of San Felipe de Guevavi.

[SUD, DE, a river of N. America, which rises in the mountains, and falls into the St. Lawrence at St. Thomas, after watering a beautiful and rich plain, which runs up into the country for many miles. This river is one of those which literally *falls* into the river St. Lawrence. This fall is not to be compared to some of the others; but still, when the river is full, it has a fine effect, as the precipice is about 20 feet. It affords excellent situations for mills, of which the lord of the manor has availed himself.

The banks of this river are thought to be preferable for farming land than those of the river De Loup, although it is near 200 miles further up the St. Lawrence, and consequently further to the *s.* and although there certainly is an extensive tract of very valuable land in that quarter, and situate too between Quebec and Montreal.]

SUDBURY, a city of the county of Middlesex.

[SUDBURY, a county of New Brunswick, on the *w.* side of St. John's River, towards its mouth.]

[SUDBURY, a township of Vermont, in Rutland County, having Orwell on the *w.* It contains 258 inhabitants.]

[SUDBURY, EAST, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, on the post-road 18 miles *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 801 inhabitants.]

[SUDBURY, West, or SUDBURY, a township *w.* of E. Sudbury, and 23 miles *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 1290 inhabitants.]

[SUDBURY, CANADA, in York County, district of Maine, is situated on the *s.* side of Androscoggin River, and *s.* of Andover. In 1796, it was erected into a township called Bethel, and has two parishes.]

SUDCHA, a settlement of the province and

corregimiento of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Aija.

[SUE, La, a powerful nation of Indians inhabiting *w.* of Lake Superior and the Mississippi. Warriors 10,000.]

[SUER, Fort le, in Louisiana, is on the *w.* bank of the Mississippi, and *e.* of Fort L'Huillier, on St. Peter's River.]

SUERTE, a river of the province and government of Veraguia in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It enters the N. Sea between the port of Portete and the river of Los Anzuelos.

SUESCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ubate in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a *llanura*, and being of a cold temperature and abounding in the vegetable productions and fruits of this climate. It was a curacy of the religious of St. Domingo, the curate having been the *Fr.* Juan de Ladrada, afterwards bishop of Cartagena. It was, in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, a large and rich city, called Suezusa, signifying, in the idiom of the country, colour of *guacamaya*, from the variety of green tints found in the *llanura*. This city was free after the manner of the Republic of Geneva, and afforded an asylum to all those who fled to it. It was conquered by Gonzalo Ziminez de Quesada in 1537; who afterwards retired to it, and wrote a compendious history of the conquest of that kingdom, with the title of Ratos de Suesca. It is now reduced to a small village, containing about 100 inhabitants and as many Indians: 29 miles *n. n. e.* of Fé.

SUETI, a river of the province and government of Choeó in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the interior of the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the mouth of the great river Atrato, serving as limits and division between this province and that of Darien.

Sueti, another river, in the province and government of Darien; which runs to the same rhumb as the former, and enters the grand river Chucanaqui.

SUEUR, a fort of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America; built by the French on the shore of the river Mississippi, and at the entrance of the river Bois.

[SUFFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Massachusetts, Hartford County, having a handsome church and some respectable dwelling-houses. It is on the *w.* bank of Connecticut River, on the great post-road from Boston to New-York, nine miles *s.* of Springfield, 15 *n.* of Hartford. This township was purchased of two Indian sachems for £30, and, in 1670, was granted to Major John Pyncheon by the assembly of Massachusetts.]

[SUFFOLK, a county of Massachusetts, so named from that in England, in which Governor Winthrop lived, before he emigrated to America. It contained, in 1790, 23 townships, 6335 houses, 13,038 families, 44,875 inhabitants. In 1793 the county was divided; and now the new county, Norfolk, comprehends all the towns except Boston, Chelsea, Hull, and Hingham. Suffolk was constituted a county, May 10, 1643. See Massachusetts and Boston.]

[Suffolk, a county of New York, Long Island, is about 100 miles long and 10 broad, and comprehends all that part of the state bounded *e.* and *s.* by the Atlantic Ocean, *n.* by the Sound, and *w.* by Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, Cold Spring Harbour, and the *e.* bounds of the township of Oyster Bay; the line continued *s.* to the Atlantic Ocean, including the Isle of Wight, now called Gardner's Island, Shelter Island, Plumb Islands, Robin's Island, and the Gull Islands. Fisher's Island also belongs to it. It contains 16,440 inhabitants, of whom 1098 are slaves. There are nine townships, and 2609 of the inhabitants are electors. Suffolk County court-house is 13 miles from Southampton, 27 from Sagg Harbour, and 57 from New York City.]

[Suffolk, a post-town of Virginia, in Nansemond County, on the *e.* of the river Nansemond. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 40 houses. The river is thus far navigable for vessels of 250 tons. It is 16 miles *w.* by *s.* of Portsmouth, 56 *e. s. e.* of Petersburgh, and 66 *s. e.* of Richmond.]

[SUFFRAGE, a township of New York, situate in Otsego County, on the *n.* side of Susquehannah River; taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796.

SUGACHI, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *serrania* which divides this province from that of Quixos and Macas, runs inclining to *s. s. e.* and enters the Pastuza.

SUGAMUXI. See Sogamoso.

[SUGAR Creek, or Cæsar's Creek, a considerable branch of Little Miami River.]

[SUGAR Hill, a ragged eminence, the top of which overlooks and commands the whole works of Ticonderoga, where the waters of Lake George empty into Lake Champlain, and opposite to Fort Independence, in the State of Vermont. General Burgoyne made a lodgment on this hill, which the Americans esteemed inaccessible; and

thus forced General St. Clair to abandon the fort in June, 1777.]

[SUGAR River, in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, rises in Sunapee Lake, and, after a short course *w.* empties into Connecticut River at Clermont, and opposite to Ashcutney mountain in Vermont. There is a strong expectation of uniting this river, by a short canal, with Contocook, which falls into Merrimack River at Boscawen.]

[SUGAR, a river of Veragua, which empties into the Bay of Honduras.]

[SUGAR-LOAF Bay, on the *n. e.* side of Juan Fernandez Island.]

SUGUACHI, a large and abundant river, which runs through unknown territories to the *s. e.* to where the river Pastaza divides itself into two arms, forming a large island; and it enters this river by the *w.* side, in lat. 3° 35′.

SUILA, a small settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is of gentile Indians, and is situate on the shore of the Gulf of Darien.

SUIPACHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; situate on the top of a mountain, on the skirt of which runs a river: 20 leagues from Cotagaita.

SUIPIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of its capital.

SUIST, a river of the island of Jamaica, which rises in the centre of the same, towards the *e.* head, runs *n.* and enters the sea between the river Grande and Orange Bay.

SULA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Barca in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia in N. America.

SULETI, a river of the province and government of Choco in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains, and enters the sea by the *w.* part, at the mouth of the river Atrato, near the limits which divide this province from that of Darien.

SULIA, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the vicinity of this province, runs constantly *n.* and collecting the waters of many other rivers, unites itself with the Catacumbo; and again separating itself after a little space, forms three mouths, whereby to enter the lake of Maracaibo; first, of itself forming a great lake, called El Barardero, above the city of Grita. Its mouth is in lat. 8° 35′ *n.*

SULIA, a settlement of the same province and government as the former river; situate *n.* and at a small distance from the city of Pamplona, in the road leading to Santa Fé. It was founded some years since by order of the king by Don Sebastian Guillén.

[SULIVAN, a township of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, containing 220 inhabitants.]

[SULIVAN, a post-town of the district of Maine, Hancock County, and on Frenchman's Bay, 12 miles *n. w.* of Goldsborough, 23 *e.* of Penobscot. The township contains 504 inhabitants. See WAUKEAGUE.]

[SULIVAN, a county of Tennessee, in Washington district. In 1795 it contained, according to the state census, 8457 inhabitants, of whom 777 were slaves.]

[SULIVAN's Island, one of the three islands which form the *n.* part of Charleston Harbour, in S. Carolina. It is about seven miles *s. e.* of Charleston.]

SULLANA, an ancient province of Peru, in the territory and jurisdiction of the Gran Chimu. It was conquered and united to the empire by Huayna-Capac, 13th monarch. It extends its whole length along the coast of the Pacific Sea, and now forms part of the province of Santa.

[SULPHUR Creek, LITTLE, one of the *s.* upper branches of Green River in Kentucky; and lies *s. w.* of another branch called Bryant's Lick Creek. Near this is a sulphur spring.]

[SULPHUR Islands. See MARGARET's ISLES.]

[SULPHUR Mountain, a noted mountain in the island of Guadaloupe, famous for exhalations of sulphur and eruptions of ashes. On the *e.* side are two mouths of an enormous sulphur-pit; one of these mouths is 100 feet in diameter; the depth is unknown.]

SUMA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the country of the ferocious Caribes Indians, and enters the Caroni above the mouth, where this is entered by the abundant stream of the Arvi.

[SUMANYSTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania in Montgomery County, situate on the *e.* side of Great Swamp Creek, which empties into the Schuylkill above Norriton. It is 28 miles *n. w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

SUMAPAMPA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; on the shore of the river Dulce or Del Estero, and to the *s.* of the city of this name.

SUMAPAZ, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasca in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. See ALTAGRACIA.

SUMAPAZ, a large and abundant river which irrigates the provinces of Sutagaos and Tocaima in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *sierra* of Los Pardaos, runs *n.* and, afterwards inclining its course to *w.* unites itself with the Pasca; and these together form the Fusagasugá to enter the Grande de la Magdalena.

SUMARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancai in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chincaipucquio.

SUMASINTLA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the lake of Terminos.

SUMAURA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate at the mouth of the river Acari, opposite the island of its name.

SUMAURA. This island is in the river of Las Amazonas, and formed by a large arm of that river. It belongs to the same province as the former settlement.

SUMBIRCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Guamantanga.

SUMIDOURO, a river of the *captainship* of Mato Groso in Brazil; its source being only a short distance from the river Sypotuba. A further description of this river will be found under the head TAPAJOS.

[SUMNER, a county of Tennessee, in Mero District. According to the state census of 1795, it contained 6370 inhabitants, of whom 1076 were slaves.]

SUMPIT, a small river of Georgia.

[SUNAPEE, a lake and mountain in Cheshire County, New Hampshire. The lake is about eight or nine miles long, and three broad, and sends its waters through Sugar River *w.* 14 miles to Connecticut River. The mountain stands at the *s.* end of the lake.]

SUNBURN, a city of New Jersey.

[SUNBURY, a county of the British province of New Brunswick. It is situated on the River St. John, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; and contains eight townships, viz. Conway, Gage Town, Burton, Sunbury, St. Anne's, Wilmot, Newton, and Maugerville. The three last of these were settled from Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. The lands are generally pretty level, and tolerably fertile, abounding with variety of timber.]

[SUNBURY, the chief town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated near where Fort Augusta was erected, on the *e.* side of Susquehannah River, just below the junction of the *e.* and *w.* branches of that river, in lat. about 40 52′ *n.* It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, brick gaol, a Presbyterian and German Lutheran church, and about 100 dwelling-houses. Here the river is about half a mile broad, and at the ferry opposite Northumberland, about a mile higher, is three-fourths of a mile. It is about 53 miles above Reading, and 96 *n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[SUNBURY, a port of entry and post-town of Georgia, beautifully situated in Liberty County, at the head of St. Catharine's Sound, on the main, between Medway and Newport Rivers, about 11 miles *s.* of Great Ogeechee River. The town and harbour are defended from the fury of the sea by the *n.* and *s.* points of St. Helena and St. Catharine's Islands; between is the bar and entrance into the sound: the harbour is capacious and safe, and has water enough for ships of great burden. It is a very pleasant healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country during the sickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has since been rebuilt. An academy was established here in 1788, which has been under an able instructor, and proved a very useful institution. It is 27 miles *s. w.* of Savannah.]

SUNCHULI, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru, and of the district of the city of La Paz. It has been celebrated for a great gold mine, discovered in 1709, which was worked to great profit, producing much wealth until the year 1756, when it was inundated by a spring which suddenly burst in upon it; all attempts to get the water under having since been in vain.

[SUNCOOK, a small plantation in York County, district of Maine, which, with Bromfield, contains 250 inhabitants.]

[SUNDERLAND, a township of Vermont, Bennington County, 16 miles *n. e.* of Bennington, and contains 414 inhabitants. A lead mine has been lately discovered in this township.]

[SUNDERLAND, a township of Massachusetts, situate in Hampshire County, on the *e.* side of Connecticut River, about 10 miles *n.* of Hadley and 69 *w.* of Boston. There is here a handsome Congregational church, and 73 houses, lying chiefly on one street. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 462 inhabitants.]

SUNGOTO, a small river of the province and government of Maimas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises from the lake Nachego, runs *e.* and enters the Cahuapana.

SUNICANCHA, a settlement of the province

and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of S. Cosme and S. Damian.

SUNNA, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito.

SUPACAY-GUAZU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Paraná.

SUPACAY-MERIN, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former. It runs to the same rhumb, and enters also the Paraná.

SUPAIGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Jujui, on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

SUPAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía; one of the missions which are held there by the Capuchin fathers: on the shore of the river Yuruario.

SUPAY-YACU, a river of the province of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It is in the *e.* part, runs *s. e.* and enters the river Coca by the *w.* part, and to the *n.* of the river of Sardinas. In lat. 22′ 7″ *s.*

SUPAY-URCU, signifying Devil's Mount, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; between the valleys of Chuquipata and Paute, celebrated for imaginary riches said to be concealed in it, and of which the following story is related.—"A countryman who found himself, in his native place, oppressed with misery, invoked, in a state of desperation, the Devil to come to his assistance, and, cursing the hour of his birth, was revolving upon putting himself to death. The common enemy, profiting himself of the moment, appeared in a human shape before the distressed man, and, having asked him the cause of his sorrow, and having ascertained that it arose from poverty, affected to be struck with compassion, and told the poor creature he could show him a place whence he might extract as much gold as he pleased. The countryman accepted the offer with joy, and believing that the journey would be short, put up only a small quantity of provision to take with him, about four small loaves, and then went complacently to sleep, expecting the time when his conductor should call him; but what was his astonishment, to find himself, upon waking, in a country entirely unknown to him; and in fact by the mountain of Supay-urcu. His mind was rendered somewhat tranquil on his perceiving at a small distance an old house, and, making up to it, he found it to belong to another countryman, who received him with great courtesy. Whilst they were sitting at supper, the host, who had by chance taken in his hand one of the loaves belonging to the guest, and knowing that it was such bread as was made in Spain, but seeing it was altogether quite new, asked, in surprise, his guest, how it was that he had made so long a voyage in so short a time? The guest then related all that had happened, and they both consented that he must have been carried thither by the devil, and that in the neighbouring mountain must be the riches which were promised him he should find."—This story is current in the kingdom of Quito; and the father Manuel Rodrigues relates it. However great may be the fiction, it is universally believed that the said mountain abounds in exquisite riches; and this although no attempts have been made to extract them. Indeed, the natural aspect of the mountain, and bits of metal found on its skirt, bear strong indications of its containing mines. But these indications are peculiar to other mountains, and we have only related the story of the countryman to account for the name which this mountain bears. In lat. 2° 28′ *s.*

SUPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, on the sea-shore, close to the settlement of La Barranca.

SUPERA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

SUPERAGUA, or Suparaba, as others call it, a small island near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, and at the entrance of the Bay of Sagasú.

SUPERIOR, a large lake of Canada in N. America; or, more properly, a small fresh water sea. [From the most *w.* point of this lake, in a straight line to the Falls of St. Maria, it is 344 geographical miles in length. Its breadth is very various, being from 10 to about 100 miles from *n.* to *s.*] It is full of islands, and the whole of its *s.* coast is straight and sandy; but the *n.* coast is more convenient for sailing, as it consists of rocks which form little bays or inlets, in which vessels may lie secure in times of tempests. But these never occur without a warning of two days. The first day, the waters of the lake become somewhat disquieted, a murmuring noise being heard over every part, and, the following day, the whole lake is covered with a thick mud, being still navigable if the wind be favourable; but on the third day, when it is least expected, the waters become suddenly agitated like those

of the ocean; and then it is that vessels on the *n.* side of the lake make into the shore for the aforesaid inlets, whilst those on the *e.* side take the precaution, on the second day, to ride out from the shore.

The country surrounding is but little known, and is frequented only by the Indians who go thither to hunt. These Indians hold the lake as a kind of deity, offering to it sacrifices, by way of gratitude for the great quantities of fish which they extract from it, and in token of the respect which they bear to it from its vast extent. They assert that Michabou, God of the Waters, formed it for the hunting of castors.

In the channel by which it empties itself into Lake Huron, is a cascade formed by great rocks, which, according to the tradition of those barbarians, are the remains of some causeways which were built by their god, to restrain the waters of the rivers and those of the Lake Almipegon, which formed this lake. The French missionaries of the Jesuits, called this cascade the Falls of St. Marie, from a church which they had there. In some parts of the coasts, and in various islands of the lake, are found large bits of copper, which form an object of great superstition to the savages; and they look upon this metal as being sent them by the deities residing beneath the lake; collecting even the smallest pieces with the greatest care, and keeping them without ever making any use of them. They say that there was formerly standing out of the water a rock of this material; but as it does not now exist, it is thought by them to have been removed by their deities to some other spot; whereas, in all probability, the waves of the lake have by time covered it over with sand. Certain it is that a great quantity of that above metal has been found in various parts; and, in the aforesaid church, the missionaries used to make of it their crosses and incensories.

[Lake Superior, formerly termed the Upper Lake, from its *n.* situation, may justly be termed the Caspian Sea of America, and is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. A great part of the coast is bounded by rocks and uneven ground. It is situated between lat. 46° and 49° *n.* and between long. 84° and 92° 15′ *w.* The water is very clear, and transparent. If the sun shines bright, it is impossible through this medium to look at the rocks at the bottom, above a minute or two. Although the water, at the surface, is much warmed by the heat of the sun, yet, when drawn up at about a fathom depth, it is very cold. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean.

There are many islands in this lake: two of them have each land enough, if proper for cultivation, to form a considerable province; especially Isle Royal, which is not less than 36 miles long, and in many places 12 broad. The natives suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit.

Many rivers empty their waters into this mighty reservoir; of these one is called Nipegon, another Michipicooton; which are described under their respective heads.

Not far from the Nipegon is a small river, that, just before it enters the lake, has a perpendicular fall from the top of a mountain, of more than 100 feet. It is very narrow, and appears at a distance like a white garter suspended in the air. On the *s.* side of it is a remarkable point or cape of about 60 miles in length, called Point [illegible]. About 100 miles *w.* of this cape, a [illegible] into the lake, the head of which is composed of a great assemblage of small streams. This river is remarkable for the abundance of virgin copper that is found on and near its banks. Many small islands, particularly on the *e.* shores, abound with copper-ore lying in beds, with the appearance of copperas; thus warranting the assertions made by Alcedo on this subject respecting the opinions of the Indians. This metal [illegible] made a very advantageous article of commerce. This lake abounds with fish, particularly trout and sturgeon; the former weigh from 12 to 50 pounds, and are caught almost any season of the year in great plenty. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean; the waves run as high, and the navigation is equally dangerous.

The entrance into this lake from the Straits of St. Marie affords one of the most pleasing prospects in the world. On the left may be seen many beautiful little islands that extend a considerable way before you; and on the right an agreeable succession of small points of land that project a little way into the water, and contribute, with the islands, to render this beautiful basin calm, and secure from those tempestuous winds by which the adjoining lake is frequently troubled.

This lake discharges its waters from the *s.* corner through the above-mentioned Straits of St. Marie, which are about 40 miles long, into Lake Huron. Although about 40 rivers [illegible]

into Lake Superior, many of which are large, yet it does not appear that one-tenth part of the waters which it receives, is discharged by the above-mentioned strait: great part of the waters, it is thought, find to themselves subterraneous vents, whilst more evaporate: and Providence, doubtless, makes use of this inland sea to furnish the interior parts of the country with that supply of vapours, without which, like the interior parts of Africa, they must have been a mere desert. A number of tribes live around Lake Superior, but little is known respecting them.

The following extract from the journal of a late traveller will be acceptable to the curious.

"Mr. M——, about the year 1790, departed from Montreal with a company of about 100 men, under his direction, for the purpose of making a tour through the Indian country, to collect furs, and to make such remarks on its soil, waters, lakes, mountains, manners and customs of its inhabitants as might come within his knowledge and observation. He pursued his route from Montreal, entered the Indian country, and coasted about 300 leagues along the banks of Lake Superior, from thence to the Lake of the Woods, of which he took an actual survey, and found it to be 36 leagues in length; from thence to the Lake Ounipique, of which he gave also a description. The tribes of the Indians which he passed through, were called the Maskego Tribe, Shepeweyau, Cithinistinee, Great Belly Indians, Beaver Indians, Blood Indians, the Black Feet Tribe, the Snake Indians, Ossnobians, Shiveytoon Tribe, Mandon Tribe, Paunees, and several others, who in general were very pacific and friendly towards him, and are great admirers of the best hunting horses; in which the country abounds. The horses prepared by them for hunters, have large holes cut above their natural nostrils, for which they give as a reason, that those prepared in this manner will keep their breath longer than the others which are not thus prepared: from experience, knowledge is gained, and the long practice of this custom, consequent on these trials, must have convinced them of the truth and utility of the experiment; otherwise we can hardly suppose they would torture their best horses in this manner, if some advantage was not derived from the measure.

In pursuing his route, he found no difficulty in obtaining a guide to accompany him from one nation to the other, until he came to the Shining Mountains, or Mountains of Bright Stones, where, in attempting to pass, he was frustrated by the hostile appearance of the Indians who inhabit that part of the country. The consequence of which was, he was disappointed in his intention, and obliged to turn his back upon them. Having collected a number of Indians, he went forward again, with an intention to force his way over those mountains, if necessary and practicable, and to make his way to Cook's River, on the *n. w.* coast of America, supposed by him to be about 300 leagues from the mountains; but the inhabitants of the mountains again met him with their bows and arrows, and so superior were they in numbers to his little force, that he was obliged to flee before them. Finding himself thus totally disappointed in the information he was in hopes to obtain, he was obliged to turn his back upon that part of the country for which his heart had long panted. Cold weather coming on, he built huts for himself and party in the Ossnobian country, and near to the source of a large river, called the Ossnobian River, where they tarried during the continuance of the cold season, and until some time in the warmer months. Previous to his departure from Montreal, he had supplied himself with several kinds of seeds, and before his huts he laid out a small garden, which the natives observing, called them slaves, for digging up the ground, nothing of that kind being done by them, they living wholly on animal food; bread is unknown to them: to some he gave remnants of hard bread, which they chewed and spit out again, calling it rotten wood. When his onions, &c. were somewhat advanced in their growth, he was often surprised to find them pulled up; determining therefore to know from what cause it proceeded, he directed his men to keep watch, who found that the Indian children, induced by motives of curiosity, came with sticks, thrust them through the poles of his fence, to ascertain and satisfy themselves, what the things of the white men were, and in what manner they grew, &c. The natives of this country have no fixed or permanent place of abode, but live wholly in tents made of buffalo and other hides, and with which they travel from one place to another, like the Arabs; and so soon as the feed for their horses is expended, they remove their tents to another fertile spot, and so on continually, scarcely ever returning to the same spots again."

By the treaty of 1783, it was agreed that a water communication should be had into the Mississippi, by a line drawn due *w.* from the Lake of the Woods: but this was afterwards found to be impossible, since it is now ascertained that there are no waters flowing into

[Lake Superior from the *n.* but only a height of land. If the spirit of the treaty had been to be acted on, a line drawn through the river St. Lewis, which rises within a few miles of the Mississippi, and runs *e.* into the lake, would have formed the obvious boundary.]

SUPIA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

SUPIAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement, from whom that settlement took its name. These Indians were discovered by Captain Juan Vadillo in 1537; and they used to dwell in the woods close to the city of Anserma. They were distinguished into Supias Altos and Baxos: but they all formed but one nation. At first they were very numerous; but they are now reduced to a few, living scattered through the woods.

SUPIAYES, or SUPAYES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Equinoctial France. They live in the territory bordering on Cayenne, that is to say, 20 leagues *s.* of the same; between the rivers Apurvaca and Camovi. These Indians are bounded *w.* by the nation of the Acuranis, and *n. w.* by that of the Nourages. They are docile, of a pacific genius, and friendly to the French.

SUPLICIO, S. a settlement of the French in Canada, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Maquinonge.

SUPONGA, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part called Dutch Guayana. It rises in the *sierra* of Rinocote, runs *s.* inclining somewhat to *w.* and enters the Caroni.

SUQUISTACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Cinti.

SUR, PUNTA DEL, the *s.* point or extremity of the island of the Caico Grande or Del Norte.

SURA, an ancient province of Peru, to the *n.* of Cuzco. It was conquered and united to the empire by Capac Yupanqui, the fifth monarch. It is mountainous, uncultivated, and full of woods, rivers, and lakes, and, for this reason, desert.

SURABA, a small settlement of barbarian Indians, of the province and government of Darien; situate in the mountains which face the gulf of this name, on the *n.* side.

SURAMACA, a river of Guayana or country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Dutch. It runs into the sea near the settlement of Cupename.

SURARE, a settlement of the province and government of Mérida, and of the district of the jurisdiction of Pamplona, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

SURATA, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *n.* of the city of San Juan Girón, on the opposite side of the river Lobrija, and runs into the last river.

SURCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru.

SURCO, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of S. Juan de Matucana.

SURCOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru, on the shore of the river Angoyaco, in the island of Tayacaxa.

SUREAU, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America, which runs *s. w.* and enters the Missouri.

SURIMANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta or Canes and Canches in Peru: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pampamarca.

SURIMENA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago de las Atalayas, in the government of Los Llanos de Neiba and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Meta. It has this name from its vicinity to the swamp thus called. It formerly had the name of Guanapalo; as having been first founded near this river, although afterwards translated to the spot where it now stands. It is of a very hot temperature, but abounding in the vegetable productions of this climate, and in some very shady trees, yielding a fruit in shape of a quince, with this difference, that this fruit is a strong caustic, and is consequently used for opening issues, and, applied to the skin but an instant, it makes a wound. All the pulp of this fruit is convertible into a very sweet water, affording to the natives a refreshing drink. This settlement is well peopled with Indians, who are very laborious. Sixty-eight miles *s. w.* from its capital.

SURINAM, a colony and province in Dutch Guayana in S. America, on the *w.* shore of the river of its name, and 15 miles from the mouth of the same. The French established themselves in this country in 1640, but, finding it unhealthy, immediately abandoned it: and the English, in 1661, sent hither a colony. Its territory passed into the hands of the Dutch in 1674, having been ceded to them in exchange for New York. It

was at that time full of woods, impenetrable both to the sun and air, and was consequently infested by hurtful vapours and exhalations; but notwithstanding all this the inhabitants of Zealand determined to establish themselves here, under the protection of the States, and, seeing that the country was capable of producing great quantities of sugar, they cut down the trees in numbers sufficient to lay open the land and to make the territory more healthy. The States of Zealand, to whom the country belonged, sold it to the Dutch W. India Company; but this company not having in its power to remit the necessary succours and provisions, was under the necessity of selling a third part of the possessions to the magistracy of Amsterdam, another part to Mr. Van Aarsans, and another to Mr. Someldyck. Thus it gained the name of the Society of Surinam, as being under three proprietors, although the sovereignty was vested in the States General. As soon as this division was made, various families established themselves here, and formed many sugar-cane plantations, which produced immense profit; and, the air being now rendered salutary, great numbers of people were attracted hither; so that in 1682 the colony was said to possess no less than 600 families.

This encreasing prosperity secured it the protection and favour of the States, and induced them, in 1683, to grant it a patent, which consists of 32 articles, not merely in favour of the W. India Company, but for the security of all such as should choose to settle in it. Amongst other advantages enjoyed by the company, was that of the right of imposing a duty of three Dutch guilders upon every 100 tons of goods that were brought from, or carried to, the port of Surinam; as also the right of demanding 50 lbs. sugar yearly of each of the inhabitants of the colony, as well whites as Negroes; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the merchandises which were sent to Holland or sold here. Moreover it had the exclusive right of trading in Negroes, although it was under the obligation of selling them in an open market, and in pairs, to all persons whoever would buy. All the natives of the United Provinces have the liberty of establishing themselves here or of trading to this place, upon paying the aforesaid centage on their cargoes, and under the restriction from touching at the African coast, or any other part to the infringement of the company's exclusive charter. They may also trade directly with the ports of the United States. The company was under the obligation of providing the establishments with ammunition and artillery; also of paying the troops, taking care of whatsoever related to the security of the colony, and of sending ministers, who were paid by the colony.

The great number of Dutch and French who have come to establish themselves here, have caused it to be in a very flourishing state, insomuch as that it now extends upwards of 30 leagues above the mouth of the river Surinam. It is probable, however, that it will extend no farther, as the river is here rendered impassable through a number of cascades: add to this, that there is here a sort of natural bulwark formed of vast rocks, serving at once as a frontier to the colony and a defence against the savage Indians who dwell amongst the mountains.

The plantations, we are assured, exceed in number 500, and yield immense profit. All these are situate on the shores of the rivers Comewine and Cotica, this last being an arm of the Surinam, and both abounding in excellent fish, and having in the wood on their borders an immense variety of birds.

The climate from the end of November to the beginning of July is very mild; as well because that the clouds impede the rays of the sun, as that the *n. e.* wind almost continually prevails, and not without great abundance of rain. The principal commerce of this colony consists in the productions of the country; which are sugar, tobacco, and dyeing wood. The Dutch also have here planted coffee, of which such quantities are produced as to admit of much being exported to Holland, where it is as much esteemed as the coffee of the east.

The land is cultivated by Negro slaves, who are provided to the planters by the company. No beasts of burden ever lead a life so wretched as do these poor creatures: they are doomed to incessant drudgery, suffering the most rigorous treatment for the least breach of the orders of their imperious masters. These allow them only five or six hours on a Sunday to cultivate their own gardens, the only means they have whereby to maintain themselves, excepting indeed a little salt meat, which is sometimes left for them on a table, without any thing else whatever. This barbarous treatment oftentimes drives them to desperation, when they endeavour to gain their liberty at every risk. But when they are in danger of being caught, they either put themselves to death, or, when taken, will bear the most excruciating torments with the greatest firmness.

For the government of this colony there is at

Amsterdam a college composed of 10 directors; of the which five are elected from the magistrates of the city, four from the W. India Company, and another is the Lord of Someldyck. Although this tribunal is opposed to the company, it gives to the regency of Surinam all its influence for the preservation of the colony, and the aforesaid directors nominate the governor; although he must be approved of by the States General, and be bound by oath as well to these as to the directors. This governor, who has under him a commandant, exercises, in the name of the States General and of the company, a supreme authority in the colony, as well in civil as in military concerns; but is obliged, in cases of great weight, to convene the political council, of which, as well as of the tribunal of justice, he is president, although in either he has not more than one vote, and the question being decided by the plurality. This political council has, besides the president, the commandant, who is first counsellor, and nine other counsellors, independently of the *fiscal* and secretary. The tribunal of justice consists of the governor, five counsellors, a secretary, and a judge. The governor has the filling of all the places and employments as well civil as military, but not without having first received the order from the college of directors. He, however, makes all the regulations which he considers convenient to the security of the colony against the insults and invasions of an enemy, and, with the commandant and the captains, forms the council of war; moreover, weighing all military subjects with the political council, and proposing whatsoever he thinks necessary. Besides the above, is a subaltern council of war, composed of the commandant and all the officers, captains, lieutenants, and corporals, for the taking cognizance and punishment of all the faults committed by the troops. The chamber of orphans is governed by four commissaries, with a secretary.

The troops paid for the defence of the colony consist of four companies of infantry, who have a captain, a lieutenant, a corporal, and two serjeants. The governor is colonel of the four companies, and also captain of the first; and in the staff there is a major-general, a surgeon, and a provost. The whole colony is divided into eight parts, which are, High Pamaribo, Low Pamaribo, Thorarika, High Comewine, Low Comewine, Cotica, Perica, and Para; each of which forms a company of militia, having a captain, lieutenant, and corporal. Here are only three Calvinist churches, each governed by a curate, two ancients, and a lecturer, who is at the same time a schoolmaster: all these churches are well endowed.

The country has many peculiarities in natural history; and a collection of these articles were made by Mary Sibila Merian, a native of Frankfort, who made a voyage to Surinam with no other object in view than that of acquainting herself with the various phenomena which here present themselves: amongst the rest we must notice a species of frog, which is accustomed to live near an aquatic plant of a pale red colour, and excellent for salad; the female of which conceives and carries its young, before they are born, upon its back, where the uterus, which is very large, is situate: and from whence the young frogs are delivered at the time of parturition, one after another, by the breaking of the skin. One of these frogs were brought over to Europe in this singular state in some spirits of wine, when some of the little ones appeared with their head only out of the uterus, and others half their bodies. These animals are very good eating, and the Negroes use much diligence in searching for them. Their fore-paws are like those of a frog, and their feet like those of the duck. In the fields is found a large rat, which carries its young upon its back; the young ones flying to its mother in case of danger, and fastening themselves upon its neck by way of safety. Here is also a plant called *dormilona* (sleepy plant), well worthy of mention, and taking its name from the singular disposition of its leaves during the night; for, upon the setting of the sun, these fold themselves, by pairs, one over the other, so as to form but one stem, and in this state remain the whole of the night. The aforesaid observatrix took the trouble of cultivating these trees, and discovered their virtues for curing of wounds. There is in this colony a settlement of Jews; and the interior of the country towards the *w.* and *n. w.* is inhabited by Caribee Indians; of whom there are some tribes who are allied to the Dutch, and who trade with them.

The French, commanded by the admiral Ducase, endeavoured to take possession of this colony in 1688, but were foiled in the attempt. The capital is Paramaribo. [See DUTCH AMERICA.]

SURINAM, a large river of the province of Dutch Guayana, and from which the former colony and country take their name. That colony is situate on its *w.* shore, 15 miles from the mouth. It flows down from the mountains of Pará, and, after watering the country of the barbarian In-

dians, and following a long winding course, enters the sea; it is about 224 miles from its source in a direct line to its mouth, just before it enters the sea, precipitates itself down a cascade, and forms the fall of Surinam, being navigable to this place. It has at its entrance some sand-banks, which, at high tide, are covered with three feet water; but, beyond these, the river grows deeper, and is navigable for more than 30 leagues inland; having, the whole of this distance, its shores well cultivated, and upon its *w.* shore the fort of Zealand to defend the entrance, which is in the Atlantic Sea, in lat. 6° 6′ *n.*

SURINAMA, a small river in the province and government of Guayana; which rises in the *serrania* of Imataca, runs *n.* and enters the Aquire.

SURIRISSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen in the kingdom of Quito, towards the *s.* part. It runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and enters by the *s.* part into the Zamora in lat. 4° 3′ *s.*

SURITE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

[SURRY, a county of N. Carolina, in Salisbury district; bounded *e.* by Stokes, and *w.* by Wilkes. It contains 7191 inhabitants, including 698 slaves. The Moravian settlements of Wachovia are in this county. Near the river Yadkin is a forge, which manufactures bar-iron. The Ararat or Pilot Mountain, about 16 miles *n. w.* of Salem, draws the attention of every curious traveller in this part of the state. It is discernible at the distance of 60 or 70 miles, overlooking the country below. It was anciently called the Pilot by the Indians, as it served them for a beacon to conduct their routes in the *n.* and *s.* wars. On approaching it, a grand display of Nature's workmanship, in rude dress, is exhibited. From its broad base the mountain rises in easy ascent, like a pyramid, near a mile high, to where it is not more than the area of an acre broad; when, on a sudden, a vast stupendous rock, having the appearance of a large castle, with its battlements, erects its perpendicular height to upwards of 300 feet, and terminates in a flat, which is generally as level as a floor. To ascend this precipice there is only one way, which, through cavities and fissures of the rock, is with some difficulty and danger effected. When on the summit the eye is entertained with a vast delightful prospect of the Apalachian mountains on the *n.* and a wide-extended level country below on the *s.*; while the streams of the Yadkin and Dan, on the right and left hand, are discovered at several distant places, winding their way through the fertile low grounds towards the ocean.]

[SURRY, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by James River, which separates it from Charles City County, *e.* by Isle of Wight, and *w.* by Prince George's County. It contains 6227 inhabitants, of whom 3097 are slaves.]

[SURRY, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire County, containing 448 inhabitants. It lies *e.* of Walpole, adjoining, and was incorporated in 1769.]

SURUBIA, or SURUBIN, a settlement of the Portuguese in the part of Guayana possessed by them: situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, and at the mouth bearing its name.

SURUBIA. This river rises in the country of the Coparipucus Indians, runs *s.* and enters that of Las Amazonas, between the strait of Pauxis and the river of Curupatuba.

SURUMI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of San Marcos de Miraflores. It has a sanctuary of Nuestra Señora, to which singular devotion is paid, and to which a great multitude of people throng from the neighbouring parts.

SUSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ubate in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: situate in a pleasant and delightful valley in the road which leads from Santa Fé to Chuquinquirá, between the settlements of Fuquene and Simijaca. It is of a moderately cold temperature, fertile, and abounding in all kinds of vegetable productions and seeds, both of a cold and hot climate. It contains more than 100 housekeepers, and has in its vicinity a mine of rock crystal, of so exquisite a quality as to appear like the most sparkling diamonds. It was, in the times of the Indians, a large, populous, and rich city; and was conquered and pillaged by the *zipa* or king of Bogota, Nemequene. Fourteen leagues *n. w.* of Santa Fé.

S. SUSANA, a river of the province and government of Luisiana in N. America; between the rivers of Trinidad and Fores.

S. SUSANA, a mountain situate near the coast of the Strait of Magellan; between the point of Nuestra Señora de Gracia and the Bay of San Gregorio.

[SUSQUEHANNAH River, rises in Lake Ustayantho in the State of New York, and runs a very serpentine course; it crosses the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York. It receives the Tyoga river in lat. 41° 57′ *n.* Afterwards it proceeds *s. e.* to Pittsburg, and then

[*s. w.* till, at Sunbury, in lat. 40° 53′, it meets the *w.* branch of Susquehannah, which is navigable 90 miles from its mouth. By its course from Sunbury the river is passable with boats to Harrisburg and Middleton on the Swatara. About 15 miles above Harrisburg, it receives the Juniatta from the *n. w.* proceeding from the Alleghany mountains, and flowing through a broken country. Hence it takes its course about *s. e.* until it falls into the head of Chesapeak Bay, just below Havre de Grace. It is about a mile wide at its mouth, and navigable only 20 miles, the navigation being obstructed beyond that by the Rapids.

The inland navigation between Schuylkill and Susquehannah, will bring by water to Philadelphia the trade of a most fertile country, of about 1000 miles square, or 600,000 acres of land. If this can be accomplished, an inland navigation may be easily made to the Ohio and to Lake Erie, which would at once open a communication with above 2000 miles extent of western country, viz. with all the great lakes, together with the countries which lie on the waters of Mississippi, Missouri, and all their branches.

The water communication between Schuylkill and Susquehannah, which is the soul of all this, will be about 60 miles, as the navigation must go, although the distance on a line is only 40 miles. This tract is cut by two creeks, the Quitapahilla and the Tulpehoken. These two creeks lead within four miles of each other; the level of their head waters is nearly the same, and the space between them makes the height of land, or, as it is commonly called, the crown land between the two rivers, which is nearly on a plain, and the bottom of the canal, through which the navigation must pass, will no where rise more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the two creeks above mentioned, nor so much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Susquehannah or Schuylkill.

The company, instituted the 29th of September, 1791, has a capital of 1000 shares, at 400 dollars each, payable at such time as the company shall direct. Coal of an excellent quality is found on several parts of this river, particularly at Wyoming.]

[SUSSEX, the *n. w.* county of New Jersey. It is mountainous and healthy, and has several iron mines; and works have been erected for the manufacture of bar and pig iron. It produces excellent crops of wheat; and in no part of the state are greater herds of cattle. The produce is floated down the Delaware in boats and rafts. Here are five Presbyterian churches, two for Anabaptists, one for German Lutherans, and one for Quakers. It contains 12 townships: the chief of which are Newton, Greenwich, Hardyston, Knowltown, and Oxford. The population is 19,500, including 439 slaves. It is bounded *n. e.* by the State of New York, *n. w.* by Delaware River, which separates it from Northampton County in Pennsylvania, and *s. e.* and *s.* by Morris and Hunterdon Counties. Paulin's Kill is here navigable for small craft 15 miles. The Musconetcony, which divides the county from Hunterdon, is capable of beneficial improvements, as is the Pequest or Pequaset, between the above-mentioned rivers. The court-house in this county is 13 miles *s. w.* of Hamburg, 38 *n. e.* of Easton in Pennsylvania, 25 *s. w.* of Goshen in New York, and 77 *n.* by *e.* of Philadelphia. The village at this place is called Newton.]

[SUSSEX, a county of Virginia, bounded *n. e.* by Surry, and *s. w.* by Dinwiddie. It contains 10,554 inhabitants, including 5387 slaves.]

[SUSSEX, a maritime county of Delaware State, bounded *w.* and *s.* by the State of Maryland, *n. e.* by Delaware Bay, *e.* by the Atlantic Ocean, and *n.* by Kent County. It contains 20,488 inhabitants, including 4025 slaves. Cape Henlopen is the *n. e.* part of the county. Chief town, Georgetown.]

SUSTICATAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Xerez in the Nueva España; and annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies three leagues to *s. w.*

SUSUPUATO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuzantla and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España. It is much reduced, and contains only 11 Indian families.

SUTAS, a nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who were conquered by the Adelantado Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada. A short time afterwards, however, they rose in a body against the oppression they experienced from their new masters, and entrenched themselves in a fastness, composed of strong rocks, and so fortified by nature, as to have only one narrow entrance, where four men might defend themselves against a multitude. In this retreat no less than 100,000 Indians had lodged themselves, with their families, provisions, and other necessaries, for many days; and, no sooner had Gonzalo

Ximenez de Quesada received intelligence of the fact, and also that other nations, in imitation of the Sutas, were already in a state of mutiny, together with the Tausas, than he resolved upon reducing them to obedience, and chastising them, before that the rebellion might become universal throughout the kingdom; and to this end he appointed to the commission the Captain Juan de Cespedes, with two companies of infantry, trusting to the renowned valour and ability of this officer. Nor did the event discredit the election; for, in spite of the very obstinate attempts made by the Indians to secure their liberty, he hit upon a plan, which was, however, attended with infinite danger. The first in this attack were Juan Gomez Portillo and Pedro Galeano, who made shocking havoc with the naked bodies of the Indians, and gave time for their companions to join the combat; so that the poor Indians, rather than meet the cruel fate which awaited them, preferred to dash themselves headlong from the precipice; and this even in preference to surrendering themselves prisoners. The tragical issue, however, of this contest, struck a terror into the breasts of all the other Indians; and, from this moment, the kingdom regained its tranquillity.

SUTAGAOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell between the rivers Pazca and Sumapaz. They are of a moderate stature; and their accent is so mellifluous, as well to denote their native timidity and pusillanimity. Their principal occupation was, in the time of their gentilism, to sally forth in parties into the highways, not with an intention of putting the passengers to death, but merely of taking from them their booty. Moreover, they imagined that their idols were much better pleased with offerings which were the effects of such robberies. To these deities, which were of clay or wood, they uniformly repaired to make their offerings, before they dared to revisit their homes, after any of their excursions, though they would bring home with them part of their spoil, reserving it as something sacred. But it should have been remarked, that these savages never offered *any thing* of their own to their deities, inasmuch as they imagined that *nothing* was acceptable to them but what was stolen. Their arms were envenomed arrows; and very much were these to be dreaded, from the virulent poison with which they were tipped, made of certain herbs found in abundance in their territory. So addicted were they to sorcery, that they tell us, some of those who have been converted, that they had such a special connexion with the devil, that, if they wished to bring any one to his end, they had nothing more to do than to make a streak with the poison in the way the object of their hatred might pass, and that he would certainly fall a sacrifice to the spell, whilst others might pass totally uninjured.

They were in strict alliance with the Pijaos, their neighbours, in opposition to the Spaniards; and ruled over the Sumapaez, Doas, and Cundayes, more through the dread excited by their poisonous herbs than any military valour. There was a town belonging to them, of their own name, which was taken, pillaged, and destroyed, by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada in 1538. These Indians are now very few, and live dispersed.

SUTAMARCHAN, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Sachicha and jurisdiction of the city of Leiba in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a delightful plain, and being of a cold, though agreeable temperature. Its territory is very fertile and cheerful, and abounds in vegetable productions. There was formerly in this settlement the image of Chiquinquirá; and it was then great and populous, and was called Marchán, having, subsequently, changed its name to that of Suta, being united to this latter settlement. It is now reduced to a very small population, is annexed to the curacy of Leiba, and is one league distance from the same, and eight from Chiquinquirá, in the road leading to this place.

SUTATAUSA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaté in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, abounding in wheat, barley, maize, and *papas;* contains 200 housekeepers, and 100 Indians, and is very near the settlement of Ubaté, and 12 leagues from Santa Fé.

SUTATEUSA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Teusa and province of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, fertile, and abounding in sugar-canes, plantains, potatoes, indigo, and *garbanzos*. It is very healthy, and contains 100 housekeepers, and 50 Indians.

SUTIAPA, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala in N. America; bounded *n.* by the *alcaldía* of Zacapa, *s.* by that of Guazacapan, *e.* by the *corregimiento* of the capital, and *w.* by the *sierra* Apaneca, which divides it from the *alcaldía* of Sonsonate. It produces the same

fruits, and is of equal temperature as the former settlement. It is of limited extent, and in it are the following settlements:

San Christoval de Tutiapa,	San Juan Baptista Moyuta,
Comoapa,	Los Esclavos,
Yupitepeque,	Jumay,
Atescatempa,	Matquescuinta,
San Pedro Conguaco,	Quaxinicuilapa,
Santo Tomas Jalpataqua,	Asuncion de Mita,
	Santa Catalina,
San Francisco Pasaco.	Santa Maria Xalapa,
San Estevan Azulco,	Piñula,
	Santo Domingo.

[SUTTON, a township of New Hampshire, Hillsborough County, containing 520 inhabitants. It was first called Perrystown, and was incorporated in 1784.]

[SUTTON, a township in Worcester County, Massachusetts; 38 miles *w. s. w.* of Boston, and 10 miles *s.* by *e.* of Worcester. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 2642 inhabitants. Here are 10 grist-mills, six saw-mills, three fulling-mills, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and seven trip-hammers. There are five scythe and axmakers, one hoe-maker, several who work at nail-making, and six works for making pot-ash. Here are found ginseng and the cohush-root. The cavern, commonly called Purgatory, in the *s. e.* part of the town, is a natural curiosity. Bodies of ice are found here in June, although the descent is to the *s.*]

[SUTTON, a settlement of the same name in the island of Barbadoes, of the district and parish of St. Thomas.

SUYA, a settlement of the province and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito; situate at the mouth of the river of its name, on the coast of the Gulf of Guayaquil.

SUYALTEPEQUE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España; situate in a lofty plain, where there is a signal-house, commanding all the settlements of this jurisdiction. It is of a moist and so excessively hot a temperature that corruption takes place in the shortest space of time; so that they never kill here more animals than what they have an immediate necessity for. Its population is composed of 300 families of Indians, who speak the Mazateco idiom. It is extremely fertile and woody, and abounds in an infinite variety of exquisite fruits. Its principal commerce is in its crops of *baynilla*, so much esteemed for imparting a delicious aromatic flavour to chocolate. Here are, likewise, gathered some crops of cotton and *cacao*, and there are cinnamon-trees, which, were they cultivated, would be very fine; nor is there wanting the pepper of Tabasco. Here grow some small trees, the wood of which is white; but which, when steeped in water, becomes red, and from which are made brushes for cleaning the teeth, in great estimation. All the stone found in this settlement is of a rough grinding nature, and of this there is, in the *n.* part, a large rock of more than 100 feet long and 60 wide. This settlement is very subject to earthquakes, and is seven leagues from Xalapa.

SUZCUBA, a valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Pataz or Caxamarquilla in Peru. It is of a triangular figure, and has two sides bordered by the rivers Perenné and Apurimac, these rivers uniting in the part called Junta de Mantara; and a third side girt by the *cordillera* of the Andes; the same passing from one river to the other.

[SWALLOW Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10° 20′ *s.* long. 166° 10′ *w.*; discovered by Roggewein, in 1722.]

[SWAMSCOT, or GREAT River, to distinguish it from another much less, also called Exeter River, rises in Chester, in New Hampshire, and after running through Sandown, Poplin, Brentwood, and a considerable part of Exeter, affording many excellent mill-seats, tumbles over a fall 20 or 30 rods in length, and meets the tide from Piscataqua Harbour in the centre of the township of Exeter. The smaller river rises in Brentwood, and joins Great River about a third of a mile above Exeter. Here are caught plenty of alewives, and some oysters. Swamscot is the Indian name of Exeter.]

[SWAN Island, in the district of Maine, divides the waters of Kennebeck River, three miles from the chops of Merry Meeting Bay. It is seven miles long, and has a navigable channel on both sides, but that to the *e.* is mostly used. It was the seat of the sachem Kenebis. The river itself probably took its name from the race of Sagamores of the name of Kenebis.]

SWAN's Point, on the coast of the province and colony of Maryland, and Bay of Chesapeak in the United States of America.

[SWANNANO, the *e.* head-water of French Broad River, in Tennesse. Also the name of a settlement within about 60 miles of the Cherokee nation.]

[SWANNSBOROUGH, the chief town of Onslow County, Wilmington district, N. Carolina.]

SWANSCUT, a small river of the province

and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *e.* and enters the sea close to the river Kikotau.

[SWANSEY, a township in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, adjoining Chesterfield on the *e.* 97 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1157 inhabitants.]

[SWANSEY, a township in Bristol County, Massachsetts; containing 1784 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1667, and lies 51 miles *s.* of Boston.]

[SWANTON, a township of Vermont, Franklin County, on the *e.* bank of Lake Champlain, on the *s.* side of Mischiscoui River. This township has a cedar swamp in the *n. w.* part of it, towards Hog Island. The Mischiscoui is navigable for the largest boats seven miles, to the falls in this town.]

[SWANTOWN, in Kent County, Maryland, is about three miles *s. e.* of Georgetown.]

[SWEDESBOROUGH, a small post-town of New Jersey, Gloucester County, on Racoon Creek; three miles from its mouth, on Delaware River, 11 *s.* by *w.* of Woodbury, 17 *n.* by *e.* of Salem, and 20 *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[SWEDISH AMERICA. The Swedes had anciently settlements on Delaware River, and the Swedish church in Philadelphia is the oldest in that city. The only American settlement they have now, is the small island of Bartholomew, or Barthelemi, in the W. Indies, which is about 30 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It was obtained from France in 1785, and gave rise to the Swedish W. India Company.]

[SWEET Springs, in Virginia, 17 miles *s. e.* of Greenbriar, and 69 *w.* of Staunton. In the settlement around these springs, a post-office is kept.]

[SWETARA, or SWATARA, a river of Pennsylvania, which falls into the Susquehannah from the *n. e.* about seven miles *s. e.* of Harrisburg.]

[SYDNAY, in Lincoln County, district of Maine, is 37 miles from Pownalborough.

SYDNEY, or CAPE BRETON, a large and very considerable island of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in N. America, originally possessed by the French, but taken from them in 1745 by the English admiral Peter Warren, and a colonel Peperell. In 1758 it was afterwards restored to the French, and again taken by Admiral Boscawen and Colonel Amherst, [when the garrison, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners; and 11 men of war in the harbour, were either taken, sunk, burnt, or destroyed. — It was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.]

The Strait of Fronsac, which separates this island from Nova Scotia, is only a league wide. It is about 60 miles from Newfoundland, and with it forms the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island properly belongs to Nova Scotia or Acadia, and is the only part which, in the peace, was ceded to the English, its present possessors.

It is 96 miles long, and 60 wide, full of mountains and lakes, and its coasts abound in creeks and ports close to each other. The soil is very fertile, and abounds in every part in timber. In its mountains are veins of coal, and on its shores an unexampled quantity of fish. It also produces much flax, and cattle, and birds of every species. All its ports are open to the *e.* and are found all along the coast to the *s.* from Port Delfin to Port Tolosa, near to which is the entrance of the Strait of Fronsac.

[The Harbour of St. Peter's at the *w.* end of the island, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fishery. This island was considered as annexed to Nova Scotia in respect to matters of government till 1784, when it was erected into a separate government by the name of Sydney.

There is a great proportion of arable land on this island; and it abounds in timber and hard wood, such as pine, beach, birch, maple, spruce, and fir.

Here are about 1000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant-governor resident among them, appointed by the king. Isle Madame, which is an appendage to this government, is settled for the most part with French Acadians, about 50 families, whose chief employment is the fishery at Ashmot, the principal harbour in this little island. The principal towns are Louisburg, the capital, and Sydney. Louisburg has the best harbour in the island. The present seat of government is at Spanish River, on the *n.* side of the island.

This island may be considered as the key to Canada, and the very valuable fishery in its neighbourhood depends for its protection on the possession of this island; as no nation can carry it on without some convenient harbour of strength to supply and protect it, and Louisburg is the principal one for these purposes.

The peltry trade was ever a very inconsiderable object. It consisted only in the skins of a few lynxes, elks, musk-rats, wild cats, bears, otters, and foxes, both of a red, silver, and grey colour. Some of these were procured from a colony of Micmac Indians, who had settled on the island with the French, and never could raise more than 60 men able to bear arms. The rest came from St. John's, on the neighbouring con-]

[tinent. Greater advantages are now derived from the coal mines which are situate near the entrance of the harbour, the working of which, and the fishery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. They lie in a horizontal direction; and being no more than six or eight feet below the surface, may be worked without digging deep, or draining off the waters. Notwithstanding the prodigious demand for this coal from New England, from the year 1745 to 1749, these mines would probably have been forsaken, had not the ships which were sent out to the French islands wanted ballast. In one of these mines, a fire has been kindled, which, it is said, could never yet be extinguished. These mines yield a revenue of £12,000 yearly to the crown.

In 1743, while this island belonged to the French, they caught 1,149,000 quintals of dry fish, and 3,500,000 quintals of mud fish; the value of both which, including 3116¾ tons of train oil, drawn from the blubber, amounted to £926,577 10*s.* sterling, according to the prime cost of the fish at Newfoundland. The whole value of this trade, annually, at that period, amounted to 1,000,000 sterling. No less than 564 ships, besides shallops, and 27,000 seamen, were employed in this trade. At present the inhabitants of this island take about 30,000 quintals of fish annually, which are shipped for Spain and the Straits, principally by merchants from Jersey (in England), who yearly resort here, and keep stores of supplies for the fishermen.

Though some fishermen had long resorted to this island every summer, the French, who took possession of it in August 1713, were properly the first settled inhabitants. They changed its name into that of Isle Royale, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal settlement. In 1720, the fortifications of Louisburg were begun. The other settlements were at Port Toulouse, Neruka, &c.]

[SYMSBURY. See SIMSBURY.]

[SYPOMBA, an island on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, about seven leagues *n. e.* of St. John's Island, and *n. w.* from a range of islands which form the great Bay of Para.]

T

[TAAWIRRY, one of the two small islands within the reef of the island of Otaheite, in the S. Pacific Ocean. These islands have anchorage within the reef that surrounds them.]

TABAA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, contains 219 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivation of cochineal, and is three leagues *w.* of the capital.

[TABACO. See TABOGA.]

TABACONES, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the side of a very lofty mountain.

TABACUNDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Otavalo in the kingdom of Quito.

TABAGE, a large settlement of Salivas Indians, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora; founded in 1682 by the Jesuits, near the mouth of the river Sinaruco, in the *llanuras* of the Orinoco and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. The Caribees entirely burnt and destroyed it two years afterwards.

TABAGO, an island in the N. Sea, one of the smaller Antilles or Caribees; situate *n. e.* of the island of Trinidad; is 25 miles long and about six wide. It was possessed by the Dutch, who established a colony in it in 1632, by the name of New Walcheren. The French, under Marshal Estrees, dislodged them in 1677; but surrendered it up at the treaty of Nimega. It was afterwards abandoned, and the English began to cultivate it, though these were obliged at last to quit it, from the repeated invasions they experienced from the Caribee Indians of Tierra Firme, who dwell at the mouth of the Orinoco; and from this time, notwithstanding its fine climate, has it remained uncultivated and desert. [Its nearest distance from Trinidad is about 16½ miles, and 116 *s. s. w.* of Barbadoes, in lat. 11° 14′ *n.* and long. 60° 42′ *w.*]

TABAGUILLO, a small isle of the N. Sea, close to the island of Tabago.

TABAJE, RAUDAL DE, a narrow part of the river Orinoco, where its navigation is dangerous and difficult; it being necessary for vessels to pass here by being towed. Twelve leagues from the river Meta.

TABAJE, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Culiacan in Nueva España.

TABALOSOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lamas in Peru.

TABANCARAS, an antient province of Peru, in the *n.* part; bounded by the river Marañon and the province of Jaen in the kingdom of Quito. It is but little known, as being impenetrable through its woods, lakes, rivers, and swamps.

[TABAPY, a settlement of Mulattoes, of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a plain, about 45 miles *s. e.* from Assumption, in lat. 25° 54′ 56″ *s.* and long. 57° 21′ 18″ *w.*]

TABASCO, a province and government of Yucatan and Campeche: bounded *n.* by the Gulf of Mexico, *e.* by Yucatan, *s.* by the province of Chiapa, of the kingdom of Guatemala, from whence it is separated by a great *cordillera*, or *serrania* of mountains; and *w.* by that of Oaxaca in Nueva España. It is 180 miles long, and about 60 wide; and its name is derived from its *cazique* or lord, who was governing at the time that the Spaniards entered it, commanded by Hernan Cortes, who was engaged in the conquest of Nueva España. In 1525, it was conquered and reduced to obedience to the kings of Spain, by Captain Vallecillo.

It is of an hot and moist temperature, and the territory is low and plain, but very full of woods; in which there are abundance of cedars, brazil, and many other sorts of woods. The country is unhealthy from the abundance of rain, and the prevalence of strong winds, which last for nine months together; but it is very fertile in fruits of the country, such as *mameyes*, *zapotes*, *aguacates*, *guaybas*, and many others of a delicate taste, as also in European productions.

It produces much maize, of which there are three or four crops annually; rice and cocos, which are sent for sale to Vera Cruz; pulse, garden and many medicinal herbs, tobacco, and, above all, *cacao*, this being the most abundant production of any, and that which is the greatest source of commerce; it being also in this that the natives used to pay their tribute to the Emperors of Mexico. It is not less abundant in pepper, which is much esteemed, and of which great quantities are carried to all parts, although of inferior quality to the pepper of the east. The breed of cattle, of all species, has increased greatly in this country; and in the woods there are leopards, *dantas*, small boars, rabbits, deer, monkeys, squirrels, *tapeyes; quintes*, similar to stags, but smaller: and very many birds, such as pheasants, parrots, quails, hens, pigeons, doves, and an infinite number of others, large and small. Although the cotton-tree be here in abundance, the fruit is made no use of, since it is eaten by the monkeys before it ripens, as also by the squirrels, and other small animals, with which the country is overrun. But all these plagues are less obnoxious than the musquitoes, of different kinds, which will scarce suffer men to exist: for no one can sleep except covered by a canopy, the heat caused by which is intense.

This province is watered by different rivers, which fertilize it; but the most considerable is that of its name. The capital is the settlement of the same name also, called De Nuestra Señora de la Victoria.

[TABASCO, an island, or rather a neck of land, in the *s. w.* part of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy; on it is built the town of Tabasco, in lat. 18° 34′ *n.* and long. 93° 36′ *w.* It is the capital of a rich province of its name, and is situate at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 76 miles *e.* of Santa Ana, and 197 *e. s. e.* of Vera Cruz. It is not large, but is well built, and is considerably enriched by a constant resort of merchants and tradesmen at Christmas. The river Grijalva divides itself near the sea into two branches, of which the western falls into the river Tabasco, which rises in the mountains of Chiapa, and the other continues its course till within four leagues of the sea, where it subdivides and separates the island from the continent. Near it are plains, which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain cow, so called from its resembling that creature, and feeding on a sort of moss found on the trees near great rivers.]

TABASCO, a river which enters the sea in the Gulf of Mexico, and was discovered by captain Juan de Grijalva, to the *n.* of that of San Pedro and San Pablo.

TABATINGA, BARRA DE, a sand-bank near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; between the town of S. Antonio and the river Longoribo.

TABAVELA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quito in the district of Las Cinco Leguas.

TABAY, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild and healthy temperature, fertile, and abounding in wheat, rice, maize, and other vegetable productions of its climate. It has many mills, engines, and estates of neat cattle; and is very close to the city of Mérida, in the road which leads to Barinas.

TABEGUA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is of a moderately hot temperature, contains 76 families of Indians, and is somewhat less than five leagues distant from its capital.

TABICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru; who dwell to the *e. n. e.* of the nation of the Chiquitos, and to the *e.* of Apure. These infidels are ferocious and treacherous, have no fixed abode, and their country is unknown.

TABIO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, but moderately so, healthy, and abounding in all the productions peculiar to its climate. It has two fountains near to each other; the one of warm, the other of cold, water; where the *zipas* or kings of Bogotá used to have some delightful baths, at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards. The Indians here should amount to 150, and the Spanish families to 250. Five leagues *n. w.* of Santa Fé.

TABLACHUCA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru, which enters the Santa.

TABLADA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Magdalena, on an island formed by an arm of this river.

TABLAS, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Natá, in the province and government of Panamá and kingdom of Tierra Firme; near the coast of the S. Sea.

TABLAS, another settlement, in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America; annexed to the curacy of the town of Cadreita; to which it is very near by the *e.* part.

TABLAS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; near the coast.

TABLAS, another, of the province of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; *w.* of the *páramo* of Sangay.

TABOGA, a small island of the S. Sea; 12 miles *s.* of the city of Panamá. It is one league and a half wide; and is covered with trees and woods; and in the *n.* part has a delightful descent to the sea; where the land is of a blackish colour and very low, though dry in the higher parts. In the former part, towards the sea, it has the appearance of a large garden, hemmed in by trees and shady woods. Its principal productions are plantains, pines, and melons, which are reputed as the best that are known. On the shore are very many groves of cocos, and in the woods are the marneyes-trees. The *s.* part is uncultivated: and from the declivity of the mountain rushes down a stream of delicious water, which, running through a small wood of fruit-trees, runs into the sea by the *n.* part.

This island belonged to Hernando de Luque, dean of the church of Panamá; a man who had identified the whole of his fortunes in the triumvirate held in this city, and of which Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro were members, to undertake the discovery and conquest of Peru. It has been celebrated for its pearl-fisheries.

It had a town near the sea in the *n.* part, which was destroyed by the pirates in the last (16th) century; when they infested those seas; and it was a mile's distance from a road, in which vessels might lie securely, anchoring in 16 to 18 feet water. Nothing now but its church remains, and some small cottages on the estates belonging to the inhabitants of Panamá: [in lat. 8° 48′ *n.* and long. 79° 24′ *w.*]

TABOGUILLA, a small isle of the N. Sea, near the former; and on which coast pearls used to be found: now it only produces some plantains, maize, and fruits.

TABOLEVO, a river of the kingdom of Chile; which runs *e.* and, turning its course to *n. n. e.* enters the Biobio.

[TABOOYAMANOO, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, subject to Huaheine, one of the Society Islands.]

TABOQUINQUET, a small river of the province of Nova Scotia in the United States.

TABOUY, a settlement of Indians of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French.

TABUCO, a small settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Guanchinango in Nueva España. It has a moderate port, at the entrance of which is the bar of its name, permitting a pass only to middling-sized vessels: such as those coming from Campeche, laden with salt to sell on the coast, and others from Vera Cruz with fruits, not only as the water is very shallow, but as a large sand-bank has formed itself here. The port is, however, capable of containing more than 60 large ships. The settlement has 122 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by the trading in *chile*, common wax, sugar, *pita*, and neat cattle. It is annexed to the curacy of Tamapachi.

TABUIL, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, and of the district of its capital; *e.* of the city of San Fernando de Catamarca.

TABUYA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

TABUYAS, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians, of the province of Anserma in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *e. n. e.* They were ferocious and cannibals, but are now entirely extinct.

TACABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chota.

TACALAISO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; of the district of the second.

TACALAZALUMA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of a lake formed by the arms of the river Cauca to the *e.* of the town of San Benito Abad.

TACALOA, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former, in the district of the town of Mompox; on the shore of the river Cauca, nearly where this disembogues itself into the grand river Magdalena. It was formed by the union of the other settlements in 1776 by the governor D. Francisco Pimienta.

TACAMBARO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, at the foot of a *sierra* so lofty, as to make a journey of eight leagues to reach the highest part: its skirt is five leagues long on the *s.* side; and reaches from the kingdom of Guatemala as far as the province of Sinaloa. It is of a mild temperature, with an inclination to hot; and the territory is agreeable from its cheerfulness, being covered with shady groves and fruit-trees of various sorts, and also abounding in medicinal herbs. On the *e.* part runs from *n.* to *s.* a crystalline river, which rises in the top of the *sierra*, gives a fall of more than 40 yards, and then oozing out from its bed near the settlement, provides a water sufficient to turn a mill, and to irrigate the surrounding country.

The population is composed of 159 families of Spaniards, 50 of Mulattoes, and 170 of Indians. It has a convent of the religious of St. Augustin, and in its district are various estates, in which are gathered abundant crops of wheat, maize, and other seeds, and where there are some engines or mills for making certain portions of sugar, of which productions its commerce is composed.

Half a league from the town is a large lake, which belongs to the House of the Counts of Oñate; from whence are extracted vast quantities of fish; and at three-quarters of a league's distance is a mountain, close to an estate of the same house, in which there is a deep pool of crystalline water, sweet and limpid, which neither decreases in time of drought, nor swells in the freshes, but is always of one height. Thirty-two leagues *s. e.* of Valladolid. This settlement is also called Ocambare.

[TACAMES, a bay on the coast of Esmeraldas or Tacames in Grenada, in about lat. 54′ *n.* and three leagues to the *n. e.* of Point Galera. It is the same as that described by Alçedo as Atacames, by which name it is also properly called.]

TACAMOCHO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena, near the mouth where this is entered by the Cauca: founded in 1776, by the governor D. Francisco Pimienta, by the union of other settlements.

TACAQUIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Cinta.

TACARIGUA, a large lake of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is also called De Valencia: is 23 miles long from *e.* to *w.* and seven wide from *n.* to *s.*; and is so deep as to be at a very small distance from its shore unfathomable. It is formed by the waters of 14 rivers which unite here, after flowing down from the snowy *sierra*. Its shores are pleasant and beautiful to behold, covered with an immense variety of trees, and thronged with different fowl. It has some islands; and, amongst the rest, two, which are, each of them, 1½ leagues in circumference; abounding in *baquiras*, *paugies*, *guacharacas*, and geese.

In this lake grow, upon the surface of the water, very large leaves; which, entwining with each other by their roots, and harbouring other leaves which fall from the surrounding trees, as well as pieces of earth and timber brought down by the violence of the rivers, form a body of two or three yards thick, and upwards of 30 or 40 yards long, and of such consistency as to have growing upon them large trees; and these catching the wind, and giving an impetus to the mass thus formed; the whole is, to all intents, a perfect floating island, which, however, is often doomed to crumble to pieces by continual agitation.

[New islands appear in this lake from time to time, from the diminution of water (*las aparecidas*). The lake of Tacarigua, or Nueva Va-

lencia, is 474 metres (1554 feet) elevated above the level of the sea. See Humboldt's *Tableaux de la Nature*, tom. i. p. 72. It is 54 miles *s. s. e.* from Tucuyo, 53 *s.* by *w.* from Caracas, and 14 *s.* from the sea.]

TACARIGUA, another, a small lake of the same province and kingdom, on the shore of the sea, with which it communicates, between the rivers Unare and Tuy.

[This lake, observes Depons, is sometimes improperly confounded with that of Valencia, to which the Indians have given the same name. It lies 1½ leagues from the mouth of the river Tuy. Its form, he observes, is circular, and is a bay, excepting sometimes, when a moveable bar of sand cuts off its communication with the sea, and converts it into a lake. It runs inland nearly seven leagues, the sea being to *n. e.* It abounds in every sort of fish.]

TACARIGUA, a settlement of the island and government of Trinidad, in the *n.* part, and nearly at the *e.* extremity; opposite the island of Tabago.

TACATA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the district of the city of Caracas, on the *s.* of this city, and on the shore of the Tuy.

TACATU, a river of the province and government of Guayana in N. America. It rises from the lake Parime on the *w.* and, united with the river Maho, forms that which they call the Blanco; which, afterwards, enters by the *n.* part into the Marañon, and not into the Negro, as is shown in the chart of the course of the Marañon by D. Carlos de la Condamine. See YAGUARIPE.

TACAZURUMA, a mountain of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *s.* of the lake Tacarigua.

TACAZQUARO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tinguindin in Nueva España. It contains 84 families of Indians, is of a mild temperature, and in its vicinity is a lake of seven leagues long, abounding in fish; the catching and selling of which form the whole occupation of the natives. Three leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TACHES, a small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of N. Carolina, and near the islands of Kikotan and Matchapungo.

[TACHIFI Point, on the coast of New Mexico, is 18 miles from the town of Pomaro.]

TACHINA, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, which runs *w.* and enters the source of the Uruguay.

TACHIRA, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Christoval, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, being plagued with many musquitoes, snakes, and venomous insects. It produces much *cacao* and tobacco, which are carried for sale to Maracaibo, Santa Fé, and the other provinces of the kingdom. The climate is very healthy, and the soil fertile, as well in sugar-canes, of which sugar is made, as in maize, and other productions of a warm climate, yielding all in abundance. [Thirty-two miles *n.* with a slight inclination to the *e.* of Pamplona, close to the high road leading to Grita and Mérida.]

TACHIRA, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the same kingdom as the former settlement. It rises in the mountains of the Guajiros Indians, and runs into the great lake of Maracaibo, at its interior part and nearly opposite the entrance.

TACHOBACO, a river of the province of New England.

TACMARA, an ancient nation of Indians of Chinchaysuyu in Peru: conquered and united to the empire by Yahuar-Huacac, seventh emperor, he being hereditary prince.

TACNA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru. It is of a mild climate, and delightfully situate, and where many noble families, who have passed from Arica, have settled. It has a very handsome parish-church, to the curacy of which are annexed five other settlements.

TACOARA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory lying between the two large rivers of Cuchivara and Madeira. It runs *e.* and enters the latter.

TACOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

[TACONNET Fall. See FORT HALIFAX.]

TACOTALPA, or TLACOTALPAN, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Vera Cruz in Nueva España. It contains 337 families of Indians, who exercise themselves in making earthenware, and in the fisheries of the river of its name. By this river the settlement has suffered much by inundations, and from hence it arises that the natives care little about cultivating the soil. It formerly carried on a great trade by the wood which was cut in the *sierras* of Candaria and Campanario. This trade, as having been carried on at 100 leagues distance, was abandoned; and, although it might be done

nearer, it is not so, since the masters of the estates will not allow it. [Forty-seven miles *s. e.* of its capital, in lat. 18° 37′ *n.* long. 95° 29′ *w.*]

TACOTAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España, on the shore of the river Verde. Four leagues *s.* of its capital.

TACOUTCHE-TESSEE River, the Indian name for the Columbia, rises *w.* of the Rocky Mountains, and runs into the ocean *s.* of Nootka Sound.

TACUANA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil, on the shore of the river Xingú, and by the first of its falls.

TACUATO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; in the peninsula of Paraguana, on the *s.* coast, and opposite that of Tierra Firme.

TACUAZALCO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Sonsonate in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TACUBA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva España; bounded *w. n. w.* by the jurisdiction of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounding in wheat, maize, and other seeds and herbs, which are cultivated in very many gardens and estates for the supply of Mexico; as also in fuel, coal, and different sorts of woods, which are cut on the mountains. It was anciently the inheritance of the blood royal of Moctezuma; and it is preserved to the present day in the same line, enjoying the tribute, which was paid by Hernan Cortés, in the name of the Emperor Charles V. to Isabella, daughter of Moctezuma, as a dowery, upon her being married to Alonso de Grado, her first husband. The tribute of this jurisdiction is divided between the Count of La Enxarada, the Duke de Linares, as descendant of the house, Don Diego Cano Moctezuma, Don Joseph Audelo, and the descendants of Doña Gerónima Moctezuma and her brothers, she being a religious of the convent of San Gerónimo, and Doña Maria de la Rosa, through the declaration of the council of the Indies in her favour in a late suit; and the tributary settlements are Tacuba, Huizquilucan, and San Bartolomé Naucalpán.

TACUBA, the capital, is the town of the same name; at six miles distance *w. n. w.* from Mexico, and having, leading to it, a beautiful causeway of cut stone; the same having been occupied by Hernan Cortés, and being that by which he entered the capital. It contains 724 families of Indians, and in the square is a good convent of the religious of San Francisco, one of whom officiated as curate until that the cure devolved upon the regular clergy. [In lat. 19° 28′ *n.* long. 99° 10′ 30″ *w.*]

The other settlements of this jurisdiction are the following, amongst which are 10 which are head settlements of the district.

S. Estevan de Popotla,	Escapuzalco,
S. Antonio Huixquilucan,	S. Lorenzo Tultitlan,
S. Bartolomé Naucalpán,	S. Gerónimo,
Tenayuca,	Tepetlacalco,
Tlalneplanta,	Santa Maria de Coatepec,
	S. Pablo de las Salinas.

TACUBAYA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coyoacán in Nueva España. It is of a fine, pleasant, and delightful temperature, and covered with country houses, orchards, and gardens. It has many olive-grounds, and presses for making oil; a convent of the religious of S. Domingo, situate in the square, and another of Barefooted Franciscans, with the title of San Joseph. Its population consists of 342 families of Indians, and is four miles *s. w.* of Mexico.

TACUCHAMETA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the religious of S. Francisco, in the province of Cauliacán and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; between the rivers Elota and Tabala. It produces maize, French beans, and an abundance of wax and honey.

TACUCU, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It enters the Caroni by the *w.* side, nearly opposite the settlement of La Divina Pastora.

TACUNGA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.*; bounded *e.* by the valley of Vicioso, *n.* by the *corregimiento* of Quito, *n. w.* by the province and government of Esmeraldas, by the province of Guayaquil; *s. w.* by that of Chimbo, and *s.* by that of Ambato. Its length is 21 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and its width 14 from *n.* to *s.* It is of a very cold temperature, but abounding in cattle which have excellent pastures.

It produces wheat, barley, and rye, and wools of many kinds, of which some beautiful articles are manufactured. In the settlement of Pugilli are made various vessels of a red clay, which are carried for sale to Quito and to the other provinces, where they are much esteemed.

This province is fertilized by many rivers, the principal of which are, that of Alaques and that of San Felipe. It has several medicinal baths, and abounds throughout in nitre, so that it makes

as good powder as any in Europe. It is well peopled with Indians, and it was, in the times of the gentilism, called by them Llatan-cunga.

It was conquered by Sebastian de Belalcazar in 1533, after very little resistance on the part of the natives, although he was much assisted in his enterprise by an irruption of the volcano Cotopaxi, which greatly dismayed them. It enjoys different temperatures, according to the various settlements; those on the mountains being warm, those of the *llanos* moderately so, and those close to the mountain deserts very cold. The genius of this people and of its neighbourhood is greater than that of those of the other provinces.

In the *llanura*, in which the capital stands, and which abounds in huge crags of rock and stone, which have, at various times, been thrown up by the volcano, are to be seen the walls of one of the palaces which belonged to the Incas; the entrance to which is by a passage of five or six toises long, and serving as an entrance to the hall. Around the hall are three great saloons, which form the three grand fronts, and in each of these are various divisions; and at the back of that saloon which is opposite to the entrance are compartments, which, to all appearance, were made for keeping animals in. The materials of which this palace is built, consist chiefly of a hard black stone, which has the semblance of flint. Moreover, these stones are so beautifully knit together that the joining is scarcely visible. In the exterior part of the building the said stones are all worked convex, and at the entrance of the gates they are of a plain superficies; for, although naturally of an unequal size and of irregular figure, this objection is overruled by the nicety and labour with which they have been knit together. The height of the walls is 2½ toises, and their thickness from three to four feet. The gates also are five yards high, so as to admit the palanquins of the Incas. At 50 toises from this edifice to the *n.* is a small mountain, singular as being the only one in the *llano*. It is from 60 to 70 yards high, of a round figure, like a sugar-loaf, and so equal in all its parts as to have the appearance of having been made by hand; as we are assured was really the case. It was just by the chief gates, and served as a watch tower, commanding a full view of the plain. This mountain was called Panecillo del Callo, by the Spaniards, the same name having been given to, and retained by the aforesaid palace to the present day.

Tacuba, the capital, is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Vicente Martin; situate in an extensive *llanura* to the *s.* of Quito, near the *cordillera* of the Andes, from which stands out a very lofty mountain, and at a distance from the skirt of which is the town, which is girt in on the *w.* by the river of San Felipe, of a tolerably large stream. This river, although it be fordable at times, must, at its swellings, be passed by the bridge.

The town is large and well arranged, the streets are wide, the houses all of pumice-stone (which is so light as to swim upon the water, and which unites well with mortar), arched and handsome, although low, to guard against mischief from earthquakes. It has, besides the parish-church, a convent of the religious of San Francisco; another of S. Domingo, another of S. Agustin, another of La Merced; and it had a college which belonged to the Jesuits, and a monastery of Barefooted Carmelites, which was transferred to Quito, and now exists with the name of Carmen Baxo.

This town was destroyed in 1698 by an earthquake, when nothing but the aforesaid college and one house out of 600 remained; the greater part of the inhabitants also perishing. An equal catastrophe was likewise repeated in the years 1743 and 1757, from its being no further than six leagues distance from the volcano of Cotopaxi, and in consequence of which its temperature is very cold. The natives are great mechanics and artisans. They make cloth, baizes, and other manufactures called *tucuyos*, by which they carry on a good trade; and they also carry bacon and hams for sale to Quito, Riobamba, and Guayaquil; the same being highly esteemed for the manner in which they are prepared, namely, so as never to become rancid. All the neighbouring fields are sowed with fine clover and clumps of willows, the verdure of which affords a delightful prospect.

The inhabitants of this town are reputed at 12,000 souls of all sexes and ages; the greater part being of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and amongst the former some families of high distinction; as, for instance, that of the Marquis of Maenza, who has here a magnificent house, and a rich estate, with some manufactories, called La Cienga: [it is 44 miles *s.* of Quito and 49 miles *n. n. e.* of Rio Bamba. In *s.* latitude 55′ 14½″, and *w.* longitude 78° 23′.]

The other settlements are,

Zicchos mayor,	Yungas, or Colorados,
Zicchos menor,	Isilimbi,

Chisa-Halo, or Toa-	Saquisili,
caso,	Pugili,
Pillaro,	Tanichuchi,
San Felipe,	Cuzubamba,
Mula-halo,	Tisalco,
Alaques,	Augamarca,
Molleambato,	Pila-haló.

TACUPETO, a settlement and *real* of silver mines, of the province of Ostimuri; which formerly was rich but now entirely reduced. Eighteen leagues *n. e.* of the *real* of Rio Chico.

TACURACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tarata.

TACURAGUA, a small river of the province and government of Guayna or Nueva Andalucia; which rises in the mountain of Tiramuto, runs *n.* and enters the Orinoco to the *e.* of the Ciudad *real.*

TACURAY, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Guayaga.

TACUTA, a settlement of the missions, which were under the charge of the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America. Fifty leagues *w. s. w.* one quarter *w.* of the town and *real* of mines of Chiguagua.

TACUTO, a river of the province and government of Guayana in S. America. It rises in the limits of the dominions of the crown of Portugal in Brasil, forms a great lake, which preserves the same name, and empties itself in the river of Las Amazonas. M. La Condamine calls it Tacutú.

TADAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Gualasco.

TADAY, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; situate in the *s.* part, and, having in its district the estates of Ramadan, Guariponga, and Yazuay. It is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pendelec.

TADEO, S. a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious of S. Francisco, of the college of Santa Rosa de Ocupa, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla and kingdom of Peru.

TADOUSSAC, a small settlement of Canada, on the *n. w.* shore of the river St. Lawrence, and at the mouth of the Sagueny. It carries on a good trade with the Indians, who come to it and give furs in exchange for linen, iron utensils, and trinkets. It has a fort, which was built for its defence, upon an inaccessible rock. It is 123 miles below Quebec. [In lat. 48° 2′ *n.* and long. 69° 16′ *w.* See Sagueny River.]

[TAENSA, a settlement in W. Florida, on the *e.* channel of the great Mobile River, on a high bluff, and on the scite of an ancient Indian town, which is apparent from many artificial mounds of earth and other ruins. It is about 25 miles above Fort Conde, or city of Mobile, at the head of the bay. Here is a delightful and extensive prospect of some flourishing plantations. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and are chiefly tenants. The *myrica inodora*, or wax-tree, grows here to the height of nine or 10 feet, and produces excellent wax for candles.]

TAENSAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana; on the shore of the river Mississippi, opposite the ruins of the fort of Rosalia.

TAGANGA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate just before you arrive at the point of Abuja, in a bay of its name. It is of a hot climate, is governed by a *cazique*, and was, formerly, very populous.

TAGAPIPE, a castle which has been built upon a point of land in the Bay of Todos Santos in Brazil; contributing greatly to the defence of the city of S. Salvador.

TAGARIBA, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Brazil.

TAGARIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, inhabiting the woods of the river Cunuris; bounded *n.* by the nation of the Guacare, and *s.* by that of the Apotos. It is now reduced to a very small number, and is but little known.

[TAGO, Sant, or Tiago Point, on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, is between Salagua and the White Rock.]

TAGUACAY, a river of the province and government of Paraguay; which runs *s.* and enters the Paraná, between the Aguapay and Juanguazu.

TAGUATAGUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Rapel.

Taguatagua, a lake of this province and kingdom; celebrated for its abundance of fish and water-fowl, and particularly for its trout, which are delicious. Fourteen leagues from the city of Santiago, on the shore of the river Tinguiririca.

TAGUIIS, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 30 familes of Indians.

[TAHOORA, or TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, three leagues from the *s. w.* part of Mowee. Lat. 20° 38′ *n.* long. 156° 33′ *w.*]

TAHUENHUATO, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of La Piedad in Nueva España. It contains 16 families of Indians, Spaniards, and *Mustees*, and 110 of Indians. It is surrounded by nine *ranchos*, at a small distance from each other, in which dwell 215 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who trade in the grain which they cultivate. Ten leagues *w.* of its capital.

TAIGUEN, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.* and then *s. s. w.* forming a curve, and enters the Quinu.

TAIJAS, a settlement of the province and government of Tejas in N. America; on the shore of the river of La Trinidad.

TAILOR, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Juan.

TAIMATI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *s.* coast, and disembogues itself into the sea at the Gulf of San Miguel, opposite the Point of Garachiné.

TAIMATI, another river in this province and kingdom. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, runs *s. w.* and enters the Chucunaqui.

TAIMATI, another, in the province and government of Chocó and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *n.* part, near the mountain of Aguila, and enters the sea in the Gulf of Tucumari, or Darien.

TAIME, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the Llanos of Casanare and Meta, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and being now under the charge of the religious of St. Domingo.

TAIMES, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapujagua in Nueva España. It contains 720 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its vicinity, and a chapel of ease. Very near to it are some rocks, having two mouths, out of which issue two streams, the one of cold, the other of hot water: the same becoming mingled, are of a moderate warmth, and noted for the cure of many infirmities. Sixteen leagues *w. n. w.* of its capital.

TAIRICHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Twenty-eight leagues *s. w.* of the town and *real* of mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

TAJACOA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; on the shore and at the source of the river Tabagi.

TAJAI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Tajaymeri just before this runs into the sea.

TAJAI, a large bay on the coast of the same province and kingdom as the former river, between two other bays; called of Combervi and of Tapicu.

TAJAI-MERI, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former; which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of its name.

TAJARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Achacache.

TAJIPURU, an abundant arm of the river Marañon, in the province and country of Las Amazonas and territory of the Portuguese. It becomes divided just before it enters the sea, and forming an half circle, to make another mouth, forms the large island of Marayo, or Joanes.

TAL, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España. It runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the settlement of its capital.

TALA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia and bishopric of Mechoacán in N. America: bounded *s. e.* by the capital of Guadalaxara, from which it is 10 leagues distant. It is of limited extent, but abounding in grain, fruit, and pulse, and is of a mild temperature. It has only four settlements, since, although it is well peopled for the size of its district, with Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Mexican Indians, the greater part of the inhabitants dwell in the country estates, which are very luxuriant, and called Quesillos, San Nicolas, and Cabezon. Besides these estates are several others upon the banks of a river which passes through the jurisdiction, and makes its way towards the town of La Purificacion. The capital is the settlement of the same name, [22 miles *s. s. w.* of Guadalaxara,] and the others are Theutichan, Aguihusio, and Ameca.

TALA, another settlement, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, and of the jurisdiction of the city of Salta; on the shore of the river of Pasage.

TALA, a river of the same province and government as the former settlement, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Salado.

TALACUN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; on the shore of a river which rises from the large river called Verde. It is of a hot and dry temperature, produces maize in abundance, this being the article of its commerce. It contains 25 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 10 of Pames Indians; and is 20 leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

[TALAHASOCHTE, a considerable town of the Seminole Indians in Florida, situate on the elevated *e.* banks of the little river St. John, near the Bay of Apalache, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 75 miles from the Alachua *savanna*. Here are near 30 habitations, constructed of frame work, and covered with the bark of the cypress tree, after the mode of the Cuscowilla, and a spacious and neat council-house.

These Indians have large handsome canoes, which they form out of the trunks of cypress trees; some capacious enough to hold 20 or 30 warriors. In these they descend the river on trading and hunting expeditions on the sea-coast, islands, and keys, quite to the Point of Florida; and sometimes across the gulf, and go to the Bahama Islands, and even to Cuba, and bring returns of spirituous liquors, coffee, sugar, and tobacco.]

TALAGA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

TALAHIGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada and of the district of Mompox: on the shore of the river Magdalena, at the point formed at the entrance of the Cauca.

TALALPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España. It contains 80 families of Indians, who, in the estates of its district, cultivate, in abundance, wheat, maize, and French beans, with which they trade; as also by cutting wood, with which their mountains are covered. Six leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TALAMANCAS, RIO DE LOS, a river on the coast of the province and government of Costa-rica and kingdom of Guatemala. It runs into the N. Sea, between the rivers Bocaces and San Antonio.

TALANJAS, a settlement of the head settlement of Aquismos and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles Nueva España. It is of a hot and moist temperature, produces maize, French beans, and sugar-canes, of which it makes loaf-sugar, its article of trade; contains 160 families of Guastecos Indians, and is four leagues *e.* of its head settlement, and 14 from the capital.

[TALAPOOSEE, or TALLAPOOSEE, the great *n. e.* branch of the Alabama, or Mobile River, in Florida. It rises in the high lands near the Cherokees, and runs through the high country of the Oakfuskee tribes, in a *w.* direction, and is full of rocks, falls, and shoals, until it reaches the Tuckabatches, where it becomes deep and quiet: from thence the course is very serpentine to Little Tallasie, where it unites with the Coosa, or Coosa Hatcha. At Coolsome, near Otasse, a Muscogulge town, this river is 300 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep. The water is clear and salubrious. In most maps, the lower part of this river is called Oakfuskie.]

TALASSEE, or TALLASSE, a county, consisting of a tract of land bounded by E. Florida on the *s.* from which the head water of St. Mary's River partly separates it; *n.* by Alatamaha River, *e.* by Glynn and Camden counties, and *w.* by a line which extends from the *w.* part of Ekanfanoka Swamp, in a *n. e.* direction, till it strikes the Alatamaha River, at the mouth of the Oakmulgee. It is said that the State of Georgia had extinguished the Indian claim to this tract of land, but it has been given up to the Indians as the price of peace; for which that State makes a claim for £50,000, with interest, since the treaty, upon the United States.]

[TALASSEE, a town of the Upper Creeks, in the Georgia *w.* territory, on the *s.* side of Tajapoose River, distant about three days journey from Apalachicola on Chata Uche River. It is also called Big Talassee.]

TALAVERA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru.

TALAVERA, another settlement, with the addition of Puna, in the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in the same kingdom, and in the archbishopric of Charcas, which is the capital and residence of the *corregidor*.

TALAVERA, a city of the province and government of Tucumán. See ESTECO.

[TALBERT'S Island, on the coast of Georgia, the *n.* point of which is in lat. about 30° 44′ *n.* where St. Mary's River empties into the ocean between this island and Amelia Island on the *n.*]

[TALBOT, an island on the coast of E. Florida. The sands at the entrance of Nassau lie

three miles off the *s. e.* point of Amelia Island, and from the *n. e.* point of Talbot Island.]

[TALBOT, a county of Maryland, on the *e.* shore of Chesapeak Bay, bounded *e.* by Choptank River, which divides it from Caroline County, and *s.* by the same river, which separates it from Dorchester. It contains 13,084 inhabitants, of which 4777 are slaves. The soil is rich and fertile.]

TALCA, a town and capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile: founded in 1742 by the Count de Superunda, who was then president. It has, besides the parish church, two chapels of ease in its district, and in the town two convents, the one of the Recoletans of S. Francisco, the other of La Merced; also a college, which belonged to the Jesuits. It is situate on the shore of the river Maule, and in its vicinity, to the *e.* on this river, is a fortress, which was built by the Spaniards, to restrain the incursions of the Infidel Indians.

[To the *n. e.* of this place there is a small hill, consisting almost entirely of amethysts, and in its vicinity is also another hill, which furnishes a species of cement-sand, known by the name of talca-sand. It is 193 miles *n. n. e.* of Conception, and 105 *s.* of Santiago, in lat. 35° 13′ *s.* and long. 71° 1′ *w.*]

TALCAGUANO, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, within the bay of La Concepcion. It is much frequented by small vessels, as well for its good bottom, as for its being completely sheltered from the *n.* winds; and, although the disembarkation be, during the prevalence of those winds, somewhat difficult, through the breakers, it is attended with no danger. Two leagues from the city of La Concepcion; and on its shore are some houses.

TALCAPULI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

TALEA, a principal and head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 112 families of Indians, and is six leagues from its capital.

TALE-HOUMA, a river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America; which runs *s.* and enters the Soulahue.

TALINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, belonging to the district of the former.

TALISCOYAN, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Vera Cruz in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, and its trade consists in *robalos* (a sort of trout) which are caught by the inhabitants in the river Tacotalpa, and which they gather in its district, and is of great estimation. Twenty-four miles *s.* from Vera Cruz, and 178 *e.* by *s.* from Mexico.

TALISTAC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco in Nueva Espana, annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it is five leagues to the *n. w.* containing 88 Indian families.

TALISTAC, another, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, of the same kingdom. It is of a hot and dry temperature, contains 430 families of Indians, employed in the cultivatton of cochineal, and in the manufacture of cotton stuffs, of which its commerce consists; and is two leagues *e.* of the capital.

TALISTIPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Haltenango and *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlán in Nueva España: three leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

TALKA, a small island of the straits of Magellan to the *e.* near the island of Talkamme: names which Mr. La Martiniere pretends were given by the natives; but which are not to be found in any maps.

[TALLOW Point, a mark for anchoring in the harbour of Port Royal, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica.]

TALMACAHUIDA, a fortress of the kingdom of Chile; situate on the further side of the river Biobio, and on the frontier of the Araucanos Indians, who burnt and destroyed it.

TALNALIC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España. It is of a hot and moist temperature, two leagues *n.* of its capital, and containing 50 families of Indians.

[TALOO Harbour, on the *n.* side of the island of Eimeo, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° 30′ *s.* long. 150° *w.*]

TALPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Ostotipac in Nueva España.

TALPICON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; at the foot of the *cordillera*.

TALPUJAGUA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán and kingdom of Nueva España.

TAMA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the mouth of the arm of the river of Las Amazonas, which forms the island of Marayo.

TAMAHU, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TAMALAMEQUE, a town of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; called formerly S. Bartolomé de las Palmas: founded in 1554 by Captain Lorenzo Martin on the shore of the grand river Magdalena, and in the same spot where the settlement of Barbudo had been founded in 1539 by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada; this name applying to the beards worn by the *caziques*, a very rare custom amongst the Indians. After this a Spanish colony established themselves here under Captain Luis de Manjarres, and lastly it was brought to a state of perfection, and made a regular town by Bartolomé Dávila in 1561. It is of an extremely hot temperature, but the territory is lofty and abounding in good pastures. At the present day it has fallen into such decay, as to be nothing more than a miserable settlement: [158 miles *s.* from Santa Marta, and 68 *s.* from Tenerife: in lat. 8° 40′ *n.* long. 74° 14′ *w.*]

TAMALINTO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tantina and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, and contains 62 families of Indians; and is one league *n.* of its head settlement.

TAMANA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquéa in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Ingara, where this unites with the Talama.

TAMANAES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who live in the woods of the grand river Magdalena, on the *e.* part. They are very warlike, cunning, and treacherous.

TAMAPACHE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate in the roughest part of the *sierra*. It contains 120 families of Pames and Guastecos Indians, who live as barbarians; is of a cold and moist temperature, produces some seeds, and is 16 leagues from its head settlement.

[TAMAR, Cape, is the *n. w.* point of a large bay and harbour on the *n.* shore of the Straits of Magellan, within the cape. The *s. e.* point of the bay is named Providence. Lat. 52° 51′ *s.* long. 74° 10′ *w.*]

TAMARA, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a fresh, delightful, and healthy temperature, and the common residence of the governors; very fertile and abounding in vegetable productions, particularly cotton, in which its greatest commerce consists, as it makes very fine woven stuffs, which are esteemed in all parts as the best in the kingdom; as also flags and quilts of white and blue thread, excellently wrought; very fine towels, called here *de manta*, and used by people of distinction. Its natives consist of more than 400 Indians, who are either employed in the cotton manufactories, or in the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and sugar-canes, of which they make sugar. Here are abundance of palms, which yield very exquisite dates. It is at the foot of the mountains of Bogotá, at the entrance of the *llanos*, [seven miles *w.* of the town of Pore, and about 126 *n. e.* of Santa Fé.]

TAMARA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Omas.

TAMARACA, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil: bounded *n.* by the province of Paraiba, and *s.* by that of Olinda; *e.* by the sea; and *w.* by the country of the Tapuyes Indians. It is only seven leagues in extent along the coast, but 30 to 40 in the interior of the country. It takes its name from an island, which it has opposite to it near the continent; and it forms the principal part of this government. It is very fertile, and abounds in Brazil-wood, cotton, sugar, cedars, *cocos*, and many kinds of wood, of the which it maintains a lucrative commerce; this being facilitated by a very good port which is in the island, and which is entered by a narrow channel.

This port is commanded by a fortress which is upon an eminence, and it was taken by the Dutch, who built another fortress at its entrance with the name of Orange; the same being inaccessible for the swamps with which it was surrounded; whilst vessels seeking to enter the port were exposed to the whole fire from this fort.

The other mouth of the channel, called Catevamah, has scarcely 10 feet of water, and is fit only for flat-bottomed vessels. The island is about three leagues long, one wide, and seven or eight in circumference.

This *captainship* and government was founded by Pedro Lopez de Sousa, who having obtained from the king, Juan III. a grant of 50 leagues of territory as a reward for his services; took seven leagues only of the coast, and the rest from the interior to the *s.* This property passed by the female line to the house of the Marquises of

Cascaes. It was at first possessed by the infidel Pitiguares Indians, but who were conquered and subjected. The French took possession of this province, and kept it till 1635. It is watered by a river of the same name, and on the shores of which are 22 sugar-engines; and it pays annually to government 30,000 Portuguese ducats. Its population consists of the city of Goayana and the settlements of Tejucupapo, Tacoara, Capibaribi, and Nuestra Señora del Destierro, besides the capital, which is situate in the island, and bears the same name, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion.

The capital is on the top of a mountain, has a magnificent parish church, and two regular garrison companies for its defence. The whole of the territory in its vicinity is covered with cultivated estates, sugar engines, and beautiful country houses, forming a region most pleasant and delightful, and one at the same time abounding in all the necessaries and conveniences of life. The population should amount to 200 housekeepers, [and that of the whole province may amount to about 2000. The capital is 14 miles *n.* from Olinda, and 64 *s.* of Paraiba, in lat. 7° 59′ 50″ *s.* and long. 35° 6′ *w.*]

TAMARO, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it rises near the sea-coast, runs *s.* and empties itself in the great lake of Maracaibo.

TAMAROAS, or Tamaros, a large island of the province and government of Florida in N. America. On the continent is a nation of Indians of the same name.

TAMAULIPA, San Carlos de, a town of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, on the coast of the Bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España: founded in 1763, by order of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Cruillas. It has not prospered as was expected, its population being still very scanty, and most of its houses being nothing but straw huts.

TAMAYO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it rises on the side of the Lake of Maracaibo, runs nearly due *e.* and enters the Tucuyo.

TAMAZULA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zapotlán in Nueva España; situate *e. n. e.* of the head settlement of Tuspán.

Tamazula, another settlement, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Topia and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; in the middle of the *sierra* of that name, and on the shore of the river Piastla.

Tamazula, another, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Nochistlán, and of the kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 78 families of Indians, and is two leagues *e.* of its capital.

TAMAZULAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Aytla and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España: it contains 150 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues from its capital.

Tamazulapa, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in the same kingdom. It contains a convent of the religious of St. Domingo, and 270 families of Indians employed in agriculture and breeding goats, of which there are immense numbers, the pastures being particularly favourable to that species of cattle: three leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TAMAZUNCHALE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; situate near the river of Desaguadero, in which are caught quantities of fish. It produces maize, French-beans, and sugar-canes, in abundance. It contains a very good parish-church, 358 families of Indians, and 36 of Spaniards: 30 leagues from its capital.

TAMBAPALLA, a valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica; near the sea-coast.

TAMBILLO, a settlement of the district of Guadalabquen, of the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of a small river of the same name, which runs *s.* and enters the Valdivia.

Tambillo, another settlement, in the province and government of Esmeraldas and kingdom of Quito.

Tambillo, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huaitara.

Tambillo, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in the same kingdom.

TAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; near the source of the river Choapa.

Tambo, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in the same kingdom.

Tambo, another, of the province and government of Atacames in the kingdom of Quito; on the shore of a small river which enters the Guallabamba.

Tambo, another, of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; called also Alto del Rey: *w.* of its capital, and situate at the source of a river.

TAMBO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huaitara.

TAMBO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in the same kingdom as the former; [45 miles *n. n. w.* of Cuzco; situate on the *n.* shore of the river Quillabamba, or Urubamba, or Vilcabamba;] in the vicinity of which is a mountain on which is to be seen a fortress which belonged to the Incas, built of large wrought stone so beautifully fitted together, as that the junction is scarcely perceptible: a circumstance the more wonderful, when we consider the height to which these stones were carried. None of these stones are of a regular figure. This fortress has its bulwarks, gate, and small squares, arranged with singular disposition and art. It is entered by long, wide flights of steps, with several landing-places: at a small distance from this fortress are two strong towers, which served, to all appearance, as advanced posts. Near it also is a place where there are some stones with holes in them, and by passing a chain through which it is said that the Indians thought they could bind the sun; so that the place took the name of Intehuatana, signifying, in their language, a place where the sun is bound. Here is also another stone with a hole in it, in which it was customary to put the head of the delinquent, and to chop it off by letting another edged stone fall on it after the manner of a guillotine. Close by here is a narrow pass formed by two mountains, and in it is to be seen a stone statue of an Indian with a stone in his hand.

TAMBO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in the same kingdom; on the coast near the Quebrada or deep ravine of Tobana.

TAMBO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in the same kingdom.

TAMBO, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former port; it rises in the province of Moquehua, near the settlement of its name, and runs *w.* forming a bow, till it enters the S. Sea in the Bay of Quilca.

TAMBO, another river, of the kingdom of Brazil, in the territory and country of the Guayazas Indians: it is formed of various streams, which unite, run *n. n. w.* and enter the Tocantines.

TAMBO, a settlement, with the additional title of Pintado, and called also Chachaguy, in the province and government of Pastos and kingdom of Quito.

TAMBO, another, with the addition of Quemado, in the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas and kingdom of Peru: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Saiza.

TAMBO, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Gairá and government of Paraguay; situate between two rivers, and at the source of one which enters the Paraná, near the settlement of Copacavana.

TAMBOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

TAMBOR, an isle of the N. Sea, near the coast of Portovelo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the side of the Port of Garrote. It has a very lofty mountain, on which is a watch-house to give intelligence to the governor of Portovelo of the vessels on the coast.

TAMBOR, or TAMBO, CUESTA DEL, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the road which leads to Quito, on the confines of the province of Pastos; 13 miles *w* of Popayán City.

TAMBOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru.

TAME, a large settlement of Indians of the Mosca nation, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos; on the skirt of a mountain near the river Cazanare, and on the shore of the river of its name. It is of a cold temperature, but healthy and populous; containing 700 Indians, who are much given to labour and agriculture, gathering much maize and *yuca*, and making, besides the *cazave*, another eatable, which they call *cucuma*, and even of *yuca* a bread equal to wheaten bread. It is 120 miles *n. e.* of Tunja, and 58 *s.* of Pamplona.

TAME, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which enters the Meta, according to Bellin, the engineer to the king of France, in his map of the course of the Orinoco.

TAMES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja. These savages are descended from the Laches; and their territory is bounded by the province of Los Spuyes.

TAMES, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the coast opposite the port of Maya, and to the *w.* of Caraccas.

TAMES, another settlement. See CACAQUAN.

TAMIAHUA, or TAMIAGUA, a settlement and port of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España; situate on a narrow isthmus or neck of land on the *w.* coast of the Gulf of Mexico; of a hot and moist temperature; on which account, as well as by being surrounded by swamps on the *n. w.* and *s.* sides, it is very unhealthy. Its population consists of 40 Spanish families, and 400 Mulattoes and Negroes, who

are indemnified from paying tribute, on account of their guarding the port and the coast; also of 460 Guastecos and Mexicanos Indians, who trade in wax, sugar, grain, dates, *pita*, and much fish, of which there is a great abundance in a river or arm of the sea, which runs *n.* touching in its course upon the houses of the said settlement. It is divided into six wards, and very near to it, towards the mouth of the river, is the famous bar of Tanguyo, the intermediate coast being, all the way, nothing but formidable rocks, rendering the anchorage to vessels impossible: [it is 146 miles *n. n. w.* of Vera Cruz, and 68 *s. s. e.* of Tampico, in lat. 21° 16′ *n.* and long. 97° 29′ *w.*]

TAMIAHUA. The aforesaid river has the same name, and runs into the sea between the river Tampico and the Punta Delgada.

TAMIGI, a river of the province of New England in the United States of America. It rises from a lake *n.* of the country of Massachusetts, and, running in a straight line to the *s.* enters the sea close to the city of New London, and to the *e.* of the river Connecticut. It is abundant, notwithstanding many arms which are thrown out from it; the principal of which are called Glass River, Russel's Delight, and Indian River.

TAMINANGO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate between the rivers Angasmayo and Juanambú.

TAMIPICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians but little known; it being understood of them, however, that they dwell to the *w.* of the nation of the Xamaros, in the country of the Amazonas.

TAMISQUI, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, situate on the shore of the river Dulce.

TAMITAS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamagunchale and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España. It has a convent of the religious of San Francisco, contains 50 families of Guastecos Indians, and is situate on an arm of the *sierra*, 10 leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

[TAMMANY'S, St. a village on the *n.* side of the Roanoke River in Virginia, 17 miles *w.* from Goldson's court-house, 13 from Mecklenburg, 34 *e.* from Halifax court-house in N. Carolina, and 398 from Philadelphia.]

[TAMMANY, Fort St. or St. Mary's, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, on the *s.* line of Georgia. See St. Mary's.]

[TAMMATA-PAPPA, a low island of the N. Pacific Ocean, said to be near the Sandwich Islands.]

TAMOIN, a settlement of the same jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* as the former; founded on the shore of a river of a spacious plain. It is of an extremely hot temperature, abounding in fruit-trees, maize, and other pulse, on which the natives subsist. They also make of reeds, mats, baskets, and other utensils, and in these do they pay their tribute and other contributions. Here is a convent of religious of San Francisco, and 109 families of Guastecos Indians, so valorous, as that, without the assistance of other troops, they have always defended themselves against the barbarous Chichimecas, who are on their frontiers, and continually menacing war. There were formerly in this settlement more than 100 families of Spaniards and *Mustees;* who were, however, obliged to fly from the persecutions they experienced from the above Indians, betaking themselves to some neighbouring parts. In the vicinity of the settlement there are, close to *the sierra,* two springs of water; the one extremely cold, and the other hot and sulphureous; and these mixed are a famous remedy against the venereal and other diseases, being used in the manner of ablution. It is seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

[TAMOU Island, one of the small islets which form part of the reef on the *e.* side of Ulietea Island, one of the Society Islands.]

TAMOYES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay; who dwell near the source of the river Moari, on the confines of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil. These Indians are descendants of the Xaqueses, but with whom they are at continual war. They are of a brutal, ferocious, and treacherous nature, and of very lofty stature. They go naked, both men and women: the former are addicted to sodomy, and the second are common to all. War has almost extirpated this abominable race, and the few of them who remain lead a wandering life through their native wilds and woods.

[TAMPA. See Spiritu Santo.]

TAMPAGAN, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate at the foot of a *sierra* of inaccessible height. It produces plenty of maize; cotton, of which the inhabitants make their clothes; and sugar-cane, of which they make dust and loaf sugar. It is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tampamolón, contains 55 families of Indians, and is 25 leagues from its capital.

TAMPAMOLON, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of

Valles in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, abounding in grain, pulse, and sugar-cane, of which they make loaf sugar, the principal branch of trade, and on which the settlement almost solely depends. It has a very good parish church, and a convent of the religious of San Francisco, and 40 families of Mexicanos and Guastecos Indians, who alternately exercise the offices of the republic, not, however, losing the custom of living dispersed, and being followed in this example by the Spaniards, Negroes, and Mulattoes, who dwell here, and amount to 60 more families: 19 leagues *s.* of its capital.

TAMPASQUIN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale and of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former; situate in a glen formed by various mountains. It is of a mild temperature, and inhabited by 57 families of Guastecos Indians, the religious functions of the place being discharged by a priest of the order of San Francisco, who also attends many other families living dispersed in the district. Fourteen leagues from the capital.

TAMPAYA, a mountain, celebrated for its rich silver mine, in the ancient province of Pacages, and now in the province of La Paz.

TAMPIAGUITI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

TAMPICO, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva España, and one of the smallest and least lucrative. It is of warm and moist temperature, produces some cochineal; sugar-cane, of which loaf sugar is made: maize, honey, wild wax, and large cattle, of which they make dried meat. But its principal commerce was formerly in salt, and fish which they used to catch in a river of this name, and which, when salted, they would send for sale to other jurisdictions, or export in the vessels coming from Campeche: this commerce has, however, entirely fallen to decay, owing to the excessive price at which the salt was latterly procured. They grow here a portion of cotton, of which they make certain woven stuffs; and in exchange of the above articles, as well as by the sale of some bulls, does the whole of the province supply itself with such necessaries as it may require. It is particularly infested with venomous insects, especially towards the territory of Otzutuama.

It is traversed by the abundant river of its name, and the settlements of its district, besides the capital, are the following:

Tantoyuca,	Poblacion Nueva,
Santa Catalina,	Sta. Maria Otzulama,
San Juan Otontepec,	Tanjuco,
Tamalinto,	Temporal,
San Nicolas,	Santiago Tanquiuche.
Chicomi,	
San Pedro Coyutla,	

[TAMPICO, the capital of the above province, is of the same name; situate near the sea on a neck of land formed by the lake of its name, and the Lake of Tamiagua, about 214 miles *n.w.* of Vera Cruz.]

TAMPLICO, an abundant river of this province, which passes through it into the N. Sea, having at the mouth a watch-house to explore the coast, and to give advice to the *alcalde mayor* of vessels as they appear. On the *w.* part of this river is a small settlement or ward of Indians, of the nation of the Olives; who are obliged to ferry across the river any one that may apply, they being, for this service, free from tribute.

TAMPOAN, a settlement of Guastecos Indians in the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España. It consists of about 20 families, inhabiting a level and beautiful territory, watered by the large river Tanchanchin, which is formed from the river San Marcos, and another which flows down from the mountain of Tamul, and then forms a beautiful fall in a part of the *sierra* Gorda. The Indians of this settlement take care of the canoes for passing the river, and, by this service, are freed from the tribute. Five leagues of its head settlement.

[TAMWORTH, a township in the *n.* part of Strafford County, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 266 inhabitants.]

TANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Viñac in the province of Yauyos.

TANABO, a small part of the island of Cuba, on the *n. n. e.* coast, and the *e.* head, between the port Altabonita and that of Sebayas.

TANACO, SANTA CRUZ DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Arantzan and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 38 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of grain, cutting wood, fabricating earthenware, and making saddle-trees.

TANACO, SAN MIGUEL DE, another settlement in the head settlement of the district and

alcaldía mayor of Zacatlán in Nueva España: six leagues from its capital.

TANACOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Cotaparazo.

TANAPATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tehuantepec in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, contains a convent of the order of St. Domingo, and 160 families of Indians (including those of the wards of its district), who trade in seeds and in breeds of large cattle. Fourteen leagues *e.* of its capital.

TANASEE, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of N. Carolina, where the English have a fort, on the shore of the river of this name.

TANASEE. This river runs *n. w.* and enters the Cherokees. [The more proper name is TENNESSEE, which see.]

[TANBANTY Bay, on the coast of Brazil, has a good road, sheltered by the sands that lie off within three miles of the shore. It is one of those places between Point Negro and Point Luena.]

TANCANHUICHI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tampamolon and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; in a rough territory, and surrounded by mountains, ravines, and glens. It is the residence of the curate, contains 1700 families of Mexicanos and Guastecos Indians, and some of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, all well instructed in their religion through the care of D. Juan Santos de Mendoza, who was once curate there, and who was perfectly well acquainted with their languages. Fourteen leagues *s. e.* of the capital.

TANCHANACO, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Aquismon. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is situate at the foot of the *sierra* Madre, five leagues from its head settlement. At a small distance, in the loftiest part of the *sierra*, is a *rancheria* of Pames Indians, who amount to 80 souls, none of whom have been reduced to the faith.

TANCHE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 75 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *w.* by *s.* of its capital.

TANCONA, a creek of the coast of the S. Sea, in the district of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru.

TANCUR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Churin.

TANDIL, a mountain of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; near the shore of the river of its name.

TANDIL. This river runs *n. n. w.* then turns *e.* and enters the sea on the coast of the Patagones.

[TANELA, or TONELA, a tract of shore on the *w.* coast of Mexico, on the N. Pacific Ocean, commencing near the Sugar Loaf Hill, about six miles within the land, bearing *n. e.* and *s. w.* with the burning mountain of Lacatecolula, about 18 miles up the river Limpa.]

TANEPLANTA, a river of the province of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España. It rises in the mountains, runs *e.* and, uniting itself with the river of *Los Remedios*, changes its name to Guadalupe, until it enters the Lake of Mexico by the bridge of the same name.

[TANEYTOWN, a small post-town of Maryland, in Frederick County, between Piney Run and Pine Creek, on which are a number of mills and some iron-works. It lies 18 miles *n.* by *e.* of Frederickstown, and 96 *w. s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

TANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito; situate in the road which leads down from the province of Popayán.

TANGANZIQUARO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora in Nueva España; situate in a plain between two crystalline rivers, which rise from two fountains close to the settlement, and there irrigate the land, making it to bear wheat, maize, and lentils, the branches of its commerce. It is of a cold temperature, as being situate in the *sierra*, and is surrounded by gardens, which produce many fruits and garden herbs. The population is composed of 98 families of Spaniards, and 74 of Indians. Six leagues *n.* of its capital.

TANGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; founded in a beautiful and extensive valley, from whence it has its name.

TANGO, a small river of the same province and government of Popayán. It rises at the foot of the *páramo* of Guanacas, and after a short course enters the Caquetá.

[TANGOLA, an island in the N. Pacific

Ocean, and on the *w.* coast of Nuevo Mexico; affording good anchorage and plenty of wood and water. It is about 60 miles *w.* of Guatimala. It is also named Tangolatango.]

TANGOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Caina.

TANGOTANGO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España; situate on the coast of the S. Sea, between the rivers Aguatulco and Cayola.

TANGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

TANGUALO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

[TANGUEY, or TONGUEY, a bay on the coast of Chile in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 35 miles from Limari, and in lat. 30° 16′ 35″ *s.*]

TANGUIER, a port of the *s.* coast in the province of Nova Scotia, of the United States; between Rage Cape and the Shoals of Malvoilin.

TANICUCHI, a large settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the *w.* shore of the river of its name, and which flows down from the *páramo* of Elenesia. It is *w.* of Mulahaló, and *n.* of Saquisili, in lat. 47′ 30″ *s.*

TANJUCO, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Otzulama, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, and abounding in venomous insects and animals; contains only 12 families of Indians, and is on the frontier of the barbarous Chichimecos. In it reside two soldiers, payed by the king, to command and direct the Indians who are enlisted as militia, to restrain the incursions of the aforesaid infidels, and to give the necessary intelligence to the companies residing at the Port of Tampico. At a small distance from its head settlement.

[TANKAWAYS, or TANKS, Indians of N. America, who have no land, nor claim the exclusive right to any, nor have any particular place of abode, but are always moving, alternately occupying the country watered by the Trinity, Braces, and Colerado, towards Santa Fé. In their dress they resemble the Cancers and Hietans, but all in one horde or tribe. Their number of men is estimated at about 200; are good hunters, kill buffalo and deer with the bow, have the best breed of horses, are alternately friends and enemies of the Spaniards. They plant nothing, but live upon wild fruits and flesh; are strong, athletic people, and excellent horsemen. They supply traders with deer-kins, tallow, rugs, and tongues.]

TANLAGUA, a very lofty mountain or *páramo*, ever covered with snow, of the kingdom of Quito, and *n.* of this capital. At its skirt runs a tolerably large river, which has the virtue of petrifying every thing by its waters, and near to it are some very rich estates; one of which is of the same name, and another called Conrogal.

TANOS, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious of San Francisco in the province of Moqui, and of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

TANPISCO, a river of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *s.* and enters the Pacific Sea to the *e.* of the town of Nicoya.

TANQUAYALAB, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate in a lofty plain. It is of a dry and hot temperature and scarce of water; produces much maize, calabashes, French beans, fruits, and sugar-canes, of which they make loaf-sugar, in which consists their commerce; also they make bags of *pita* and of palm, of great beauty. In its district are various *ranchos*, formed by some Indians and Mulattoes, and in which are some large breeds of neat cattle and horses. It has a convent of the religious of San Francisco, contains 143 families of Indians, and 70 of free Negroes and Mulattoes. Eleven leagues *s.* of its capital.

TANQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chilca.

TANQUIAN, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate on the side of the river called Del Desaguadero. It is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tampamolon, of an hot and dry temperature; produces some seeds and fruits, by which the natives maintain themselves, although not less by the breed of large cattle, and is very small, containing only 17 families of Indians, who will not permit any Spaniards to settle amongst them, nor even any other class of people. Twenty leagues *e.* of its capital.

TANQUYUCHE, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Otzulama and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It contains 60 families of In-

dians; and is five leagues from its head settlement.

[TANSA, a branch of the river Mobile. Three leagues below the Alabama Branch.]

TANTAMAYO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chavin de Pariarca.

TANTIMA, S. Juan de, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, situate amongst some rough *serranías;* contains 583 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation of sugar-canes, of which they make honey and loaf-sugar; and in the above number are included the Indians of the four small wards of its district. Fifteen leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TANTOYUCA, a settlement and capital of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former. It is of a hot and dry temperature, its population being composed of 306 families of Mexicanos and Guastecos Indians, and 150 of Spaniards; whose commerce consisted in salt, which was brought in vessels from Campeche to the port of Tampico, and which they immediately exchanged with the other jurisdictions for other necessaries. This traffic has, however, fallen away completely, from the great increase in the price of salt; and thus the settlement as well as the district has fallen greatly into decay, the inhabitants having, for their livelihood, put into work some sugar-engines, cultivating the sugar-cane and some grains. It has a good convent of Augustins, and to these the curacy belonged before the arrival of the clergy. Sixty leagues *n. e.* by *n.* of Mexico.

TANZITARO Y PIZANDARO, an *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is 35 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and 32 wide from *n.* to *s.* The temperature is generally cold, although there are some mild and hot parts. It abounds very much in waters, which although they render the territory fertile, are the cause of great sickness. It produces many kinds of grain, especially rice, with which it supplies the other jurisdictions; and also honey, fruit, and some cattle.

Tanzitaro y Pizandaro, the capital, is situate on the highest part of the *sierra* of Mechoacán; on which account it is extremely cold, snow constantly falling here when it rains in other parts; and this snow lasts on the ground till the return of summer. It enjoys a very pure and salutary air, and has abundance of the most delicious waters, which gush from the heights of the *sierra.* Its inhabitants are 58 families of Spaniards, 105 of Indians, and 15 of Mulattoes and *Mustees.* It has a convent of Franciscans, and is 187 miles *w.* of Mexico.

The other settlements of its jurisdiction are,

Acaguato,	Xelpa,
Apazingan,	Pinzandaro,
Paraquaro,	Santa Ana Tetlama,
San Juan de los Plátanos,	Santiago Thomatlán,
Sta. Ana Amatlán,	Alina,
	Tepalcatepec.

TANZOZOB, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate in the craggy part of the *sierra,* where the soil produces nothing. It is situate in the limits dividing this *alcaldía* from that of Cadreita; and is 20 leagues from its head settlement.

[TAOO, the most *s.* of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 10 leagues in circuit, and so elevated as to be seen at the distance of 12 leagues.]

[TAOS, a town of the province of Nuevo Mexico; which Humboldt states to be placed in the old maps 62 leagues too far *n.* under lat. 40°. Population 8900.]

[Taos Village, is situate on the *e.* side of the grand river Del Norte, about 67 miles *n.* of Santa Fé, capital of Nuevo Mexico. It is believed at New Mexico that the river which rises to the *n. e.* of this village, and receives the river Mora, is the same which in Louisiana is called the Red River. This last, joining the Oxen and Black River, falls into the Mississippi below Fort Adams. This village is in lat. 37° 19′ *n.* and long. 104° 36′ *w.*]

[TAOUKA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Society Islands. Lat. 14° 29′ *s.* Long. 144° 59′ *w.*]

TAPACARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

TAPACRIC, a large and ancient settlement of Peru, the capital of a province of the same name, which extended itself from the lake Titicaca to the source of the river Chopare, for more than 40 leagues. It had its peculiar princes, the last of whom was named Cari, and who delivered himself up with all his vassals to Capac-Yupanqui, fifth monarch of the Incas. It is now a miserable village; situate near the source of the river Condorillo. [In lat. 18° 10′ *s.*]

TAPACROYA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the *s.* coast of the Bay of Tapicú.

TAPACURES, a barbarous nation of Indians but little known, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. They dwell on the *e.* side of the river Sara, and on the *n.* of the nation of the Chiquitos and of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

TAPACURES, a very lofty mountain of the province of Charcas in the kingdom of Peru.

TAPACURO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea close to Cape San Agustin.

TAPADO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Tamaraca in Brazil, which rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the river Doce and the town of Olinda.

TAPAHANOCK, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America, and of King and Queen's County, on the shore of the river Rapahanock, near where this enters the sea.

TAPAIRIHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Acobamba.

TAPAJOCOS. See TOPAYOS.

TAPALAGA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TAPANACA, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, near the coast of the N. Sea, and on the shore of the river Tarena.

TAPANATEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate at the foot of the mountains of Quelenes, and in the interior of a bay of the S. Sea, according to the description given by the *Fr.* Thomas Gage. It is one of the most pleasant and delightful settlements in that country, abounding in flesh, fowl, fruits, and fish, and the latter from being near to a river and to the sea; nor is it without excellent pastures, wherein are large breeds of cattle; nor without groves of oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and other fruits.

TAPANZAQUECO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 52 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues *w.* by *s.* of its capital.

TAPAOY, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Amatlán and *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España.

TAPAQUIRE, a settlement of the province and government of Spanish Guayana or Nueva Andalucia; [situate about 12 miles *s.* of the river Orinoco, and about 41 *s. w.* of St. Tome, and *e.* of the city of *real* Corona.]

TAPAQUIRE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, which runs *n.* and enters the Orinoco; on which the former settlement is situate.

TAPARI, BARRA DE, a sand-bank near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil, on the side of the large shoal of Coroa.

TAPARICA, a large island of the Bay of Todos Santos or Bahia in Brazil; the largest, most populous, and fertile of all those in that bay. As it has the continent on the *e.* side, this island defends the entrance of the bay, the distance between the island and the main-land that is between this island and Point St. Antonio, being 7¼ miles. Upon the point or extremity is the fort of San Antonio, and a settlement called La Ciudad Vieja, in lat. 13° *s.*

TAPAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Madrigal.

TAPAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Sayán.

[TAPAYOS, or TAPAJOS. See TAPOYAES.]

TAPAYULA, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zapotitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan in Nueva España. Two leagues from its head settlement.

TAPE. See GUAIRA.

TAPE. Some mountains of the province and government of Paraguay, between the river Teboropi, and the Rio Grande of the *captainship* of Rey in Brazil.

TAPERADAS BOCAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, and in the arm formed by the island of Marayo.

TAPES, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, on the shore of the river Tebiquari.

TAPIA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of one of the arms of the river Cauca.

TAPIA, another settlement, in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru, in the district and jurisdiction of the capital, on the shore of the river Choromoros.

TAPIA, another, of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía; situate on the shore of the river Arvi.

TAPIA, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Choromoros.

TAPIA, another, of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Valdivia.

TAPICU, Bay of, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; between the Bay of Tajay and the island of Bepitanga.

TAPICU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañon in Brazil. It runs *n.* between the rivers Mejari and Masseita, and enters the sea in the Bay of Marañan.

TAPICURO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of its name, near its mouth.

TAPICURO. This river rises near the coast, runs nearly due *e.* and enters the sea between the Ponica and Cape Color.

TAPICURU, a river of the same kingdom as the former. It rises in the mountains of the interior, runs *n.* forming a curve, and enters the sea in the *captainship* of Marañan, opposite the island of San Luis.

TAPILULA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TAPION, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo in the French part; situate between the Petit Goave and Trou de Juan Roger.

TAPIROZA, ESTRECHO DE, a strait or channel formed in the middle of the Bay of Marañan, by the island San Luis with the continent, and defended by the castle and fort of Santa Maria.

TAPISI, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Peru, which rises from the mountains of Cocamas, or Conomamas, to the *s.* runs *n.* for more than 25 leagues, and then forms a lake which is known by the same name. It afterwards pursues from a *n.* to a *n. w.* course, and enters the Ucayale in lat. 5° 13′ *s.*

TAPITAY, a settlement of the province of Gairá and government of Paraguay in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Paraná, and on the skirt of the *sierra* of Maracayu.

TAPO, a rapid river, called also Tarma, in Peru, as being on the confines of this province, on the *e.* part. It is only passable in the part called El Balzadero de Chancha-Mayu in *balsas*, or rafts, made of reeds.

TAPOANA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the sea between the settlement of Paraiba of the *s.* and the Irutiba.

TAPOCALMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast and at the point of its name; between the river Bichuquen and the shoals of Rapel.

TAPOCAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in Peru.

TAPORICA, a small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos, and in the entrance of the bay.

TAPORO, a settlement of the government of Maracaibo and province of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the *e.* coast of the lake of that name, and in the interior of the province.

TAPOUCHAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina, on the shore of a river.

TAPOYAES, TAPAYOS, TAPOIS, or TAPAJOS, a river of the *captainship* of Matto Grosco. It rises in the country of the Itenes or Ytenese Indians, runs *s. s. w.* and enters the river Itenes, about 30 miles *n. w.* of Fort de Principe de Beira.

[This magnificent river, which derives its copious sources, flowing through numerous large branches, from the abovementioned *captainship*, runs *n.* between the Madeira and the Chingu for 300 leagues, flowing into the Amazonas, in lat. 2° 27′ *s.* and long. 54° 36′ *w.* which is nearly the geographical position of the town of Santarem; situate about 20 miles *e.* of its mouth, and 350 *w.* from the city of Para. In some of the plains in which this river rises, are those called Parexis, that is from an Indian nation which inhabits them. These plains occupy a vast space, not level, but formed by undulating heaps of sand and light earth, resembling large waves. The spectator who is in the midst of them ever sees before him a distant and extended mount; he advances towards it by a gentle and long declivity, traverses the plain, and advances by an ascent equally gentle, until he gains imperceptibly the heights he saw; another eminence then presents itself, and he proceeds with the same recurring circumstances. The soil of these wide plains is sandy, and so light that loaded beasts in passing sink into it so much as to impede their progress. The pasturage is poor, consisting of a grass composed of wiry stalks a foot high, and small rough lancet-shaped leaves; the animals in grazing pluck them up with the roots covered with sand; on this account the passage by land is difficult and tedious; though, on finding any of the streams, which abound in these plains, there is grass and other mild herbage, which afford them tolerable pasturage.]

[The plains of Parexis form, to a large extent and breadth, the summit of those high mountains of the same name, and are situate on some of the most elevated land in all Brazil. In these plains and mountains are the origins of many very large rivers, which flow down from them on all sides; the Paraguay, as well in its own numerous heads, the principal of which are, the Jauru, the Sypotuba, and the Cuiaba; and the Madeira, which is the largest river that flows into the Amazonas on the *s.* has some of its sources in these mountains, though its most remote sources are in the mountains to the *n.* of Potosi in Peru.

The Tapajos, flowing in a direction contrary to that of the above-named river (the Paraguay) rises in these mountains. Its easternmost branch is the river Arinos, which entwines its sources with those of the Cuiaba at a short distance from those of the Paraguay. The river Arinos has a *w.* branch, called Rio Negro, from which, to the point where it is navigable, there is a passage of eight leagues over-land to the river Cuiaba, below its upper and greatest falls; and, in like manner, from the Arinos itself the passage to the same part of the river Cuiaba is 12 leagues.

The Arinos is auriferous at its springs, and in 1747 the mines of Santa Isabel were discovered in it, but immediately abandoned, as not answering the expectations created in those fortunate times by the great quantities of gold drawn from the mines of Cuiaba and Matto Grosso. The lands were infested by dangerous tribes of warlike Indians.

The river Sumidouro empties itself on the *s.* side into the Arinos, and its source being a short distance from that of the Sypotuba, a large *w.* branch of the Paraguay, there is an easy communication from one river to the other. The famous discoverer, João de Souza Echevedo, in 1746 made this passage: he descended the river Cuiaba, and sailing up the Sypotuba to its very sources, he there passed his canoes over-land into the Sumidouro, which he navigated, following the current, notwithstanding that the river runs for some distance under ground, and thence derives its appellation. After this, he passed into the Arinos, and thence into the Tapajos, where he surmounted the falls, though more difficult than those of the Madeira, and discovered many symptoms of gold in the river of Tres Barras, a *w.* arm of the Tapajos, 100 leagues below the springs of the Arinos. West of the Sumidouro, and in the plains of Parexis, the river Xacurutina has its origin to the *n.* of the river Jauru: it is famous for a lake, situate in one of its branches, where every year is produced a great quantity of salt, which is a constant cause of war among the Indians. Some navigators make the Xacurutina an arm of the Arinos, and others of the Sumidouro. In these plains of Parexis, terminating to the *w.* in the high mountains so denominated, which, extending 200 leagues in a *n. n. w.* direction, front the Guapore at a distance of 15 or 20 leagues, springs the river Juruena, between the heads of the Jauru and the Guapore, a league *w.* of the former and two *e.* of the latter. This river, the largest and westernmost branch of the Tapajos, rises in lat. 14° 42′ *s.* 20 leagues *n. n. e.* of Villa Bella, and, running *n.* 120 leagues, flows into the Arinos, and with it forms the bed of the Tapajos.

The Juruena receives on both sides many small rivers, those from the *w.* affording many practicable communications by short passages over-land with the Guapore and its confluent streams. The uppermost of these, which is nearest to Villa Bella, is the Securiu, navigable even there, and almost to its source. This is a league *n.* of the principal source of the river Sarare, which, a quarter of a league from its head, is three yards deep and five broad. Thus sailing up the Juruena into the Securiu, and making from its source the short land-passage of a league to the Sarare, the navigator may reach Villa Bella in less than eight days, without any other obstacle than that of the fall formed by the Sarare, three leagues below its source, where it precipitates itself from the Parexis mountains on the *w.* slope: this difficulty may be surmounted in detail, or by at once passing the four leagues, for the Sarare from its fall becomes immediately navigable to the capital of Matto Grosso. A league *n.* of the source of the Sarare is the first head of the river Galera, the second confluent of the Guapore below Villa Bella; and a league *e.* of the same head rises the Ema, a *w.* branch of the Securiu, affording equal facility of communication. The Galera has three other sources *n.* of the first in the plains of the Parexis, all ample streams; the last and most *n.* called Sabara, is distant little more than a league from the source of the river Juina, a large *w.* branch of the Juruena. Thus, by the Juina and the Securiu, with a crossing of five or six leagues, so as to pass the falls of the Galera on the *w.* scarp of the mountain, the Juruena may be connected with the Guapore.

Lastly, the Juruena may be navigated to its upper fall, which is within two leagues of its own]

[source. The fall is formed by two small leaps, the river being, even in this part, 30 yards broad and of great depth; from hence downwards it flows with great rapidity, yet its falls are not greater, and are more passable, than those of the Arinos. With the same circumstances, and by similar short land-passages, a communication is practicable from the Juruena with the rivers Guapore and Jauru, which are to the *e.* of it, although these two rivers precipitate themselves from the *s.* side of the Parexis mountains, where they rise, and immediately form numerous and extensive falls.

From the geographical position of the Tapajos, it is evident that this river facilitates navigation and commerce from the maritime city of Para to the mines of Matto Grosso and Cuiaba, by means of its large branches, the Juruena and Arinos. If the short passages over-land should be found troublesome to drag canoes, the goods may be forwarded immediately on mules. This navigation to Matto Grosso is at least 200 leagues shorter than that performed through the Madeira and Guapore; it is consequently less tedious and expensive, and equally advantageous to the mines of Cuiaba. The navigation of the river Tapajos might lead also to new discoveries in the vast unexplored parts of this river, up to its entrance into the plains of the Parexis, and their products might add to those of the extensive regions on the Amazonas. Besides this, the river is known to be auriferous for a great part of its course: it is known also, that, passing from the Juruena into its *w.* arm, the river Camarare, and the heads of the river Jamary or Das Candeas, which, running in broad streams down the *e.* side of the Parexis Mountains, enters the Madeira, there are mines which have inspired great hopes, though but lately seen, after a fruitless search of 20 years.—*Mawe's Travels.*]

[TAPOYAES Indians. See TAPUYES.]

[TAPPAHANNOCK, a post-town and port of entry of Virginia in Essex County, between Dangerfield on the *n.* and Hoskin's Creek on the *s.* and on the *s. w.* bank of Rappahannock River, 45 miles from Richmond, 46 from Williamsburg, and 37 from Fredericksburg. It is also called Hobbes' Hole; which see. It is laid out regularly, on a rich plain, and contains about 100 houses, an episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol; but is rather unhealthy. The exports for one year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 160,673 dollars.]

[TAPPAN, a town of New York, in the *s. e.* part of Orange County, about four miles from the *n.* bank of Hudson's River, and at the *s.* end of the Tappan Sea. Here is a reformed Protestant Dutch church. Major Andre, adjutant-general of the British army, suffered here as a spy, October 2, 1780; having been taken on his way to New York, after concerting a plan with Major-general Arnold for delivering up West Point to the British.]

[TAPPAN Sea, or Bay, a dilatation of Hudson's River, in the State of New York, opposite the town of Tappan, and 32 miles *n.* of New York City; immediately *s.* of and adjoining Haverstraw Bay. It is 10 miles long and four wide, and has on the *n.* side fine quarries of a reddish free-stone, used for buildings and grave-stones; which are a source of great wealth to the proprietors. See STEEP ROCKS.]

TAPU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Acobamba.

TAPU, another settlement, in this province and kingdom.

TAPUAS, a village of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Marañan and kingdom of Brazil; situate on the *w.* coast of the Bay of Marañan.

TAPUCA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the Bay of Tapicú.

TAPUONGA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Ayun or Yumeri.

TAPUREGEREN, a settlement of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná; situate *n.* of the Orinoco.

TAPUREGEREN, a river of the same province and government, which rises *s.* of the table of Guanipa, runs to that rhumb, and enters the Orinoco.

TAPURU, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises in the *serranía* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

TAPUYAS, a village of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Puerto-Seguro in Brazil, on the shore of the river Verde.

TAPUYES, a barbarous nation of Indians, and one of the most numerous in Brazil, spread over a great extent of territory towards the *w.* It is divided into many tribes, cantons or governments, each having its particular king. They are larger and more robust than any of the Brazilians, and, in some respects, also the most barbarous. They are of an obscure colour, have their hair long and black, flowing over their

shoulders, and shave their faces and all the other parts of their bodies, not even excepting the eyebrows. Their kings, for distinction, have their hair dressed in the shape of a crown, and their finger nails very long. Both sexes go naked, with the exception of a small sash round the waist. The men are accustomed to adorn themselves with feathers fastened to their foreheads with wild wax, being particularly choice in their selection. They weave mantles of cotton after the manner of nets, which are so strongly united with feathers as to keep out the strongest rain. They bore their ears, nostrils, and under lip, paint the body of a dark colour, sticking upon their skins great quantities of feathers with honey. Their sandals are of the bark of a fruit which they call *aguay*. When the father or mother of any one dies, he testifies his sorrow by cutting off his hair. They have a great relish for human flesh, and, in case of a still-born, the mother immediately devours her infant. Their principal arms are bows and arrows, and with these they are so dexterous as to kill birds flying. Some of them do not use these weapons, but throw javelins with a certainty almost incredible; whilst others only carry a sort of club of very strong wood, and pointed at one end, which they manage with extreme address.

Their martial instrument is a kind of trumpet made of some human bone, or of the horn of some animal. These Indians, besides being the most robust, are the best soldiers in Brazil. They are continually wandering about from place to place, and, for the most part, inhabit the woods. They neither sow or cultivate any thing, maintaining themselves by the natural productions of the soil and by the animals they kill.

With respect to religion, they are without even that of the other Indians of Brazil, and are given up to a brutish and unbridled libertinism, and are, in consequence, more than any other Indians, enemies to the Europeans.

The Dutch had extended their conquests through the territory of these Indians, but, since they were driven out from thence by the Portuguese, the Indians have disclaimed all intercourse whatever with Europeans. Notwithstanding this, some have been reduced to the Catholic faith. Their idiom is the most common in Brazil, but is split into different dialects.

TAQUANHUNA, or Ticuces, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *n. n. e.* making various curves, and enters the Tocantines close to the settlement of Arrayal de Porate.

[TAQUARAS, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on a small branch of the Paraguay, in lat. 26° 50′ 43″ *s.* and long. 57° 49′ 17″ *w.*]

TAQUARI, a large river of the province and government of Paraguay, to the *n.* of the ruins of the city of Xerez. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraguay by the *w.* part, opposite the Lake of Marmoré. It is divided into several arms, some of which afterwards unite, forming the island called Morro de los Caballos. On its shores live some Xarayes Indians. [It enters the Paraguay in lat. 20° 16′ *s.*]

Taquari, another river, in the territory of Cuyaba and kingdom of Brazil. It runs nearly to the same rhumb as the former, and afterwards changes its name to that of Camapoa.

TAQUASO, a large river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme; called also De Santa Maria. Its course is from *n. e.* to *s. w.* for a great distance, when it turns to *w.* and enters the sea in the Gulf of San Miguel. On its *s.* shore stood formerly the city of Santa Maria, the first settlement of the Spaniards in Tierra Firme, but which they afterwards abandoned, so that it now remains nothing but a miserable village. This river carries along in its sands much very fine gold, and all the territory on its shores is particularly fertile and well cultivated by the Indians; but the climate is hot and unhealthy. This river is navigable in canoes for seven leagues from its mouth, this being in lat. 8° 20′ *n.*

TAQUILE, or Taquna, S. Rafael de, an island of the great lake of Chucuito, or Titicaca, in the district of the province of Paucancolla in Peru. In the higher grounds of this island are some plains, on which are to be seen the ruins of some large old towns; and what is extraordinary the houses of the same appear to have been built uniformly, and of stone, over stone-arches, with stone domes and observatories, and altogether with great regularity. This island, which is three leagues in circumference, is full of gardens and orchards, which produce many green shrubs, flowers, and fruits.

TAQUILPON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Macate, in the province of Huaylas.

TAQUIR, a small island near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, close to the island of Canameá.

[TAR, or Pamlico River, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which pursues a *s. e.* course, and passing by Tarburg, Greenville, and Washing-

ton, enters Pamlico Sound in lat. 35° 22′ *n.* It is navigable for vessels drawing nine feet water to the town of Washington, 40 miles from its mouth by navigation, and for scows or flats carrying 30 or 40 hhds. 50 miles further to the town of Tarborough. According to the report of a committee, appointed by the legislature of N. Carolina, to inquire into the practicability of improving the inland navigation of the State, it is supposed that this river, and Fishy Creek, a branch of it, may be made navigable 40 miles above Tarborough.]

TARABEN, a river of the kingdom of Peru, which rises in the province of Pomabamba, and runs, making various curves, to enter the abundant stream of the Beni.

TARABUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina in Peru.

TARACINI, or ARATY, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French.

TARACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru.

TARAGUA, a small port in the island of Cuba, on the *n. n. e.* coast, and at the *e.* head; between the Port of Taxa and the islet of Mona.

[TARAHUMARY, a province of Nueva España, 1200 miles distant from the capital.]

TARAISSAN, an island of the river of Las Amazonas; described by Mr. Bellin, alone, engineer to the king of France, in his chart and description of the Guayana.

TARAITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba in Peru.

TARAMA, a river of the province and government of S. Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises between the rivers Guaripo and Andava, runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco opposite the rapid stream of the Atures.

TARAPACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru.

TARAPAYA, a large, fertile, and delightful *llanura* of the jurisdiction of Potosi and province of Charcas in Peru. It is thinly peopled, and 12 leagues from Potosi.

TARAPAYA, a port of the S. Sea, in the Bay of Pisagua, having at its entrance the small island of Goave, the which defends it from the *s.* winds. In lat. 20° 37′ *s.*

TARASIAMA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the country of the ferocious Caribes Indians, and enters the Caroni by the *w.* side.

TARASQUILLO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Lerma in Nueva España. It contains 90 families of Otomies and Mexican Indians, and is two leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TARATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru; its curacy belonging to the province of Mizque.

TARATA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in the same kingdom.

TARATA, another, of the province of Cochabamba; distinct from that above mentioned, and belonging to the bishopric of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

TARAUMARA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of N. America, of which little is known; bounded *w.* by the province of Sonora, *e.* by Nuevo Mexico, the river Grande del Norte serving as limits, and its terminaries to the *n.* not being known; and *s. w.* by the province of Cinaloa.

It is watered by the two large rivers Del Norte and of Yaquis, which also serve as its limits. It takes its name from the nation of Indians thus called, which was bounded by the nation of the Tepeguanes, and discovered by Juan de Fonte, of the order of the Jesuits, and a native of Tarraza in Cataluña, in 1614.

These Indians used to live in very large caves, had for clothes mantles of *pita*, which they wove with great nicety. In the burying of their dead they differed from other nations; inasmuch as they had a regular cemetery for this purpose at a distance from their abodes, although, like many others, they deposited with the defunct all his valuables, together with plenty of food for his supposed journey. They also immediately burnt the house in which he used to live. This people were naturally mild and pacific, and were easily reduced to the Catholic faith by the aforesaid Jesuit, although they, some years after, returned to their idolatry.

The country of this province is mountainous and rugged, but abounding in silver-mines, the metal of which was prepared in the *real* of Santa Eulalia. The above is almost the only production, save some of a vegetable nature in certain estates, whereby the settlements belonging to the missions of the religious of S. Francisco are maintained, and which, independently of the capital, which is the town of San Felipe de Chiguaga, are as follows:

Real de S. Pedro,	Santa Isabel,
Nombre de Dios,	Guadalupe,
Cosiquirachi,	Babonoya,
Santa Ana,	S. Andres,
S. Gerónimo,	S. Bernardino,
Chubizca,	Sainapuchi,

Concepcion,	Pasagochi,
Santa Cruz,	Pechera,
Hoya,	Yepomera,
Cuevas,	Temosochi,
S. Lorenzo,	Matachiqui,
Coyachi,	Theoloachi,
Napavechi,	Coachic,
S. Borja,	Pitrachiqui,
Tosiguerachi,	Sisohuichi,
Alamos,	Santo Tomas,
Guachuncla,	Moalcachi,
S. Augustin,	Aiciachia,
S. Joseph,	Tomichi,
Purbachi,	Tacuta,
Tairichi,	Socorro,
Temeachi,	Isleta,
Namiquipa,	Senecú,
Las Cruces,	S. Lorenzo.

TARAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in Peru.

TARAZA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Cauca, opposite the town of Cáceres.

[TARBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina; situate on the *w.* side of Tar River, about 57 miles from its mouth, 74 *n. e.* of Fayetteville, 24 *s.* of Halifax, and 83 *s.* of Petersburg in Virginia. It contains about 50 houses, a court-house, and gaol. Large quantities of tobacco, of the Petersburg quality, pork, beef, and Indian corn are collected here for exportation.]

TAREIRAS, a settlement of the Portuguese in Brasil; situate in the territory of the Guayazas Indians, on the shore and at the source of the Tocantines, near the *real* of the river of Las Almas.

TARENA, an abundant river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the centre, runs *e.* collecting the waters of many others, and enters the N. Sea by four mouths, forming three large islands in the Gulf of Darien or entrance of the river Atrato.

TARENA, Charcon de, a large lake in the same province and kingdom, formed by the rivers Tigla and Gerarquia. It enters into one of the channels of the river of its name, and is a small distance from the sea.

TAREQUATO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Periban in Nueva España. It contains a convent of San Francisco and 215 families of Indians, and is eight leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TAREYOU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It enters by the *n.* side into the Grande de San Francisco.

TARGEA, a settlement and *real* of silver-mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi, in Nueva España, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 130 families of Indians, and some of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, employed in the working of its mines, there being a good foundry in the estates. Thirty leagues from the capital.

TARIBA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, celebrated for the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora, which is venerated in its church, the concourse of people who assemble here from the neighbouring provinces being very great.

TARIJA, a district and jurisdiction of the province of Chichas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas. It is small, but its territory is very fertile in wheat, maize, wine, oil, and other fruits. It contains excellent pastures, in which are maintained much cattle; nor does it want mines of gold and silver, although these are not worked, for want of hands. It is watered, by different rivers, which abound in fish, which are caught and salted down by the Indians, and carried for sale to Potosí. The river, which they call Tipuanis, and which laves the *e.* side of the jurisdiction, carries in its sands much gold, which the Indians employ themselves in picking out for the payment of their tribute.

Tarija, the capital, is the town of the same name, with the dedicatory of San Bernardo. It was built under the command of the viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo, to restrain the hostilities committed by the Indians, and for the purpose of defending the high road to Tucumán, in 1591. It has a convent of the religious of St. Domingo, and another of San Francisco; which belonged to the Observers until 1755, when it came under the charge of apostolic missionaries of the same order;—other two of San Agustin and San Juan de Dios, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits.

In the aforesaid convent of San Francisco is venerated a cross, which was found in a cave at the beginning of the conquest, and which, some pretend, was made by one of the apostles, who preached the gospel in that country, although no traces of christianity were found amongst the Indians at the arrival of the Spaniards. Towards the part bordering on the territory of the Infidels, a fort has been built to restrain their incursions. It is situate on the *s.* shore of the river San Juan, and is now in ruins.

TARIJA VIEJA, a settlement of this province and *corregimiento*.

TARIJA, a river, also of the same province, which runs *s.* and enters the Bermejo.

TARIMANGACHO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is a little more than four leagues *w.* of its capital.

TARIMBARO, SAN MIGUEL DE, a principal and head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate amidst some uncultivated hilly plains. It is of a mild temperature, contains 25 families of Spaniards, six of Mulattoes, and 184 of Indians, who trade in grain which they gather in abundance from 14 luxuriant estates in its district. It has a convent of the religious of San Francisco.

TARIMBO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, and bishopric of Mechoacán.

TARMA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by the provinces of Huamalies and Guamico, *e.* by the mountains of the infidel Indians, *s.* by the province of Xauja, *s. w.* by that of Guarochiri, *w.* by that of Canta, and *n. w.* by that of Caxatambo, and also *w.* by an angle of the province of Chancay, formed by the territory of Chacras. Its temperature is, generally, cold, and thus nearly all its articles of subsistence are provided from the other provinces. But it produces some maize, and plenty of *papas*, and has abundance of cattle, of the wool of which they make much cloth of the country, this being its principal branch of trade.

It has many mines, which are worked to considerable profit, and particularly so the celebrated mine of Lauricocha, which has upwards of 60 engines wherewith to work it. But this system of labour was much destroyed through the insurrection of the Cunchos Indians, which happened in this province in 1742; when they destroyed some settlements; such as that of Huancabamba, which stood upon the mountain. Since that period it has ceased to yield the fruits which it did formerly, namely, woods, cocoa, fruit, and pulse; and this, notwithstanding that the whole province had been restored to perfect tranquillity by the field-marshal D. Joseph de Llamas, marquis of Mena Hermosa, who was then general at Callao, and chieftain of the armies of Peru; he having been sent upon the said expedition by the viceroy, the Count de Superunda. He built for the security of this province many forts, to guard it from the Indians of the mountains.

This province is watered by various rivers, one of the principal of which is that of Pari, which rises in it from a lake called Chinchaycocha, which is nine leagues long and three wide. This river runs *s.* and has been thought by many to be the origin of the Marañon, and indeed it takes this name as running through the whole province of Xauja, and arriving at that of Guanuco, it collects in its course many other rivers, which swell it to an immense size. Another principal river is that which runs through the settlement of Rancas, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pasco, which has its rise from the streams of the waterfalls flowing down from the *cordillera*, and unites itself with another. Towards the *n.* near the lake called Lauricocha, issues another small river, which passes through the province of Guamalies, running to the *n.* and which, according to Mr. Samuel Fritx, a wise German missionary, is the true origin of the Marañon.

This *corregimiento* had a *repartimiento* of 200,000 dollars, and its *corregidor* paid an *alcabala* of 400 annually, from whence an estimate of its high state of population may be inferred; a truth borne out by the number of the following settlements, of the which that of its name is the capital, the same being a large and rich town owing to the valuable silver mines in its district, and to its lucrative trade in woollen cloths which it manufactures. [This city is situate on the *n.* shore of the river Chanchamayo, a branch of the Para, and in its vicinity are some very high mountains; it is 103 miles *e. n. e.* of Lima, and 92 *s.* of Huanuco or Guanuco, in lat. 11° 35′ *s.* and long. 75° 17′ *w.*] The other settlements are:

Oroya,	Quipàraira,
Acobamba,	Ninacaca,
Palcamayo,	Huachon,
Picoy,	Pasco,
Tapú,	Vico,
Sto. Domingo de Menahermosa,	Rancas,
Reyes,	Llanamate,
Cacas,	Llanacachi,
Racas,	Caxamarquilla,
Huasahuasi,	Huariaca,
Ondores,	Ticllacuyán,
Anticona,	Yacán,
Carhuamayo,	Chinchán,
Ulumayo,	Chacos,
Paucartambo,	Matchuaca,
	Marcán,

Parianchacra,	Andapirca,
Cochacalla,	Vilcabamba,
Augasmarca,	Llanacocha,
Mosca,	Huailaihirca,
Rondos,	Roco,
Jarria,	Llanahuanco,
Juzi,	Tapú,
Caina,	Mito,
Tangor,	Llacán,
Coquin,	Pillao,
Llamos,	Chaupimarca,
Cauri,	Michivilca,
Paucar,	Llacos,
Chacayán,	Margos.
Chango,	

TAROMAS, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas in the Portuguese part; situate on the shore of the river Negro, very near the mouth by which this enters the Marañon, and where a fort has been built.

[TARPAULIN Cove, on the coast of Massachusetts, lies about three leagues *n. n. w.* of Holmes's Hole, in Martha's Vineyard. It is high water here at full and change two minutes after 10 o'clock; five fathoms water.]

TARQUINO, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast, with a good port.

TAYQUINO, a river which rises in the *sierras* also thus called. It runs *s.* and enters the sea close to the settlement of Turiño.

TARRAGONA, a city of the province and government of Cumaná, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Juan de Urpin in 1638, on the shore of the river Uchire, in the same place where there formerly stood a town, which was destroyed by some Indians a few years before; and to this end he carried with him some inhabitants of Nueva Barcelona to this spot, wishing also to hinder the Dutch from establishing themselves in the salines of Unare. The new colonists, being convinced of the fertility and beauty of the valley of Cupirá, began to sow *cacao*, and, in a short time, there came to establish themselves here many Spaniards from San Sebastian de los Reyes, and from other settlements; so that the city was increasing in population when the Tomuzas Indians returned, for the second time, to the attack; but were utterly routed through the valour of the inhabitants, who hung up nine of them whom they had taken prisoners: the same lot also awaited the assailants, together with the loss of a general, when the city was threatened by the Dutch. It has a very good church, dependent upon the bishopric of Puerto Rico; the bishop of which, Don Juan Lopez Agurto de la Mata, placed in it the most holy sacrament.

TARRIA, a small settlement of the province of Anserma in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; celebrated for its rich gold mines, but which are not worked for want of hands.

[TARRYTOWN, a considerable village in Phillips's Manor, New York, on the *e.* side of Hudson's River, 30 miles *n.* of New York City. Under a large tree, which is shown to travellers as they pass the river, is the spot where the unfortunate Major Andre was taken, who was afterwards executed at Tappan.]

[TARSTOWN. See LEWISBURG, Pennsylvania.]

TARTANE, a part of the island Martinique; one of the Antilles, nearly entirely separate from the rest of the island, being united only by a neck of land. It is in the *s. e.* part, and has in it the points or capes of Caravele and of Chaux.

[TARTE'S Rapids, La, on the river Ohio, lie 40 miles above the mouth of the Great Kanhaway. See OHIO.]

TARUTA, a small isle of the N. Sea; near the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between the point Seca and cape San Roman.

TASACHE, a settlement of Indians of the province of N. Carolina, where the English have a fort and establishment, situate at the source of the river Euphasee.

TASAYAL. See REMEDIOS.

TASCHUCANGO, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; which runs nearly due *n.* and enters the Marañon.

TASCO, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It abounds in silver mines, in which consists its chief commerce. Its situation is in a very rough and craggy spot, so that it produces scarcely any vegetable productions. Its population consists of 13 settlements, the principal of which are,

Azozalco,	Tenango,
Acamistlahuac,	Cozcatlan,
Tasco el Viejo,	Coatlán,
Tlamahuazapa,	Pilcaya,
Talistac,	Noxtepéc.

TASCO, the capital, is the *real* of mines of its name; enjoys a mild temperature, and is inhabited by a number of people employed in working the mines, which is a labour of very long standing, although they do not produce now so much as they used; since, as the deeper they are dug, the more troublesome is the water, and

to extract this is a work of great cost and infinite trouble. The regular population amounts to 200 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 120 of Indians, including those of some wards of its vicinity. It has a very good parish church. [This was constructed and endowed towards the middle of the 18th century by Joseph de Laborde, a Frenchman, who gained immense wealth in a short time by the Mexican mines. The building of this church alone cost this individual more than two millions of francs, or £83,340 sterling. Towards the end of his career, being reduced to great poverty, he obtained from the archbishop of Mexico permission to sell for his benefit, to the metropolitan church of the capital, the magnificent *custodia* set with diamonds, which, in better times, he had offered through devotion to the tabernacle of the parish church of Tasco. The elevation of this city is 783 metres, or 2567 feet. It is 60 miles *s.* by *w.* of Mexico, on the *n.* shore of the river Zacatula; in lat. 18° 33′ *n.* and long. 99° 31′ *w.*]

TASCO, another settlement, in the same *alcaldía mayor*, and of which it was formerly the capital. It is now a head settlement of the district, and contains 30 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of the capital of this jurisdiction, being distant from the same three leagues to *s. s. e.*

TASCO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, and produces wheat, maize, barley, beans, and *papas*. The climate is healthy, and the situation agreeable. It contains 100 housekeepers and 80 Indians, and is 12 leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TASIZA, a small river of the province and colony of S. Carolina; which runs *s. e.* and enters the Neus.

TASUAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Sorata, its capital.

TATABE, an uncultivated and unknown province to the *s.* of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; extending from *s.* to *n.* as far as the port of Piñas, for more than 84 leagues. In its woods and mountains dwell many ferocious Indians, called the Quaquas, and many other fugitives of the provinces of Chocó and Raposo. It has many gold-mines, which have often induced the Spaniards to settle here; although their attempts have been rendered invalid through the barbarity and ferocity of the natives. It is of an extremely hot, though variable temperature: on the *e.* it is washed by the river Atrato, by which the Indians have a trade with the English of Caledonia, receiving in exchange for gold *cacao* and campeche wood, knives, muskets, powder, and other articles.

TATACA, a settlement of Indians of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; on the shore of the river Horida, near the settlement and *real* of the mines of Parral.

TATAMAGOUCHE, a settlement of Indians of Nova Scotia or Acadia; on the *e.* coast and in the Strait of Canseau.

TATASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; of the district of the former.

TATIPERA. See MEARI.

TATIQUE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[TATMAGOUCHE, or TATAMAGOUCHE, a place in Nova Scotia, on a short bay which sets up *s.* from the Straits of Northumberland; about 25 miles from Onslow, and 21 from the island of St. John's. See SOUTHAMPTON. It has a very good road for vessels, and is known also under the name Tatamaganabou.]

[TATNAM Cape, the *e.* point of Haye's River, in Hudson's Bay. Lat. 57° 35′ *n.* long. 90° 30′ *w.*]

[TATOO-E-TEE, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ingraham Isles, called by Captain Ingraham, Franklin, and by Captain Roberts, Blake. It lies seven or eight leagues *w.* by *n.* of Nooheeva.]

TAVANDA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *páramo* of Cayamburu, runs *s. s. w.* passes through the town of Ibarra, the capital, and then, following its course to *e.* enters the Mira.

TAUCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

TAUCA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana in Nueva Andalucia. It enters the Caura near its mouth.

TAUCAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell *e.* of the Chiquitos, some tribes of whom extend as far as the shores of the Paraguay. It is very numerous, and was discovered in 1692 by the Jesuits, the missionaries of the Chiquitos.

TAVELA, a small river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Culiacán in Nueva España. It runs into the sea at the entrance of the Gulf of

California, between the rivers of Culiacán, and Elota.

TAULASSE, Old, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina, on the shore of the river Albany, or Albuma.

TAULCON, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tuchipila in Nueva España. It contains a convent of the religious of San Francisco, and is nine leagues *w. s. w.* of its capital.

TAULI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caclapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Olteros.

TAUMACO, an island of the country of Espiritu Santo in the *s.* part of America; thus called as having been discovered by Fernando de Quirós in 1606, near 1200 leagues from Mexico. Here the commander entered into a treaty with the lord of the island; who was corpulent, of a pale colour, with black eyes, the nose somewhat flat, the beard and hair white, and countenance serious. Here Quirós took in water, and asked the chief if there were any other islands near to them: upon which upwards of 60 were named by the chief, who also spoke of a great country called Manicola. These islands are situate from the *s.* a quarter to *s. w.* to *n. e.* The chief also indicated by signs, that it was a ten week's voyage to the said country; that there were there people of all colours, friends and enemies; and that some were Caribes, which he gave to be understood by seizing the flesh of his arm between his teeth.

The other informations obtained by Quirós in the bay accorded with these; but he was, in addition, told, that he would meet with cows, buffaloes, birds, and a great quantity of pearls. On his departure he took with him four of these Indians, three of whom were drowned in swimming back to the shore, and the third arrived at Mexico, where, having learned Spanish, he completely verified all that Quirós had learned. This Indian was a native of the island Chichayano, which is larger than that of Taumaco, being 300 miles distant from the same. He said that his country was very level, and more abounding in fruits; that the natives were their hair much longer, and that some of them had it red, and were very fair; whilst others were of a Mulatto colour, and some with curly hair like a Negro; that they used to find various sorts of pearl oysters, especially where the water was shallow, and that there were many other islands which he named, such as Guatopo, 150 miles from Taumaco; Tucopia, 100, where was the country of Manicola; and that in Taumaco there was a pilot, who had been in many others.

He also mentioned an island called Pauro, from whence were brought many curiosities, and amongst the rest arrows with coloured points. Quirós took notice, in the days of Philip and James, of many black stones of great weight; some of which he carried to Mexico, and which proved to be silver. Again, the Indian, Pedro, asserted, that in Taumaco there was abundance of these stones, and spoke much of the great population of all the above islands, as well as of other countries to the *s. e.* and *w.* Indeed, all that he said coincided with the conjectures of the most intelligent persons, and with the experience of several latter discoverers; although there are not wanting some to doubt of the truth of these relations; as, for instance, the Ex-jesuit Coleti, who, however, does not give any proof against what has been written by, and appears in the diary of, Fernando de Quirós.

[TAUNTON, a river which empties into Narraganset Bay, at Tiverton, opposite the *n.* end of Rhode Island: it is formed by several streams which rise in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Its course is about 50 miles from *n. e.* to *s. w.* and it is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.]

[Taunton, a post-town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Bristol County; situate on the *w.* side of Taunton River, and contains 40 or 50 houses, compactly built, a church, court-house, gaol, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1792. It is 30 miles *s.* of Boston, 17 *e.* of Providence, and 17 *n.* of Bedford. The township of Taunton was taken from Raynham, and incorporated in 1639, and contains 3804 inhabitants. A slitting-mill was erected here in 1776, and for a considerable time the only one in Massachusetts, and was then the best ever built in America. The annual production of three mills now in this township is not less than 800 tons of iron; about 50 tons are cut, and 300 hammered into nails, and the remainder is wrought into spades and shovels; of which last article 200 dozen are rolled annually. Mr. Samuel Leonard rolled the first shovel ever done in America. This invention reduces the price one-half. Wire-drawing, and rolling sheet-iron for the tin-manufacture, are executed here. There is also a manufactory of a species of ochre, found here, into a pigment of dark yellow colour.]

[Taunton Bay, in the district of Maine, is six miles from Frenchman's Bay.]

TAUPA, a settlement of the province and

corregimiento of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiliquin.

TAVOSI, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina; on the shore of the river Abama.

TAUREAUX, Bay of, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, within the great bay of Plaisancé.

TAURICAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru.

TAURICATO, Santa Ana de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cinagua in Nueva España. It contains 45 families of Indians, applied to the cultivation of grain and the breeding of large cattle. Eighteen leagues from the capital.

TAURISMA, an ancient province of Peru, to the *w.* of Cuzco; now united with the modern provinces. It was conquered by Maita-Capac, fourth emperor of the Incas.

Taurisma, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in the same kingdom.

TAUS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru; *n. w.* of the country of the Chiquitos. It was from this, and from the nation of the Tabicas, that the Jesuits formed the great settlement called San Rafael; the which was transferred, in 1701, to the shore of the river Guabis: in lat. 17° 45′ *s.*

TAUSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, produces the fruits peculiar to the same, has some small salines, but from which it derives little emolument. Its population consists of 50 Indians and some Spaniards. Twelve leagues *n. w.* of Santa Fé.

TAUTARANCHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of San Lorenzo de Quinti.

[TAVERNIER Key, a small isle, one of the Tortugas, two miles from the *s. w.* end of Key Largo, and five *n. e.* of Old Matacombe. To the *n.* of this last island is a very good road.]

[TAWAKENOES, or Three Cranes, Indians of N. America, called by both names indifferently: they live on the *w.* side of the Braces, but are often, for some months at a time, lower down than their usual place of residence, in the great *prairie* at the Tortuga, or Turtle, so called from its being a hill in the *prairie*, which, at a distance, appears in the form of a turtle, upon which there are some remarkable springs of water. Their usual residence is about 200 miles to the *w.* of Nacogdoches, towards Santa Fé. They are estimated at 200 men; are good hunters: have guns, but hunt principally with the bow: are supplied with goods from Nacogdoches, and pay for them in rugs, tongues, tallow, and skins. They speak the same language as the Panis, or Towiaches, and pretend to have descended from the same ancestors.]

[TAWANDEE Creek, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, runs *n. e.* into the *e.* branch of Susquehannah, 12 miles *s. e.* of Tioga Point.]

[TAWAS, an Indian tribe in the N. W. Territory, 18 miles up the Miami of the Lake. Another tribe of this name inhabit higher up the same river, at a place called the Rapids.]

[TAWIXTWI, The English, or Pique-Town, in the N. W. Territory, is situate on the *n. w.* bank of the Great Miami, 35 miles below the five-mile portage, to the Miami of the Lake, and 68 *s. w.* by *s.* of Miami Fort. It was taken in 1752 by the French.]

TAXA, a small port of the island of Cuba, on the *n. n. e.* coast, between the port of Taragua and the town of Baracoa.

TAXIMAROA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. Its population is composed of 460 families of Spaniards, 110 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 66 of Indians. It has a convent of the religious of San Francisco, and in the *w.* part a large, fertile, and pleasant valley, in which are grown large crops of wheat, maize, and French-beans: also in the surrounding mountains are mines of sulphur, used for the manufacture of gunpowder. Five leagues *s.* of its capital.

TAXMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chulumani.

TAY, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia, in Albemarle County; which runs *s.* and enters the river James.

TAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

TAYABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Challas.

TAYACAXA, an island of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru; formed by an inflection of the river Angoyaco, which runs through this province and divides it from that of Angaraes.

TAYACOOK, a settlement of Indians of the

province of New York, in the United States of America; near the river Hudson and the fall of Cohoez.

TAYEQUA, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme; near the *s.* coast, in the Gulf of San Miguel.

TAYRONAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province and government of Santa Marta. It is one of the most numerous nations, and acknowledged to be superior, by all the others, as well for its valour, as because it was the only nation which had a metal foundry, there being a great quantity of gold in the valley of its name: and it was on this account that its conquest was undertaken by captain Pedro de Ursua in 1552: but who, in spite of all his endeavours, was forced to return to Santa Marta with his army, worn out with fatigue from the valorous resistance it had made when attacked by the Tayronas, in the most dangerous of all the passes of Origuo (this name having been corrupted into Rodrigo), and where, with only 12 Spaniards, the bold Ursua made front against 1000 enemies, although he at last, with his brave comrades, died of hunger.

This valorous nation, which has never bowed its neck to the Spanish yoke, has now been for several years extinct, or has been mixed and incorporated with other nations, according to the opinion of the Ex-jesuit, Don Antonio Julian, in his History of Santa Marta, in contradistinction to the opinion of the Señor Piedrahita, who will have it they are totally destroyed. It is equally a doubt what extent of territory was held by the Tayronas, though, with respect to the valley which induced the Spaniards to undertake the conquest of the country, the aforesaid Señor Piedrahita asserts, that it is upon the shore of the river Don Diego. The capital was the town of Posigueica.

TCHAOVATCHAS, a settlement of the province and government of Luisiana; on the shore of the river Mississippi.

[TEACHES, a small island close to the *e.* shore of Northampton County, Virginia, and *n.* by *e.* of Parramore Island.]

TEALCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepexpam and *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacán in Nueva España.

TEBECO. See TEGUECO.

TEBIARE, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs to *s. w.* of the Meta, into which it enters after having laved the country of the Masivaribenis Indians.

TEBIQUARI, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Pablo in Brazil; distinct from another of the same name in Paraguay. It rises in the mountains not far from the coast, runs *w.* and turning *s.* enters the grand river San Pedro.

TEBIQUARI, the river of which we have spoken, in the province of Paraguay; runs *s. e.* for many leagues, and turning to *w.* enters the Paraná, opposite the *llanos* of Manso in the province of Chacó.

TEBIQUARI-MINI, a river of the same province and government as the former; which runs *s. w.* and enters the Paraná.

TEBOROPI, a river of the same province and government as the former, which enters the Yacayobi.

TECALI, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España in N. America. It is of a moderate jurisdiction, but luxuriant and abounding in vegetable productions, which are particularly esteemed in the other jurisdictions. It produces wheat, maize, French beans, barley, large vetches, and other seeds. The natives breed neat cattle and goats, are laborious, and fabricate mantles of cotton and other woven stuffs, by which consists their commerce. They also make mats of reeds of palm, and small baskets, providing with the same nearly the whole of the kingdom: since, although they be made in other parts, these have always the preference. Here is also a marble quarry, in which are found many veins of a green and white colour, of which several curiosities are made; viz. altars, and sky lights as clear as though they were of glass.

This jurisdiction is divided into two divisions, to the which 16 settlements are subject, five in the *n.* and two in the *s.* part, and in these are counted 1346 families; and in the midst of these settlements is the capital. They are named as follows:

Santa Maria Toxtepec,	Sta. Maria Aguatepec,
S. Buenaventura,	S. Miguel,
S. Luis,	Toxtepec,
S. Gerónimo,	S. Martin,
S. Pedro,	S. Lorenzo,
Sma. Trinidad,	S. Bartolomé,
	Santa Clara.

TECALI, the capital, is of the same name, with the dedicatory of Santiago. It contains 170 families of Indians, and 40 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. In its church is venerated an image of Jesus of Nazareth, to which the pa

rishioners pay particular devotion, from the singular advantages they have received through it. Seventeen miles from the city of La Puebla de los Angeles, towards the *s. e.* part.

TECALTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 175 families of Indians, who trade in and live by cutting planks and making torches, and by sowing some seeds. Three leagues *e.* of its capital.

TECALTITLAN, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of La Asuncion, and head settlement of Chacaltongo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in that kingdom. It contains 66 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of wheat and maize in the farms of its district.

TECAMA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ecatepec in Nueva España. It contains 70 families of Indians and a convent of San Francisco. Three leagues *n.* of its capital.

TECAMACHALCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España; on the skirt of a mountain so abounding in water that there are streams running through the streets of the settlement, the houses being thus regularly supplied, and the gardens and orchards attached being rendered fertile in flowers, fruits, pot-herbs, and the like useful articles. Its population consists of 122 families of Spaniards, 17 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 245 of Indians. At the foot of a mountain, here, is a convent of San Francisco, a strong, old building, and which was one of the first founded by that order in this kingdom. Four leagues *e. n. e.* of its capital.

TECAVIC, S. AGUSTIN DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Octupam in Nueva España.

TECAXIC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huipuxtla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango in Nueva España. It contains 72 families of Indians.

TECAXIC, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in the same kingdom. It contains 64 families of Indians, and is situate at a small distance *w.* of its capital.

TECAXTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Coyuca in the government of Acapulco in the kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 126 families of Indians, and is eight leagues *e.* of its capital.

TECHAUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of Amaqueca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains 70 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and commerce of seeds and fruits, and cutting of wood, and has in it a convent of the religious of San Francisco. Five leagues *n.* of its capital.

TECHO, or TEXO, a large and rich city of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada in the time of the gentilism of the Indians; to the *s.* of the city of Bogotá. It was taken and sacked by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada, in 1537, after which nothing remained of it but its name.

TECIA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa.

TECLA, S. a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate at the source of the river Piray-mini.

[TECLA, S. a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the *sierra* De St. Ignacio, which constitues the boundary between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. Lat. 31° 16 8″ *s.* Long. 54° 14′ 24″ *w.*]

TECOANTEPEC. [See TEHUANTEPEC.]

TECOCUILCO, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is united to the *alcaldía* of Teozacualco, notwithstanding there are found lying between, both those of Peñoles, Cinatlan, and part of that of Oaxaca. It has no other production or trade, save in that of cochineal; for, although the soil is fertile, and capable of yielding whatever is sown, the natives despise agriculture, studying the cultivation of *nopalares*, as being more advantageous, and, consequently, sowing no more maize than what is required for their own consumption.

TECOCUILCO, the capital, which is of the same name, is of a mild and somewhat moist temperature. Its population consists of 320 families of Zapotecos Indians, and 20 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, the latter of whom are employed in the *ranchos* of the district, and the former in the cultivation of cochineal. [Two hundred and twenty-three miles *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 21′ *n.* long. 96° 13′ 30″ *w.*]

The other settlements of the jurisdiction are reduced to,

San Juan de Acatepec,	San Pedro Yoloxinisquila,
Comaltepec,	Santiago Zucuyapa,
San Juan Analco,	Macuiltianguiseo.

TECOLOTEPEC, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepalcaltepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España. It contains 51 families of In-

dians, who, besides the trade in cochineal, reap very abundant crops of maize in the *ranchos* of the district.

TECOLOTLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Autlan in the same kingdom. It is of a mild temperature, contains 38 families of Spaniards, 13 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 16 of Indians, with a convent of St. Francisco. Thirteen leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

TECOLUTLA, a large river of Nueva España, which rises between the settlements of Guauchinango and Totolaga, and, following its course with great rapidity through the defile of S. Pedro de Chicantla, passes by the mountain of Coahuitlan, and, traversing the whole of the jurisdiction of Papantla, runs to empty itself into the N. Sea, being first so swollen by many tributary streams, as to be navigable for middling-sized vessels.

TECOMACHALCO, a river of Nueva España, which rises in the mountains to the *w.* of the city of Mexico, runs from *e.* to *w.* and, uniting itself with the Morales, enters the lake by the sluice of Villalengua. It is also called San Joaquin, and, anciently, De Sanctorum.

TECOMAHUACA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Teutitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It contains 22 families of Indians, and is six leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TECOMAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Almololoyan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colima in Nueva España. It is situate at a short distance from the shore of the S. Sea, is of an hot temperature, contains 62 families of Indians, who have no other commerce than the trade in salt, and is nine leagues from its head settlement.

TECOMASTLAHUACA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tuxilahuaca in Nueva España. It contains 290 families of Indians, including those of four wards of its district.

TECOMATLAN, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Cuzamala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature; situate on the margin of a rapid river. Its population consists of Indians the poorest of the whole jurisdiction; for, having sold the land which belonged to them, they are obliged to hire themselves out to labour in the *ranchos* of the district, having of their own nothing but some small crops of maize on the shore of the river. It contains 21 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of its head settlement. In its vicinity is an estate inhabited by nine families of Mulattoes. Twenty leagues *s.* of its capital.

TECOMINUCAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Moloacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca in Nueva España. It contains 26 families of Indians, and is two leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TECOREPA, or TECORIPA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

TECORIONA, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España, on the shore of the river Hiaqui.

TECOUTLA, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, inhabited by 40 families of Indians, who cultivate nothing but maize and some fruits of the country.

TECPACO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians, and is six leagues *n.* of its capital.

TECPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It contains 119 families of Indians, and 40 Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes.

TECPATITLAN, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara. It is of limited extent, but rather populous in the settlements and estates of its district. Its natives are given to agriculture and to the breeding of cattle; and they are used to have abundant crops, so that they sell their produce to the other jurisdictions and to the establishments of the mines at no great distance.

Its population consists of the capital, of the same name, and the settlements of,

San Joseph,	Santa Fé,
San Miguel el Alto,	Tonatlán,
Misquitic,	Tequaltitlán,
Acatic,	Ascatlán.
Sapotlán,	

TECPATLAN, a settlement and capital of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TECUALMES, a settlement of the missions, which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Nayarith, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia of N. America. Fifteen leagues *s. w.* of La Mesa.

TECULUTA, a settlement of the province

and *alcaldía mayor* of Capabanastla in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TEFE, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the province and country of Las Amazonas, on the shore of the river of its name, and at the mouth by which it enters the Marañon, and where also a fort has been built for its defence. [In lat. 3° 20′ *s.* and long. 64° 48′ *w.*]

TEFE, the aforesaid river, is large, and, according to the chart of America, by the geographer D. Juan de la Cruz [and other eminent geographers, down to the present day], rises in the territory and country of the Curianis Indians, [between the Purus to the *e.* and the Jurua to the *w.*], runs *n. n. e.* and, after several windings, enters the Marañon, in the district of the Indians of the Pavana nations.

TEGAOGEN, a settlement of the French, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, on the *n.* shore of the lake Ontario.

TEGUA, a small river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *e.* and, after a short course, enters the Airico.

TEGUALEMU, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; between the deep ravine of Chanco and the point of Humos.

TEGUAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, barren, and of a rough territory, and poor and reduced, its inhabitants consisting of only a few Spaniards and Indians, who are dreaded in all the neighbouring settlements as having the credit of being sorcerers. They are part of the nation of the same name, who inhabit a country full of woods, lakes, rivers, and swamps; and who were discovered by Captain Juan de San Martin in 1537. They are fierce, cruel, and treacherous, and even the few, reduced to a civil life in this settlement, have a strong tendency to their native habits.

It is a happy thing that this nation of savages has so dwindled away as to have become almost extinct. The settlement is 16 leagues *s. e.* of its capital, between the settlements of Lengupa and Tensa.

TEGUCIGALPA, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of the province and government of Comayagua in the kingdom of Guatemala; which they call also De Santa Lucia and Guazacarán, through two fine silver-mines in its district, and which afford the principal branch of its commerce. The capital is the settlement of its name.

TEGUCIGALPA, a river of the province and government of Honduras, which enters the sea near the Bay of Truxillo.

TEGUE, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in an island formed by the arms of the river Cauca. Five leagues from the town of San Bernardo Abad.

TEGUECO, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in N. America: situate at the source of the river Del Fuerte, near the settlement of Sibinijoa.

TEHIHUAY-GUAZU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.*

TEHUACAN, DE LAS GRANADAS, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, and bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles; thus called from the abundance of excellent pomegranates which it produces; bounded *e.* by the province of Teutitlan del Camino, *w.* by that of Tepeaca, and *n.* by that of Orizava and the town of Córdoba.

It comprehends nine principal settlements or head settlements of the district: has abundant salines, and by these makes a great trade, as well as by the fruits and seeds which it produces, and the fish caught in its rivers.

TEHUACAN, the capital, which is of the same name, is of a beautiful plant, of a mild and pleasant temperature, and delightfully situate in the high road leading to Oaxaca and to Guatemala; and is, thus, a place of considerable trade. The waters, which irrigate and fertilize its territory, are sweet and well tasted, but are full of nitrous particles, and, consequently, coagulate, and petrify the earth in the pipes and aqueducts through which they pass; depositing on them, as it were, a coat of stone and mortar, so that it is necessary frequently to change the pipes for the free passage of the water; and thus it is common to see laying about the fields parts of this incrustated matter, which has the appearance of the ruins of some old buildings. This same nitre, of this petrifying quality in water, acts as a dissolvent on the stone and gravel in the bladder.

This city has four principal temples, which are the parish-church and the three convents of San Francisco. It has, besides these, the convent of the Barefooted Carmelites, and that of San Juan de Dios, with a good hospital. The streets, houses, and squares, are modern and handsome, so that it is one of the best cities in the Kings-

dom. It carries on a great trade in flour from the quantity of wheat grown in its district (there being in the valley of San Pablo alone 22 estates), and with this article supplies the market of Vera Cruz and the neighbouring provinces as far as the Havana and Campeche. This city is inhabited by very many families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and more than 2080 of Indians, not to mention 300 or more residing in the country estates. [It was, according to Humboldt, one of the most frequented sanctuaries of the Mexicans before the arrival of the Spaniards. One hundred and eighteen miles *s.e.* of Mexico. Lat. 18° 30′ *n.* and long. 97° 14′ 30″ *w.*]

The other settlements of its jurisdiction are,

S. Gabriel Chilac,	S. Pedro Capulco Coxcatlán,
Santa Maria Conjomeapa,	Acatepec,
S. Pedro Telitlan,	S. Martin Mazapetan,
S. Miguel Eloxuchitlan,	Miahuatlan,
	S. Pablo Zoquitlan.

TEHUANTEPEC, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. The last of this bishopric, and at the beginning of the kingdom of Guatemala, to the provinces of which it lies in the direct road. It enjoys, for the most part, a hot climate, and is very abundant and fertile in maize and fruit, although its principal commerce is in salt. It is fertilized by several rivers, and has fine pastures filled with large cattle. It consists of the following settlements:

Tanapatepec,	Guichovi,
Santa Maria Chimalapa,	Sta. Maria Patapa,
	S. Mateo del Mar,
Tequizistlan,	S. Francisco del Mar.

Tehuantepec, the capital, is of the same name; situate near the coast of the S. Sea, has a good convent of the religious of St. Domingo; and its population consists of 2600 families of Mixtecos, Zapotecas, and Mexicanos Indians, 50 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, which, one with another, form two companies of militia, which guard the coast against any invasion from the side of the S. Sea. The Indians maintain themselves by sowing maize, and the other inhabitants by the trade of salt. [Two hundred and ninety-six miles *s.e.* of Mexico, 250 *n.w.* of Guatemala, and 82 *s.w.* of Chiapa, in lat. 16° 20′ *n.* and long. 95 1′ *w.*]

[Tehuantepec, or Teguantepeque, a port in the intendancy of Oaxaca; situate in the bottom of the creek, formed by the ocean, between the small villages of San Francisco, San Dionisio, and Santa Maria de la Mar. This port, impeded by a very dangerous bar, will become one day of great consequence, when navigation in general, and especially the transport of the indigo of Guatemala, shall become more frequent by the Rio Guasacualco. In lat. 16° 16′ *n.* and long. 94° 58′ *w.*]

Tehuantepec, a very large open gulf in front of the above city, and from which it takes its name.

Tehuantepec, a *point of land in the same jurisdiction, nearly separated from the shore.*

TEHUASTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atengo and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España. Four leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TEHUEHUETLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetela, and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan in Nueva España: 12 leagues *s.* of its capital, and 18 from the head settlement, but the road from the latter being so dangerous as to render it necessary to wade the river of Las Truchas upwards of 40 times. It is situate at the foot of the *sierra* Madre, is of a mild temperature, and fertilized by the said river. The commerce of its inhabitants is in the making of rigging and thread, and in wax seeds and some fruits. In the *s.* part extends to the S. Sea a large tract entirely desert, rugged, and uninhabited. The way leading from hence to Tecpan, of the jurisdiction of Zacatela, is very dangerous, and what is worse, there is no choice to be made. The population consists of 50 families of Indians.

TEHUETLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Huejutla in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and produces nothing but *magueyes*, of which the natives make pulque and honey. The inhabitants consist of 44 families of Indians, and in its vicinity is another small settlement with 16 families; both annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence the former lies three leagues to the *s.*

TEHUILOTEPEC, a village of the head settlement of Santa Ana, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España; united to the settlement of Toteolmaloya, from whence it lies four leagues to the *w.* [The position of this place is interesting, on account of the proximity of the great mines of Tasco. Long. 99° 29′.]

TEHUISNAO, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco in Nueva España. It contains 102 families of Indians.

TEHUIXTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xoxutla and *alcaldia mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

TEIDI, a small river of the province of Gairá in the government of Paraguay, which runs *n.* and enters the Paraná between those of the Yaquini and the Guazigua.

[TEJUCO, the capital of the diamond district of this name, in Brazil. It is situate in the midst of sterility, and a great portion of its inhabitants, in number about 6000, bear the usual marks of penury and wretchedness; yet the place is considered in a flourishing state, and the shops are well stocked with English cloth, baizes, hams, cheese, butter, and porter, all brought on mules from Bahia, or Rio de Janeiro; from the first of which it is distant, in a straight line, about 500 English miles *s.* by *w.* and 400 *n.* of the latter: in lat. 18° 11′ *s.* and long. 42° 30′ *w.* according to Arrowsmith's map, but probably twice the distance by the zig-zag route of the mountains. Mr. Mawe's account of the above district is very full and interesting. We are indebted to his work for the following information.

It consists of rugged mountains, that have a *n.* and *s.* direction, and are generally allowed to be the highest in Brazil. What is termed the Diamond Ground, of which (as we have just observed) Tejuco is the capital, extends about 16 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and about eight from *e.* to *w.* It was first explored by some enterprising miners from Villa do Principe, a few years after the establishment of that town. These men proceeding *n.* found an open country watered by many small rivulets, which they tried for gold by washing: some of them engaged their attention for a short time, but not proving sufficiently rich, they continued their route, passing the places now called San Gonzales and Melho Verde, until they arrived at a few streams that flow from the base of the mountain on which Tejuco is built. These rivulets were then washed for gold, and were considered as belonging to the district of Villa do Principe. No idea was first entertained that the rivulets contained diamonds, although it is said that some were collected and presented to the then governor of Villa do Principe as curious bright stones, and were used by him as counters at cards. Soon afterwards a few of them found their way to Lisbon, and were given as pretty pebbles to the Dutch minister to send to Holland, which was then the principal mart in Europe for precious stones. The lapidaries, to whom they were presented for examination, pronounced these pebbles to be very fine diamonds. Information was accordingly sent to the Dutch consul at Lisbon, who did not fail to profit by the occasion; for he managed the affair with government so well, that he contracted for the precious stones at the same time that he communicated the intelligence. Government afterwards endeavoured to monopolize the diamonds, and made a distinct district of Cerro do Frio, placing it under peculiar laws and regulations.

The number of diamonds sent over during the first twenty years after the discovery is said to be almost incredible, and to exceed one thousand ounces in weight. This supply could not fail to diminish the general value of diamonds, as none had ever before been known to come from any other part of the globe, except India, whither the Brazilian diamonds were afterwards sent, and found a better market there than in Europe.

By stratagems and intrigues government was prevailed on to let these invaluable territories to a company, who were under stipulations to work with a limited number of Negroes, or to pay a certain sum per day for every Negro employed. This opened a door to every species of fraud; double the stipulated number of Negroes were admitted; and this imposition was connived at by the agents of government, who received pay in one hand and bribes in the other. Presents were made to men possessing influence at court, by the contractors, who soon became rich, and they continued (subject to a few regulations) in possession of the diamond mines until about the year 1772, when, government determining to take them into their own hands, these contracts were ended.

This was the time for reforming abuses, and for placing this rich district under the best regulations, but it was neglected; prejudice prevailed over prudence; and the management was entrusted to men who did not understand the real interests of the concern, or, what is more probable, who were so shackled in their authority, that they could not pursue them. From this time affairs became worse, and the establishment was in debt to foreigners, who had advanced a considerable sum of money on the security of having all the diamonds which the mines produced. This debt still remains unpaid, and there are other incumbrances which can be removed only by a total change of system. In its present state the establishment appears to produce much greater wealth than it actually does. During a period of five years, from 1801 to]

[1896 inclusive, the expenses were £.204,000; and the diamonds sent to the treasury at Rio de Janeiro weighed 115,675 carats. The value of gold found in the same period amounted to £17,300 sterling: from which it appears, that the diamonds actually cost government *33s. 9d.* per carat. These years were esteemed singularly productive; the mines do not in general yield to government more than 20,000 carats annually. Exclusive of this amount there is a vast quantity smuggled.

The town is under the absolute government of the intendant. The principal officers of the civil and military establishments are, an *ouvidor* or *fiscal*, a captain of cavalry, and a *captain mor*. In the Diamond establishment there is a great number of officers, of whom the following are the principal: 1st. The intendant, who is a judge, and the intendant-general of the district of Minas Geraes (this office is one of the best in the gift of the crown): 2d. The treasurer, whose situation is almost a sinecure: he receives 8000 crusades per annum: and 3d. The administrator-general, who has a salary of 6000. The book-keeper has 4000, and there are three clerks, or key-keepers, who have from 800 to 1000 each. These officers are employed in whatever relates to the treasury, or to the general concerns of the establishment; they all reside in Tejuco, and are the most respectable of the inhabitants. The management of the different works is entrusted to eight or 10 under-administrators, each having in his care 200 Negroes, called a troop, to which, besides a clergyman and a surgeon, are attached several overseers and subordinate officers, who have salaries of from 400 to 200 crusades. The privilege of employing a certain number of Negroes in the works is common to all the officers, to an extent corresponding with their rank: the superior officers let to hire as many as they please, say 40, and sometimes upwards of 50; the inferior officers are permitted to let out two or three, in preference to other individuals; a decidedly bad practice, as will be shown hereafter.

The intendant holds a place of great trust: he is the superior magistrate, and his duty is to administer justice, and to see that the laws peculiar to the district are duly executed. He is of course president of the assembly, or junta, and calls meetings whenever he thinks proper: he disposes of the military force of the district, orders roads to be made or stopped, and stations guards on them to examine travellers, and to detain suspicious persons. He has also the privilege of giving or refusing permission for persons to enter the district, or settle in it; and every one, however high in rank or property, who passes thither, is supposed to have the intendant's express concurrence, which, as a matter of form, is sometimes dispensed with. He appoints officers, signs all papers, receives all reports that are made, and acts accordingly. To him solely the treasure is entrusted for the payment of the salaries of the officers, the Negroes' wages, tradesmen's bills, and every incidental expense attending the establishment. He issues paper-money, and withdraws it from circulation whenever he thinks proper; for all which he is responsible to government alone, and may be said to be almost absolute in his office. In addition to these important functions, the intendant has lately assumed the whole direction and regulation of the mining concern, which none of his predecessors ever practically interfered with, it being the peculiar province of the administrator-general.

The administrator-general, to whom belong the direction and management of the works, ought to be equally experienced in mining and mechanics, particularly in hydraulics: he should be a man of general information, combined with great practical knowledge relative to the locality of the district, so as to be able to ascertain the real value of every situation, and to direct the operations accordingly. He should have a mind fertile in resources, and prepared to meet every disappointment or casualty that can possibly occur, that the time of the Negroes may not be employed in vain; he should also facilitate their labours by the introduction of machinery, and should be particularly attentive to their good treatment, since on them his success, and consequently his reputation, must in a great measure depend.

On this latter point humanity and policy ought alike to direct the attention of the superiors of the establishment. It is natural to suppose that Negroes, when treated with harshness, ill fed and ill clothed, will be indifferent to the interests of their employers, and, perhaps, determined not to find diamonds, whereas, when subjected to milder and kinder usage, which might be done without relaxing in vigilance, they would become anxious to please, and would search more diligently in order to obtain notice and reward. It must be obvious, that Negroes rarely conceal diamonds for themselves; and yet custom has rendered the feelings of their real owners in Tejuco so irritable, on being suspected to encourage the practice, that if the word *grumpo* [

(smuggler) is mentioned in conversation, they shudder with horror, and distort their features, calling on the Virgin to witness their abhorrence of a crime to which government has attached the greatest disgraces and punishments. But, notwithstanding all this show of honesty, diamonds are bartered for every thing, and are actually much more current than specie.

In Tejuco there are about nine or ten principal shopkeepers, to whom the establishment itself, and the officers belonging to it, are frequently indebted: indeed, these men receive the greater part of the money due to the various persons employed in the works, in exchange chiefly for English commodities of one description or other. The establishment is paid once a year, and for this purpose a sum not less than 300,000 crusades is sent from Villa Rica, to which may be added 60,000 or 100,000 more, found in the gold mines of the district. The greater part of this money flowing into the hands of the shopkeepers, as above stated, is immediately employed in a way injurious to the interests of government; nor can worse policy be imagined, than that of allowing so large an expenditure in a place which offers such temptations.

Some years ago many gold-mines were washed in this district; but as information was given that diamonds were found in them, they were ordered to be abandoned. At present more equitable measures are adopted, and the proprietors are commencing to work some of them again, under an agreement to give up what diamonds they find.

There is a general order to work all the gold-mines which were formerly confiscated, and this measure will, it is hoped, increase the quantity of gold, and have a good effect in every respect.

If government are obliged to hire Negroes wherever they can obtain them, (which appears to be the case,) it would be at least expedient to have a store to supply them, in order that the money paid in wages to them might return into the funds of the establishment.

The hiring of Negroes to the diamond-works is the favourite occupation of all ranks in Tejuco; rich and poor endeavour to engage in it to as great an extent as their property will allow. The pay of the slaves is trifling compared with the risk, their labour being heavy, their maintenance poor, and their treatment harsh; there must, therefore, be some temptation not openly seen, yet as well known as light from darkness. Numbers of persons are thus induced to reside in Tejuco under various pretexts, but with no other real view than to get their Negroes into the service, and to live idly on their wages, and on what they conceal or pick up. Thus all fatten upon the pasture, except those in the extreme of indigence, and others who, from neglect of economy, are always poor. There are a numerous class, from the age of seven years to upwards of twenty, who are without any visible means of earning their subsistence, and would remain idle even if manufactories were established; for though they are brought up from their infancy with Negro-children, yet in the working department they would abandon their former play-fellows. The people in general are rendered more averse from habits of regular industry, by the continual hopes which they indulge of becoming opulent by some fortunate discovery of mines; these fallacious ideas, which they instil into the minds of their children, strongly prejudice them against labour, though they all exist miserably, and not unfrequently depend upon donations. Their education is extremely limited: they are in general total strangers to the sciences, and are very scantily informed on any useful subject.

The great demand for the precious stones, and the facility of secreting them, have caused them to be searched for and carried away in violation of the existing laws of the country. Of the numbers who have engaged in this illicit traffic, from an eager desire to become rich at once, many have eluded the vigilance of the guards, and have finished their career with credit and opulence; others, less fortunate, have been detected, and have incurred the punishment annexed to the offence, namely, the surrender of their illegally acquired treasure, the confiscation of their whole property, and exile to Africa, or confinement, perhaps for life, in a loathsome prison. This policy may, doubtlessly, be considered too severe; for, if we should inquire who were the discoverers of perhaps all the diamond-mines which have enriched the caskets of the royal family of Portugal beyond comparison with those of any other state, and which have not only augmented the revenues of the government, but have proved the source from which many respectable and enterprising individuals have derived their opulence, we should find that they were adventurers, who, at great risk, and with indefatigable toil, had penetrated unknown forests, and explored deep ravines among the haunts of the savage Anthropophagi, in search of gold-mines, and who have by chance found in them

[diamonds. When a place of this description has been once discovered by these men, it seldom remains long secret; the agents of government take possession of it, and either work it immediately, or guard it until a future occasion. The discoverer of course flies from the place; and if he have picked up a few stones, or robbed the earth of some of its more brilliant rarities, he will seek the best and safest means of procuring value for them. If he be a man of sufficient property, he will hire a few mules, load them with cotton, bacon, and other commodities, and proceed to Rio de Janeiro in regular form. On his arrival there, he enters some good house in which he has confidence, and disposes of his concealed treasure. His mind is then relieved from apprehension, and he begins to make preparations for his return. His first care is to lay out *his money to the best advantage*: Negroes are *his chief object*, and these pay a duty to the state on their leaving Angola, and another of 10 milreis each on entering the mining country. If they be employed in mining, government obtains a fifth of the gold found; and if in agriculture, a tenth of the produce is exacted. The next object of the adventurer is to lay in a stock of woollens, and other English manufactures, which pay a duty of 15 per cent. on being landed, and are subject to another, according to their weight, on entering the territory of the mines. Thus it really appears that most of the contraband property is divided between the state and the smuggler: but this is not all; the diamonds are sent out of the country, and real effects of value are received in return, leaving a balance much in favour of Brazil.

This illicit trade has been carried on to a very considerable extent: there is strong presumptive authority for stating that, since the first discovery of the mines, diamonds to the amount of two millions sterling have thus found their way to Europe, exclusive of what the contractors accounted for. This has been owing to the ill management of the whole establishment, and to the total want of necessary regulations, which have prevailed so long, that it will not be easy to apply a remedy. Let us suppose for a moment the system to be changed; the 2000 Negroes employed in the establishment to be the property of the crown (whom two years' profit of the diamond mines would be adequate to purchase), these Negroes to be supplied with every article for their support from a general store, and to be treated as mildly as possible: they would then form a society, and, knowing no other masters than their officers, would have only one common interest to serve. The contraband trade, by this means, though perhaps not totally destroyed, would receive an irrecoverable blow, and would be reduced almost to nothing. Should such a change take place, the shopkeepers, and those persons who subsist by hiring Negroes to the works, would find the source of their emoluments dried up, and, rather than remain at Tejuco, would migrate to situations more congenial to their interests: thus the district would be freed from that bane which has so long overrun it, and government would reap the advantage of having the mines worked by their own Negroes, whom it would be difficult for others to seduce.

Another evil which such a change of system would be calculated to remove, is the following:—Every article of sustenance required for the establishment is purchased of farmers who reside a few leagues from Tejuco, or who have farms at a greater distance; and this absurd practice is the cause of much unnecessary intercourse. There are thousands of acres of excellent land in the vicinity of the diamond works, having choice of situation, and fit for the growth of every species of produce. How well might a part of the military force of the place be occasionally spared for a few days only, to be employed in the first operations of husbandry, which would be, to enclose a sufficient quantity of ground in various parts, for the maintenance of the establishment. A certain number of Negroes would be allotted, in proportion to the land under cultivation, and on particular occasions, as in harvest, an auxiliary force would be always at hand. This would be farming with double advantage; the plough would work instead of the hoe; after-crops would be sown to be eaten off the ground, which would thus be enriched and kept in good condition. Numbers of acres would be planted with artificial grass, subject to irrigation where that was practicable, and thus, contrary to the general practice, the cattle would be provided with subsistence in the dry season. Indian corn, wheat, mandioca, *feijones*, potatoes, &c. would be cultivated, and, under proper management, would yield crops equal to the most sanguine expectation. Storehouses, with requisite conveniences, would soon be erected, in which the grain might be kept without spoiling. Thus would the first principles of husbandry be introduced into the district, and prove a source of more lasting benefit to the state than mines either of gold or dia-]

monds; for when the latter were exhausted, there would remain an active and industrious population. It seems, indeed, to have been the purpose of nature, in distributing these precious substances in these remote and almost unknown parts, to allure civilized men to settle upon them.

From the circumstances which have been already explained, it will appear that, under the present system, the government pay for all the diamonds that are found here, and probably receive little more than one-half; therefore it is evident, that those conveyed through other channels can be sold to the public at a lower price than that at which the former are obtained. But the embarrassed state of the establishment is such, that the managers cannot lessen their expenses, being obliged to take credit for every article, and to hire almost any Negroes that are offered. These evils have taken too deep root to be eradicated, even by the abilities of the present intendant: had such a man been placed here 40 years ago, empowered to act without controul, and to govern the district as private property, on the principles above stated, he might have rendered it rich and independent.

As all the diamonds found in these works belong to the crown, the royal family have been accustomed to select from the quantity annually remitted whatever stones they considered worthy their notice, which were generally those exceeding 17 carats. They were formerly sent to Holland to be cut, the Dutch being the contractors of the diamonds from the first discovery of the mines; but since the emigration of the court to Rio de Janeiro, that trade has been transferred to England, where these precious stones annually arrive, and are sold by private contract.

The collection of diamonds now in the possession of the Prince Regent is unequalled in number, size, and quality, by that of any potentate in the world; and is supposed to exceed in value three millions sterling.

The district of Tejuco has a direct communication with Bahia, and a few troops of mules are continually employed in going from one place to the other. The journey is much longer than to Rio de Janeiro, but the country is less mountainous; there are fewer *ranchos* or hovels on the road, and in two parts it is requisite to carry fresh water for two days' consumption. The commodities sent from Tejuco and Minas Novas are very trivial, consisting of topazes, amethysts, and other stones; in return for which are brought English fine-manufactured goods, particularly hats, printed cottons, stockings, and saddles, which have been much cheaper in Bahia than in England. Coarser articles are generally sent from Rio de Janeiro, the distance being, as before observed, much shorter.

Of navigable rivers we can say but little. The many small streams that rise in various parts join and form the Jigitonhonda, which may be navigated to sea, without any impediment, in at most ten days' time. How much would the country be benefited if a port were established at the entrance of this river, and vessels were allowed to load and unload; canoes would find their way from thence into the interior in the short space of 20 days, loaded with every article necessary for the consumption of the district. How superior would this mode of conveyance be to that of making roads through impervious woods, and over almost impassable mountains. How many thousands of crusades, annually expended on mules, would be thus saved to the public; and what numbers of men would thus be trained for the service of the marine, instead of those now employed as muleteers. With the advantage of such a communication, Minas Novas and Cerro do Frio would more than double their population, and it might be anticipated, that the banks of these fine rivers, now lying deserted and useless, would bloom with every variety of vegetation which this genial climate is capable of producing.

Under the present system Tejuco ought to maintain itself, and have the least possible intercourse with other places: its commerce ought to be confined wholly to gold and precious stones; but should government determine to make diamonds a free trade, then a contrary policy would be requisite.

The quadrupeds of this district are common to other parts of Brazil: mules are the principal beasts of burden, and are much dearer than in the districts more to the s.: horses are not so numerous, but cheaper, being in very little request, and used only on journeys of pleasure. Horned cattle are bred at a considerable distance, and brought for the consumption of the place. Sheep are almost unknown: hogs and goats are more plentiful: of dogs there are but few, and the race is very indifferent. Ounces are very seldom seen; there are not many deer; the danta, or tapir, is not uncommon.

Of birds there are a few varieties, but in no great numbers: partridges are rather common: many are found in the neighbourhood of the mines,

and they prove good eating. Domestic fowls are in tolerable plenty, but by no means cheap, being eighteen-pence to two shillings each.

Of serpents, the greater part are harmless; but the rattle-snake and the jararaca, both equally venomous, are common in this district. Lizards are very numerous, and the *cayman*, or alligator, is found in most of the rivers.

Fish are extremely scarce in all the streams, owing to the quantity of matter with which their waters are impregnated from the numerous washings.

This district is in general free from that troublesome plague, the mosquito, as that insect is peculiar to low and swampy places, and does not bite with such disagreeable effect in elevated and airy situations. Bees are but little attended to, and are scarcely known; were the management of them better understood and practised by the inhabitants, they might be much increased, and wax might even be exported.

In closing our observations on this district, we shall add some particulars relative to the capital. The families appear to live in great sociability; they frequently form tea-parties. The dress of the ladies consists almost entirely of articles of English manufacture, cotton prints, straw hats, artificial flowers, jewelry, &c. Owing to the great distance of Tejuco from a sea-port, pianofortes have not been introduced here, or they would probably be in great demand; for the ladies in general have a taste for music, and touch the guitar with great spirit and elegance. Dancing is a favourite amusement, and all appear much pleased and animated with the English country-dance. The ladies seldom go abroad, except to mass, and then they are usually carried in a chair hung with curtains and a canopy, and suspended from a pole borne by two men. The sedentary habits of the females has been thought injurious to their health; but, since English saddles have been introduced, they begin to take airings on horseback.

Warm baths are very generally used, being considered of great efficacy in removing recent colds, to which all persons here are liable, on account of the peculiar nature of the climate. They are invariably offered at night to travellers, as a means of relieving the pains occasioned by the fatigues of the day.]

[TEJUCO, or TAJUCA, a small island situate on the coast in the vicinity of the island of St. Catharine's: in lat. 27 11′ *s.* long. 48 50′ *w.* It is about 200 miles from Tejuco, the capital of the Diamond District.]

[TEKY Sound, on the coast of Georgia, to the *s.* of Savannah River, is a capacious road, where a large fleet may anchor in from 10 to 14 fathoms water, and be land-locked, and have a safe entrance over the bar of the river. The flood tide is generally seven feet.]

TELEMBI, SAN LUIS DE, a settlement of the province and government of Pasto, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of the district of Barbacoas: situate on the shore of the river from whence it takes its name. This river rises in the vicinity of the city of Pasto, and enters the Patia a little before this runs into the S. Sea.

[TELICA, a burning mountain on the *w.* coast of *Nuevo Mexico, seen at n. n. e. over the* ridge of Tosta. *It is one of the range of volcanoes which are seen along the coast from Fort* St. John's to Tecaantepeck, and is 18 miles from Volcano del Vejo, or Old Man's Burning Mountain; and there are two others between them, but not so easily discerned, as they do not often emit smoke.]

TELIPAN, a principal and head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España. It contains 87 families of Indians, who, from the fertility of the soil, gather abundant crops of wheat, seeds, and fruit, and is two leagues *w.* by *n.* of its capital.

[TELLICO Block-house, in Tennessee, stands on the *n.* bank of Tennessee River, immediately opposite the remains of Fort London; and is computed to be 900 miles, according to the course of the river, from its mouth, and 29 miles *s.* of Knoxville in Tennessee. It was erected in 1794, and has proved a very advantageous military post. It has lately been established, by the United States, as a trading post with the Indians.]

[TELLIGUO, Great, in the State of Tennessee, was situated on the *e.* side of the Chota Branch of Tennessee River, about 25 miles *n. e.* of the mouth of Holston River, and five *s.* of the line which marked Lord Granville's limits of Carolina. This was a British factory, established after the treaty of Westminster, in 1729.

[TELLIGUO Mountains, lie *s.* of the above place, and seem to be a part of what are now called the Great Iron Mountains, in the latest maps.]

TELOLOPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Escateopan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Zaqualpa in Nueva España. It contains 365 families of Indians, including those of the wards annexed to its curacy.

TELTITLAN, *SAN PEDRO DE, a principal* and head settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Te-

huacán in Nueva España. It contains 100 families of Indians, and is 16 leagues *e.* one-quarter to *n. e.* of its capital.

TEMACAPULIN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of Los Ojuelos, which incorporates itself with the Verde. Seven leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEMALAC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España. It contains 16 families of Indians, and is three leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEMALANZINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 252 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and trade of cochineal, in manufacturing and painting cups, and sowing some seeds. In its vicinity is a mineral, but which is not worked through want of industry in the natives. Five leagues from its head settlement.

TEMAMATLA, S. Juan de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España. It contains 200 families of Indians, and a convent of religious of San Francisco. Two leagues *w. s. w.* of its capital.

TEMASCALTEPEC, a settlement and *real* of silver-mines, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España. It is reputed the capital on account of its being the residence of the *alcalde mayor*. It is of a benign and mild temperature, and its population is composed of 320 families of Spaniards, and 200 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, exercised in the labour of the mines, which are named Santa Catalina, San Antonio de Padua, La Genovesa, La Capitana, La Magdalena, and La Muñoz; all of them having engines for working the silver metal, this being the only kind produced; and it therefore procures every other requisite metal from the other settlements. — [Sixty-five miles *w.* by *s.* of Mexico.]

TEMASCALZINCO, San Miguel de, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepeque in Nueva España. It contains 74 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, and is 14 leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEMASTIAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Tlaltenango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlan in Nueva España. It is eight leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

TEMAXCALA, S. Baltasar de, a settlement of the head settlement of S. Martin de Texmelucán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozinco in Nueva España. It contains 44 families of Indians, including those inhabiting a ward close to it.

TEMAXCALAPA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 190 families of Indians, employed in cultivating cochineal, and is three leagues *n.* of its capital.

Temaxcalapa, another, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco, in the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacán in Nueva España. Two leagues and a half *w.* of its capital.

TEMBEY, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Paraná, between the Quirapuy and Pirapopo.

TEMBIO, Tambo, or Timbio, a country and territory of the province and government of Popayán, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the *s.* part. It was discovered by Sebastian de Belalcazar in 1536, is mountainous and rough, and watered by the river of the same name. This runs from *e.* to *w.* and receives the waters of the Quilcasé, Boxoles, Esmita, and Boticás, and afterwards enters the Patia, in lat. 2° 12′ *n.*

TEMBLOR, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which rises near the coast, and enters the sea between the river La Plata and the Straits of Magellan, close to the river Tandil.

TEMEACHI, a settlement of the missions which was held by the Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya: 31 leagues *s. w.* one quarter *s.* of the town and *real* of mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua. At the distance of three leagues towards the *n.* it has a country estate, called Basuchil.

TEMILOLOCAN, Magdalena de, a settlement of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in Nueva España. It contains 63 families of Indians, and is six leagues *s. s. e.* of its capital.

TEMISCAMING, a lake of Canada, in the territory and country of the Indians of its name. It is formed from Lake Abitabis, and empties itself into the large stream of the Otaivas.

TEMOAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetelzinco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Coautla in Nueva España. It contains 115 families of Mexican Indians, and a convent of the religious of San Agustin. Five leagues *s. e.* one-quarter *s.* of its head settlement.

TEMORIS, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa.

TEMOYA, Santiago de, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España; containing 445 families of Indians.

TEMOSOCHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Thirty-one leagues from the town and *real* of mines of Chiguagua.

[TEMPIE, a place in New Galicia, 200 leagues *n. w.* of the city of Mexico.]

TEMPLANTALE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Aytla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 87 families of Indians, and is 15 leagues *e.* of its capital.

[TEMPLE, a township of New Hampshire, Hillsborough County, *n.* of New Ipswich, and 58 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 520 inhabitants.]

[Temple Bay, on the Labrador coast, opposite Bellisle. A British settlement of this name was destroyed by the French, in October 1796.]

[TEMPLETON, a township in the *n. w.* part of Worcester County, Massachusetts; containing 950 inhabitants. It was granted as a bounty to the soldiers in King Philip's war, and was called Narraganset, N°. 6, until its incorporation in 1762. It is 53 miles *w.* by *n. w.* of Boston, and 26 *n.* by *w.* of Worcester.]

TEMPOAL, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España, on the shore of a very abundant stream, by which it is fertilized. It contains 64 families of Milicianos, and 14 of Guastecos Indians; both of whom cultivate fruit, garden herbs, maize, and French beans; breed large and small cattle, and, from their vicinity to the sea, are fishermen. In its district are various *ranchos*. Nine leagues *n.* of the capital.

TEMUCO, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Dinguilli.

TEN, a small settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tamara, on a spacious and charming plain on the shore of the river Ariporo, which was formerly called Guazeco. It is of a hot temperature, and, produces wheat, maize, plantains, &c. and the Indians who dwell here are very few.

TENA, Santa Rosa de, a settlement of the head settlement and jurisdiction of Tocuma in the government of Maciquita, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very hot temperature, and thus produces maize, plantains, *yucas*, and much sugar-cane. Its inhabitants may amount to 800, and they have a tradition, that in their mountains the Indians hid immense treasures upon the entrance of the Spaniards; but these could never be discovered in spite of every diligence in the search. Eight leagues from Santa Fé.

Tena, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of S. Juan, in the province and government of Quixos and Macas, of the kingdom of Quito. It is reduced, and its situation is between two rivers, which make it fertile in *yucas*, maize, and plantains. It has an *asiento* of gold mines, from which a certain quantity of this metal is extracted by the natives. There is also much fish in the rivers.

TENALUCAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España. Six leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

TENAMAZAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Clanapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 23 families of Indians.

TENAMAZATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Autlan in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 40 families of Indians, and is 39 leagues *s.* by *w.* of its head settlement. It produces fruit and seeds *in abundance*.

TENANFIA, San Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlalixcoya, and *alcaldía mayor of* Mizantla in Nueva España; containing 44 families of Indians.

TENANGO, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, with the surname Del Valle. Its district is limited, although there have been added to it three settlements of the jurisdiction of Tacuba. In the time of the arrival of the ships from the Philippines the roads which pass from the provinces of Zelaya, Guanajuato, and others, from being less rugged, are more crowded than is the high road leading to Mexico; and thus the caravans of the merchants pass to the right of the capital, without touching at it, especially in the rainy season, when the way is impassable. This road runs through the jurisdictions of Metepec, Marinalco, Temascaltepec, and Zultepec; and the inhabitants are regularly given to the employment of muleteers, though the greater part are miners, who labour in the *real* De Zuqualpa, abounding in silver-mines, which produce tolerably good profit. But, not-

withstanding these employments, agriculture is not forgotten; for the earth produces fine crops of wheat, maize, and other seeds; and here are also some engines or mills in which they make sugar, honey, and loaf-sugar, which they carry for sale to the different provinces.

TENANGO, the capital, is the settlement of the same name; called also Teutelmango, and situate on the *s.* confines of the great valley of Ixtlahuaca, Toluca, and Metepec. It contains 188 families of Indians, and 25 of Spaniards and *Mustees*; all given to the cultivation of the seeds peculiar to the cold climate, such as wheat, barley, maize, beans, and vetches: 14 or 16 leagues *s. w.* of Mexico. [It is now a very small settlement, if at all in existence.]

The other settlements of this jurisdiction are,

Marinaltenango,	Santa Maria Tololoapán,
Zaqualpa,	S. Juan Alahuixtlan,
Santa Maria Escateopán,	S. Juan Quetzala,
San Francisco Zicapuzalco,	S. Simon Totoltepec,
Santiago,	Santa Maria Tonatico,
S. Simon Otzuma,	Ixtapa,
Acapetlahuaya,	S. Francisco Coatepec.

TENANGO, another settlement, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco; annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies three leagues to *w. n. w.* It contains 92 Indian families.

TENANGO, another, of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa. It is of a mild, though rather inclined to hot, temperature; contains 110 families of Indians, and is three leagues *n. n. w.* of its head settlement and capital.

TENANGO, another, with the dedicatory of Santiago, in the head settlement of the Quechula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca. It contains two families of Spaniards, nine of *Mustees*, and 30 of Indians, and is close to its head settlement.

TENANGO, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tulanzinco. It contains 510 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues *n. e.* of its capital. Its natives trade in clothes and cotton manufactures, and are great agriculturists. It is situate in the most broken part of the *sierra*.

TENANGO, another, a small settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in the district of Nogales, from whence it lies a quarter of a league to the *n.*

TENANGO, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila. It is of a warm temperature, contains 100 families of Indians, who trade in *baynilla* alone, and is 12 leagues *n.* of its capital.

TENANGO, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zedales in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TENANTITLAN, SAN JUAN DE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 50 families of Mulattoes, and 30 of Popolucos Indians. Eight leagues *e.* of its head settlement and capital.

TENANZINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zoquizingo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España. It is of a cold and moist temperature, produces many seeds, fruit, woods, large and small cattle, and swine; contains 608 families of Indians, including those of four wards in its vicinity, 134 of Spaniards, and 53 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. In its district is a large estate called La Teneria, through the midst of which passes a large river, whose copious waters irrigate the adjoining lands, wherein are gathered large crops of wheat, maize, barley, and other seeds. This settlement is surrounded by seven other estates, inhabited by about 50 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*. Two leagues *w.* of its capital.

TENAYUCA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tacuba in Nueva España; formerly one of the finest towns in the kingdom, and the capital of the empire of the Chichimecos, and where the Emperor Xiloc held his court and palace; and at that time the lake came close up to it. After the conquest by the Spaniards it was one of the *alcaldías mayores* most esteemed for its advantages; but time has reduced it to a miserable village. It is situate on the skirt of a mountain, which is a stone quarry, from whence they extract large slabs for paving the places, which they call *tenayucas*, and from whence this settlement takes its name. It contains 160 families, and is three leagues *n. n. w.* of Mexico.

[TENCH'S Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, was discovered in 1790, by Lieutenant Ball, and was said to lie in lat. 1° 39′ *s.* and long. 151° 31′ *w.* It was supposed to be low, and only about two miles in circuit, but entirely covered with trees, including many of the cocoa-nut kind; also to abound with inhabitants, and the men appearing to be remarkably stout and healthy; but according to the most modern charts, this island seems not to exist in the place where Lieutenant Ball gives its position.]

TENECUN, a settlement of the province and colony of Pennsylvania in the United States; where the Swedes have a house of assembly. It is undecided if it belong to the county of Bucks, or to that of Philadelphia.

TENENE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, belonging to the jurisdiction of the capital; situate on the shore of the river Coromoros.

TENENTE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate between the rivers Negro and Merigrande.

TENERIFE, a town of the province and government of Santa Marta, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded on the *e.* shore of the great river Magdalena, in 1536, by the French captain Henry. It was a large and commercial town formerly; but now reduced to a miserable village, inhabited only by people of colour. It is of a very hot and moist temperature. It had for its curate, for some time, San Luis Beltram, and in the vicinity of its parish-church is preserved the chasuble with which they used to say mass. [It is 97 miles *s.* with a slight inclination to the *w.* of Santa Marta, in lat. 9° 45′ *n.* and long. 74° 33′ *w.*]

TENEXAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TENEXCALCO, S. Nicolas de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chietlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España.

TENEXCO, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pantepéc.

TENEXPA, Santa Maria de, a principal and head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 11 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of seeds and cochineal, in which consists their trade.

TENEXTITLAN, a small settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Naupán.

TENEXTLATILOYAN, San Miguel de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Juan de los Llanos in Nueva España. From this spot begins the fertility of the mountains, and the waters here are so abundant that the whole *serrania* appears a garden covered with fruit trees, particularly with apples. This *cordillera* extends as far as Zacatlan.

Throughout the whole of this country there are great indications of many mines, and these are corroborated from there having been found in 1725, in the river Teitic, at the foot of a mountain called Tolozin, some detached pieces of stone inlaid with veins of silver of two or three marks of the finest and best alloy. Although many have endeavoured to trace the origin of these stones, all attempts have hitherto been vain; nor have there been any stones of a similar nature even discovered in the neighbouring rivers or *serranias*, so that it is thought that they must have been thrown to that spot by some earthquake.

In these mountains are a great number of apes, parrots, pheasants, and other birds, who are secured by the uncultivated and craggy parts of the territory they inhabit. The temperatures of the several parts differ much; and here are not wanting many lions, tigers, and venomous serpents, which they call *nauyaques*.

TENEZACATAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TENGUE, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito; which runs *e.* and enters the S. Sea in the Gulf of Guayaquil, opposite the island of Puná.

TENGUILEN, a small river of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s. s. e.*

TENJO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Bogotá, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, celebrated for the houses and baths which belonged to the *zipas*, or kings, of Bogotá; from which court the settlement was seven leagues. It is of an agreeable and benign temperature, abounding in every species of fruit and seeds, and its population is composed of more than 200 housekeepers, and 100 Indians; close to the settlement of Tabio, where its jurisdiction terminates. Here are still remaining the vestiges of the road which led to Santa Fé.

[TENISAWS, Indians of N. America, are emigrants from the Teneshaw River, that falls into the Bay of Mobile; have resided on Red River about 40 years; are reduced to about 25 men. Their village is within one mile of the Pascagolas, on the opposite side; but they have lately sold their land, and have, or are about moving to Bayau Bœuf, about 25 miles *s.* from where they lately lived. All speak French and

Mobilian, and live much like their neighbours, the Pescagolas.]

[TENNANT'S Harbour, on the coast of the district of Maine, lies about three leagues from George's Islands.]

[TENNESSEE, a large, beautiful, and navigable river of the State of Tennessee, called by the French Cherokee, and absurdly by others Hogohegee River, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rises in the mountains of S. Carolina with the name Tennessee, in about lat. 35° *n.* but its most remote sources are in Virginia, in lat. 37° 10′, and pursues by its course about 1000 English miles *s.* and *s. w.* nearly to lat. 34° 30′, receiving from both sides a number of large tributary streams. It then wheels about to the *n.* in a circuitous course, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth.

It is navigable for vessels of great burden to the Muscle Shoals, 250 English miles from its mouth. It is there about three miles broad, full of small isles, and only passable in small boats or *batteaux*. From these shoals to the Whirl, or Suck, the place where the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards, and breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, and the navigation for large boats all the way excellent. The highest point of navigation upon this river is Tellico Block-house, 900 miles from its mouth, according to its meanders. It receives Holston River 22 miles below Knoxville, and then running *w.* 15 miles receives the Clinch. The other waters which empty into Tennessee, are Duck and Elk Rivers, and Crow Creek, on the one side; and the Occachappo, Chickamauga, and Hiwassee rivers on the *s.* and *s. e.* sides.

In the Tennessee and its upper branches are great numbers of fish, some of which are very large and of an excellent flavour. The river to which the name Tennessee was formerly confined, is that part of it which runs *n.* and receives Holston River 20 miles below Knoxville. The Coyeta, Chota, and Chilawee Indian towns, are on the *w.* side of the river; and the Talasse Town on the *e.* side.]

[TENNESSEE, EAST and WEST, form one of the United States of America, and, until 1796, were called the Tennessee Government, or Territory of the United States *s.* of the Ohio. This State is in length 410 miles, and in breadth 90; between lat. 35° and 36° 30′ *n.* and long. 81° 52′ and 90° 3′ *w.* It is bounded *n.* by Kentucky and part of Virginia; *e.* by N. Carolina; *s.* by Georgia; *w.* by the Mississippi. It is divided into three districts, viz. Washington, Hamilton, and Mero, which are subdivided into 13 counties, viz. Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Carter, Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. The first four belong to Washington District, the next five to that of Hamilton, and the four latter to Mero District. The two former districts are divided from the latter, by an uninhabited country of 91 miles in extent; that is, from the block-houses at the point formed by the junction of the river Clinch with the Tennessee, called S. W. Point, to Fort Blount upon Cumberland River, through which there is a waggon-road, opened in the summer of 1795.

There are few countries so well watered with rivers and creeks. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch. The tract called the Broken Ground sends immediately into the Mississippi, the Wolf, Hatchee, Forked-Deer, Obian or Obean, and Reelfoot; which are from 30 to 80 yards wide at their mouths: most of the rivers have exceedingly rich low grounds, at the extremity of which is a second bank, as on most of the lands of the Mississippi. Besides these rivers, there are several smaller ones, and innumerable creeks, some of which are navigable. In short, there is hardly a spot in this country which is upwards of 20 miles distant from a navigable stream.

The chief mountains are, Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka, adjoining to one another, from the *e.* boundary of the State, and separate it from N. Carolina; their direction is nearly from *n. e.* to *s. w.* The other mountains are Clinch and Cumberland. It would require a volume to describe the mountains of this State, above half of which is covered with those that are uninhabitable. Some of these mountains, particularly the Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, are the most stupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginseng and coal. The caverns and cascades in these mountains are innumerable. The Enchanted Mountain, about two miles *s.* of Brass Town, is famed for the curiosities on its rocks.

There are on several rocks a number of impressions resembling the tracks of turkeys, bears, horses, and human beings, as visible and perfect as they could be made on snow or sand. The latter were remarkable for having uniformly six toes each, one only excepted, which appeared to be the print of a Negro's foot. By this we must suppose the originals to have been the progeny of Titan or Anak. One of these tracks was very large, the length of the foot 16 inches,]

[the distance of the extremes of the outer toes 13 inches, the proximate breadth behind the toes seven inches, the diameter of the heel-ball five. One of the horse-tracks was likewise of an uncommon size, the transverse and conjugate diameters were eight by ten inches; perhaps the horse which the Great Warrior rode.

What appears the most in favour of their being the real tracks of the animals they represent, is the circumstance of a horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches, and recovered again, and the figures having all the same direction, like the trail of a company on a journey. If it be a *lusus naturæ*, the old dame never sported more seriously. If the operation of chance, perhaps there was never more apparent design. If it were done by art, it might be to perpetuate the remembrance of some remarkable event of war, or engagement fought on the ground. The vast heaps of stones near the place, said to be tombs of warriors slain in battle, seem to favour the supposition. The texture of the rocks is soft. The part on which the sun had the greatest influence, and which was the most indurated, could easily be cut with a knife, and appeared to be of the nature of the pipe-stone. Some of the Cherokees entertain an opinion that it always rains when any person visits the place, as if sympathetic nature wept at the recollection of the dreadful catastrophe which those figures were intended to commemorate.

The principal towns are, Knoxville, the seat of government, Nashville, and Jonesborough, besides eight other towns, which are as yet of little importance. In 1791, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 35,691. In November, 1795, the number had increased to 77,262 persons, and, by the census of 1810, the total population was in East Tennessee - 101,367
West Tennessee - 160,360

Total souls - 261,727

The soil is luxuriant, and will afford every production, the growth of any of the United States. The usual crop of cotton is 800 lbs. to the acre, of a long and fine staple; and of corn, from 60 to 80 bushels. It is asserted, however, that the lands on the small rivers, that empty into the Mississippi, have a decided preference to those on Cumberland River, for the production of cotton, rice, and indigo. Of trees, the general growth is poplar, hickory, black and white walnut, all kinds of oaks, buck-eye, beech, sycamore, black and honey locust, ash, hornbeam, elm, mulberry, cherry, dogwood, sassafras, poppaw, cucumber-tree, and the sugar-tree. The undergrowth, especially on low lands, is cane; some of which are upwards of 20 feet high, and so thick as to prevent any other plant from growing. Of herbs, roots, and shrubs, there are, Virginia and Seneca snake-root, ginseng, angelica, spice-wood, wild plum, crab-apple, sweet annise, red-bud, ginger, spikenard, wild hop, and grape vines. The glades are covered with wild rye, wild oats, clover, buffaloe-grass, strawberries, and pea-vines. On the hills, at the head of rivers, and in some high cliffs of Cumberland, are found majestic red cedars; many of these are four feet in diameter, and 40 feet clear of limbs.

The animals are such as are found in the neighbouring states. The rivers are well stocked with all kinds of fresh water fish; among which are trout, perch, cat-fish, buffaloe-fish, red-horse, eels, &c. Some cat-fish have been caught which weighed upwards of 100 pounds; the *w.* waters being more clear and pure than the *e.* rivers, the fish are in the same degree more firm and savoury to the taste.

The climate is temperate and healthful; the summers are very cool and pleasant in that part which is contiguous to the mountains that divide this State from N. Carolina; but on the *w.* side of the Cumberland Mountains the heat is more intense, which renders that part better calculated for the production of tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Lime-stone is common on both sides of Cumberland Mountain. There are no stagnant waters; and this is certainly one of the reasons why the inhabitants are not afflicted with those bilious and intermitting fevers, which are so frequent and often fatal near the same latitude on the coast of the S. States. Whatever may be the cause, the inhabitants have been remarkably healthy since they settled on the waters of Cumberland River.

The country abounds with mineral springs. Salt licks are found in many parts of the country. [See CAMPBELL'S SALINES.] Iron ore abounds in the districts of Washington and Hamilton, and fine streams to put iron-works in operation. Iron ore was lately discovered upon the *s.* of Cumberland River, about 30 miles below Nashville, and a furnace is now erecting. Several lead-mines have been discovered, and one on French Broad has been worked; the ore produced 75 per cent. in pure lead. The Indians say, that there are rich silver-mines in Cumber-

[land Mountain; but cannot be tempted to discover any of them to the white people. It is said that gold has been found here; but the mine from which that metal was extracted is now unknown to the white people. Ores and springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found in various parts. Saltpetre caves are numerous; and in the course of the year 1796, several tons of saltpetre were sent to the Atlantic markets.

This country furnishes all the valuable articles of the S. States. Fine waggon and saddle horses, beef-cattle, ginseng, deer-skins and furs, cotton, hemp, and flax, may be transported by land; also iron, lumber, pork, and flour, may be exported in great quantities, now that the navigation of the Mississippi is opened to the citizens of the United States: but few of the inhabitants understand commerce, or are possessed of proper capitals; of course it is as yet but badly managed. However, being now an independent state, it is to be hoped that the eyes of the people will soon be opened to their true interest, and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will each receive proper attention.

The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians; in 1788, they had 23 large congregations, who were then supplied by only six ministers. There are also some Baptists and Methodists. The inhabitants have paid great attention to the interests of science; besides private schools, there are three colleges established by law; Greenville in Green's County, Blount at Knoxville, and Washington in the county of that name. Here is likewise a "Society for promoting Useful Knowledge." A taste for literature is daily increasing. The inhabitants chiefly emigrated from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies w. of the Blue Ridge. The ancestors of these people were generally of the Scotch nation, some of whom emigrated, first to Ireland, and from thence to America. A few Germans and English are intermixed. In 1788, it was thought there were 20 white persons to one Negro; and the disproportion is thought to be far greater now.

This country was included in the second charter of king Charles II. to the proprietors of Carolina. In a subsequent division it made a part of N. Carolina. It was explored about the year 1745, and settled by about 50 families in 1754; who were soon after driven off or destroyed by the Indians. Its settlement recommenced in 1765. The first permanent settlement took place near Long Island of Holston, and upon Watauga, about 1774; and the first appearance of any persons from it, in the public councils of N. Carolina, was in the convention of that State in 1776. In the year 1780, a party of about 40 families, under the guidance and direction of James Robertson (since Brigadier-General Robertson of Mero District), passed through a wilderness of at least 300 miles to the French Lick, and there founded Nashville. Their nearest neighbours were the settlers of the infant state of Kentucky, between whom and them was a wilderness of 200 miles. From the year 1784 to 1788 the government of N. Carolina over this country was interrupted by the assumed State of Frankland; but, in the year 1789, the people returned to their allegiance. In 1789, N. Carolina ceded this territory to the United States, on certain conditions, and Congress provided for its government. A convention was held at Knoxville, in 1796, and on the 6th of February the constitution of the State of Tennessee was signed by every member of it. Its principles promise to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The following are the distances on the new road from Nashville, in Davidson County, to Fort Campbell, near the junction of Holston with the Tennessee.

		Miles.
From	Nashville to Stony River	9
	Big Spring	6
	Cedar Lick	4
	Little Spring	6
	Barton's Creek	4
	Spring Creek	5
	Martin's Spring	5
	Blair's Spring	5
	Buck Spring	12
	Fountaines	8
	Smith's Creek	6
	Coney River	11
	Mine Lick	9
	Palling Creek	9
	War Path	7
	Bear Creek	18
	Camp Creek	8
	King's Spring	16
	Grovet's Creek	7
	The foot of Cumberland Mountain	2
	Through the mountain to Emmery's River, a branch of the Peleson	11
	To the Pappa Ford of the Peleson or Clinch River	12
	To Campbell's Station near Holstein	10
	To the Great Island	100
	To Abingdon in Washington County	35
	To Richmond in Virginia	310
	Total English miles by course of the road	635

[By this new road, a pleasant passage may be had to the w. country with carriages, as there will be only the Cumberland Mountain to pass, and that is easy of ascent: and beyond it the road is generally level and firm, abounding with fine springs of water. The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this State are the Cherokees and Chickasaws.]

TENO, a river of the district of Chanco in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *e.* and enters the Martaquino.

[TENOCHTITLAN, or TEMEXTITAN, a city of the intendancy of Mexico. See MEXICO, intendancy of. Temistitan, Temixtitan, Tenoxtitlan, Temihtitlan, are all vicious alterations of the true name of Tenochtitlan. The Aztecs, or Mexicans, called themselves also Tenochques, from whence the denomination of Tenochtitlan is derived.]

TENOI, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

TENSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a healthy and pleasant plain; is of a moderately hot temperature; abounds in maize, sugar-canes, plantains, and other productions of a hot climate, and especially in anise, in which consists its chief commerce, sending out cargoes continually for Cartagena, Mompox, and other parts. It contains more than 400 housekeepers, and a little more than 100 Indians. In its territory are the celebrated mines of the fine emeralds of Somondoco. It was conquered by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1537. Ten leagues *s. e.* of Tunja, and 14 from Santa Fé.

[TENSAW, a settlement near Mobile Bay, inhabited by 90 American families, that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.]

TENTACION, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it is formed by an arm of the river Portuguesa, on the shore opposite the town of S. Jayme.

TENTITLAN, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and its population consists of eight families of Spaniards and 22 of *Mustees*, who trade in seeds, cotton, and some cochineal. [Two hundred and four miles *s. s. e.* of Mexico.]

TEOCALZINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district Xoxutla and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavuca in Nueva España.

TEOCUITLAN, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Layula in Nueva España; situate in a rough and stony territory, and, consequently, sterile. It contains 100 families of Indians, who grow their crops in some distant territories, and have a convent of Franciscans. Seven leagues *e.* of the capital.

TEOCUCLAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Acantepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España; united to its head settlement, and being very near to it.

TEODORE, CABO DE, a point of land of the coast of Nova Scotia.

TEOLOACHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Vixcaya: 31 leagues nearly *n.* of the town and *real* of mines of Chiguaqua.

TEOLOYUCA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coautitlan in Nueva España; founded on the shore of the lake of Zumpango; and on a point of land formed by the two rivers Zapotlán and Jondo, when they enter that lake. It contains 385 families of Indians, and is two leagues *s.* of its capital.

TEOPANTLAN, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España. It was formerly of the *alcaldía* of Aguatlan; but from the jurisdiction of this having been barren and unproductive, it was added to the former. It contains 116 families of Indians, who gather a trifling quantity of seeds. Thirteen leagues *e. n. e.* of its capital.

TEOPARI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Sonora and kingdom of Nueva España.

TEOPIXCA, a town of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala. It was a curacy and doctrinal establishment of the religious of St. Domingo, and then built in it a beautiful parish church. Its population, which is numerous, is composed entirely of Indians, very dexterous horsemen. The town is large, and passes for the principal after the capital. [It lies 42 miles *e.* with a slight inclination *s.* of Chiapa.]

TEOPIXCO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Teutitlan and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It contains 98 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, seeds, and cotton garments. It is of a cold and moist temperature, and is five leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TEOTALCO, S. JUAN DE, a jurisdiction and

alcaldía mayor of Nueva España. Its district is much reduced and without trade, and, although it has some mines of silver, these are scarcely worked, as well from the bad alloy of the metal as for the want of funds in the inhabitants, who are thus, as it were, given up to total sloth. Its population consists only of the capital, which is of a warm temperature, and of the same name, and inhabited by 80 families of Mexican Indians, and 20 of Spaniards and *Mustees;* and of the settlements of Miltepec and Xolalpan. Twenty-eight leagues *s.* of Mexico.

TEOTALCO, another settlement, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in the same kingdom. It contains 67 families of Indians, and is 14 leagues from its capital.

TEOTALCO, another, with the dedicatory title of S. Juan, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacán; three leagues from its capital.

TEOTEPEC, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España: it is of a mild and very healthy temperature, contains 50 families of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 200 of Indians, who trade alone in wheat and some large cattle. On the *e.* part is the great lake, or *scar* of Chapala, and a convent of Franciscans, which is the parish. Fifteen leagues *n.* by *e.* of its capital.

TEOTIHUACAN, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded by those of Ecatepec and Tezcoco. It is eight leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and seven wide from *n.* to *s.* It is populous, and has many country estates and some wards included in three head settlements of the district. It produces in abundance maize, French-beans, barley, vetches, and fruit, of which it makes a trade; and, although fertile and fit for other productions, the drought experienced by the territory will not admit of their cultivation; and thus the Indians are rather given to the cultivation of *magueyes* for the making of *pulque*, from which they derive great profit, carrying it for sale to Mexico. Its population consists of the following settlements:

S. Juan Totalco,	Zacualuca,
S. Francisco Temascalapa,	S. Martin,
Sta. Maria Actipaque,	La Purificacion,
S. Miguel Tlamaxac,	S. Lorenzo,
	S. Juan Evangelista.

TEOTIHUACAN, the capital, is the settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of S. Juan; of a mild temperature. It contains in the wards of its district 414 families of Indians, 160 of Spaniards, 25 of *Mustees*, and 52 of Mulattoes, and a good convent of Franciscans. [Twenty-three miles *n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 41′ *n.* and long. 98° 48′ *w.*]

TEOTIHUACAN, a river of Nueva España, [on which the former capital is situated], which rises in the mountains *n. e.* of Mexico, collects the waters of many streams and cascades, and enters the lake of Acuima, which empties itself into the great lake of Mexico, called Tezcuco.

TEOTONGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlaxiaco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teposcolula in Nueva España. It contains 74 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of cochineal, seeds, and cotton; and is four leagues *e.* by *n.* of its head settlement.

[TEOWENISTA Creek, runs *s.* about 28 miles, then *w.* six miles, and empties into Alleghany River, about 18 miles from its mouth, and nearly five below the Hickory Town.]

TEOZAPOTLAN, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It contains a convent of Dominicans, and 880 families of Indians, who live by the trade in cochineal and seeds.

TEOZAQUALCO, called also TEOCOCUILCO, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is much reduced, and yields nothing but some cochineal and maize; for, although it has some mines of silver, which were formerly worked to advantage, yet are they to-day all abandoned. The capital is the settlement of its name, containing 285 Chatinos Indians, and 12 families of Spaniards and Mulattoes. [Two hundred and four miles *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 27′ *n.* and long. 96° 12′ *w.*]

The other settlements are reduced to,

Teoxomulco,	Amoltepec,
Tezontepec,	Ixtalutla.

TEOZELCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ixtlahuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España. It signifies the place where the Indians adored as a God a tiger made of stone. It produces in abundance maize, French beans, and fruits, but the principal employment of the natives is the fishing for *bobos* in the river Huitzilapa, which runs close to the settlement, bounding on the same side the jurisdiction of the town of Córdoba. It contains

two families of Indians, 14 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 23 of Indians. Six leagues from its head settlement.

TEOZINTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xocutla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España. Three leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TEPA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España: situate on the shore of the river Yaquis.

TEPACHE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

TEPACI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which rises in the *sierras* which are between the river of this name and the Paraná. It runs *e.* and enters the former, between those of Corrientes and Fareiri.

TEPACTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Misquiahuala in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 180 families of Indians.

TECALTATEPEC, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Pinzandaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tanzitaro in Nueva España; of a very hot and dry temperature. It contains 65 families of Indians, and, in some *ranchos* of its district, 28 of Spaniards, and 49 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, whose trade is in seeds, wax, and fruit. Five leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

Tecaltatepec, another, with the dedicatory title of S. Juan, which is a head settlement of the district of the Chontales Indians, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa. It has annexed to its jurisdiction 55 families of Indians.

TEPANTCINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

TEPANTEPEC, S. Mateo de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepec. It contains 66 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, and is four leagues *e.* by *n.* of its capital.

TEPANTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Atlan in Nueva España. It contains 20 families of Indians, who gather many seeds and fruits from the extreme fertility of its soil. It is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tenamaztlan, from whence it is somewhat more than four leagues *w.* by *s.*

TEPANTZINCO, the same as the settlement above mentioned, under the name of Tepancinco. We prefer the spelling it with the *s*, as the more correct way of the two.

TEPAPAYECA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España. In the district of its curacy are 10 small wards at a little distance from each other, and in which are numbered 420 families of Indians, and 40 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. The territory is broken, but produces much wheat and maize. Two leagues and a half *w.* by *n.* of its capital, and rather to the *n.*

TEPEACA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles. It is of a great extent, and generally of a hot temperature, although it has parts, some of which are warm and others cold. It abounds greatly in small cattle, of the wools of which they make woven stuffs, in which consists its principal commerce. It produces also much wheat, barley, and other seeds, the crops of which are abundant; and not less in fruit, flowers, and garden herbs. In the celebrated valley of Balzaquillo, which is extensive, there are 56 cultivated estates. In this jurisdiction is the volcano of Orazava. Its numerous population consists of the following settlement:

Tepeaca, the capital, which is the city of its name, was founded near a mountain, of a moderately hot temperature, and with fine fresh water, although, at times, it is badly supplied with this article, the whole of it coming from the lofty *sierra* of Tlaxcala, which is seven leagues distant. The inhabitants have, therefore, the precaution of saving it in cisterns, and from these the town is supplied.

The population is composed of 80 families of Spaniards, 102 of *Mustees*, 22 of Mulattoes, and 481 of Indians. The principal square is large, and, in the middle of it, is a fort which served as a retreat and place of defence to the valorous Hernan Cortés and his army, upon his retiring from Mexico. This building is now in a state of great dilapidation, having undergone no repair whatever since that time. In one of the fronts of the said square, namely, that which looks to the *e.* is the convent of San Francisco, a large, magnificent, and beautiful building, founded entirely on arches, all the expenses of it having been defrayed by Cortés and his captains; and, although 250 years have now elapsed, yet is it entirely free from all damage or want of repair. On the other side of the square, and opposite this convent, is the parish-church, not so large, but of equal beauty and architecture.

This city has several woollen cloth manufactories, and in these consists its principal commerce with the other provinces. In its head settlement are 26 cultivated estates, inhabited by 177 families of Indians, and in which they gather abundant crops of wheat, barley, and other seeds, and, of the former alone, more than 100,000 *fanegas* (bushels) yearly. [It was called in the commencement of the conquest, *Segura de la Frontera*, (Cartas de Hernan Cortez, p. 155). It is 66 miles *e.* by *s.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° *n.* Long. 98° 2′ *w.*]

The other settlements of this jurisdiction are,

La Purificacion,	Santa Maria,
Santa Maria Ostotipac,	San Gabriel,
San Hipólito,	Nopaluca,
San Nicolas,	Santa Maria Acaxete,
Santa Catalina,	Santa Isabel,
San Miguel,	San Antonio Tlacomilco,
San Simon,	Santa Maria Magdalena,
Santiago,	San Salvador,
San Bartolomé,	San Mateo, 2,
San Andres Tlalchicomula,	San Simon,
Santa Maria,	San Agustin del Palmar,
Aljojuca,	San Miguel, 2,
San Salvador el Seco,	San Sebastian,
San Hipólito,	Ixtapa,
Santa Maria Cozaqui,	Quechula,
Tecamachalco,	Santiago Tenango,
Santiago,	San Pedro,
San Mateo,	Santa Ursola,
Santa Cruz Tlacotepec,	San Simon,
Todos Santos,	San Sebastian, 2,
San Marcos,	San Gerónimo,
San Luis,	Los Reyes.
San Andres,	

TEPEAPULCO, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guayacocotla in Nueva España. It contains 64 families of Indians.

TEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España, at the foot of a mountain. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is two leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TEPECUACUILCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Iquala in Nueva España; containing 122 families of Indians. [Its latitude, found by the method of Douwes, is (according to Humboldt) uncertain to the extent of nearly 3′, 18° 20′ 0″.]

TEPEGUANES, a settlement and garrison of Nueva España, on the shore of the river of Las Nasas, and founded to restrain the Infidel Indians of this nation; who were at last destroyed through the exertions of the Count San Pedro del Alamo, who was sent to defend this territory.

The nation of barbarous Indians, from whom the above settlement took its name, inhabited the jurisdiction of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, and was one of the most ferocious and valorous races of those regions, although not very numerous. They lived in temporary huts between rocky and broken places; they prided themselves as being superior to any of the Indians with whom they engaged, and particularly to the Acaxees and Taraumaras, their neighbours, and these were kept in such awe, as to permit them to carry away from their settlements their wives, without offering any resistance.

The Spaniards, allured by the richness of the silver-mines, established themselves pacifically amongst these Indians, and the father, Gerónimo Ramirez, of the Jesuits, entered amongst them to preach to them the faith. He founded the settlements of Santiago and Santa Catalina, and the numbers of his proselytes were daily encreasing by the labours of other missionaries until 1616, when there was a general apostacy, a rebellion being excited amongst the other nations, and the father, Hernando de Tovar, of the Jesuits; the father Juan de Gurierez, a Franciscan, being put to death, together with 200 Spaniards, who were made to undergo the greatest tortures. But the governor of Nueva Vizcaya, Don Gaspar de Alvear, of the order of Santiago, after several attempts, induced them at last to submit to be instructed by the missionaries of the Jesuits.

TEPEHUACAN, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepic in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains a convent of the religious of San Francisco, and 74 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and selling of cotton. Twelve leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEPEHUACAN, another, with the dedicatory title of Santiago, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Meztitlán in Nueva España. Its inhabitants, with those of the wards of its district, amount to 555 families, and is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tlanchinol; being 12 leagues *n. n. e.* of its capital.

TEPEMAXALCO, a principal and head set-

tlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 420 families of Indians.

TEPEQUE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TEPESTLAHUACA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tututepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan in Nueva España. It contains 60 families of Indians, and is 14 leagues from its capital.

TEPETATES, a settlement and *real* of silver-mines, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

TEPETISLAN, S. Andres de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc in the same kingdom. It contains 39 families of Indians, and, in its vicinity, a ward called Santiago, with 12 other families, whose trade is in the cultivation of grain and other productions. Half a league *s. e.* of its capital.

TEPETISQUI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlazintla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan in Nueva España.

TEPETITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chiantla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España. Of a mild temperature, abounding in maize and other seeds; containing 164 families of Indians, and 12 of Spaniards.

Tepetitlan, another settlement, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tula of the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies three leagues to *n.* It contains 69 families of Indians.

TEPETLACINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is a little more than two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

Tepetlacinco, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Acatlán in the same kingdom. It contains 470 families of Indians.

TEPETLAN, S. Antonio de, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Naulingo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España, in the midst of various *sierras;* of a hot and sickly temperature, and peopled by Indians who had forsaken the old settlement of S. Lorenzo, two leagues off: the greater part of the inhabitants of the same having perished by an epidemy. Two leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

TEPETLASTOC, Santa Maria Magdalena de, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco; situate in a narrow vale between two lofty mountains, with a good convent of Franciscans, and having the wards of its district inhabited by 785 families of Indians, and 89 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who, for the greater part, are employed as agriculturists in the estates, sowing wheat, maize, and other seeds. Four miles *n. e.* of Tezcuco.

TEPETLATA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xocotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 104 families of Indians, and is five leagues *n. n. e.* of its head settlement.

TEPETLATALCO, S. Geronimo de, a small settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* Tacuba in Nueva España.

TEPETLATONGA, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of Mixtépec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca in Nueva España.

TEPETLAXCO, S. Christoval de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of S. Martin de Texmelucán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejocinco in Nueva España. It contains 44 families of Indians, and is *n.* of its capital.

TEPETOTUTLA, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, inhabited by 100 Indian families, who cultivate maize, of which they gather abundant crops. Twelve leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEPETUXPAN, S. Estevan de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España; situate five leagues *s.* of the same, and containing 120 Indian families.

TEPEUZILA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Papalotipac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in the same kingdom; of a cold and moist temperature, and containing 106 families of Indians, who trade in saltpetre, cochineal, and cotton, of which they make good woven articles. Five leagues *s.* of its capital.

TEPEXCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán in Nueva España. Four leagues from its capital.

TEPEXI, or Tepexe, de la Seda, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It has this name from the quantity of silk which was formerly made in its district; but at present nothing but the reputation of its wealth in this ar-

ticle remains; not that this falling off can be traced to any other source than that of the indolence of the natives, the territory being in itself rich and fertile. Its jurisdiction is reduced to nearly the capital and to some few small surrounding settlements.

It has several rivers, by which it is irrigated, produces a good quantity of seeds, and has fine breeds of large and small cattle, of the which, with its cotton manufactures, it carries on a tolerable trade. The want of regular settlements is compensated by the number of its country estates, and in the *sierras* there are sufficient indications of mines, although none have been worked, and no diligence has been used in searching for them.

TEPEXI, the capital, is the settlement of the same name; of a hot and moist temperature. It contains a convent of Franciscans, and is inhabited by 100 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and by 1570 of Mexican Indians, in which are included the wards with which it is surrounded. It is very fertile in flowers, fruits, and garden herbs, for the culture of which they profit by the irrigation of the rivers. [Ninety-one miles *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 18° 21′ *n.* and long. 97° 59′ *w.*]

TEPEXI, another, with the addition of Del Rio, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zula in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it is 2½ leagues to *s. s. w.* It contains 164 families of Indians.

TEPEXIC, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan in Nueva España; eight leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEPEXILLO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca in Nueva España. It contains 48 families of Indians.

TEPEXOXUMA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Izuca in Nueva España. It contains 296 families of Indians, including those of the settlements in its vicinity, and 173 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Its temperature is the most benign of the whole jurisdiction, and the soil fertile in many productions, both in the cultivated estates and sugar-engines which it possesses. Three leagues *n. n. e.* of its capital.

TEPEXOYUCA, ASUNCION DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 192 families of Indians, and is three leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

TEPEXPAN, SANTA MARIA DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacan in Nueva España. It contains a convent of Augustins and 261 families of Indians, including those of four wards. Three leagues *w.* of its capital.

TEPEZIMATLAN, a head settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chichicapa in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is of a mild temperature, produces cochineal and seeds, in the cultivation of which its natives, consisting of 34 families of Indians, are employed; and is six leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

TEPEZITLA, a small settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Thampacachi. It contains 122 families of Indians, who trade in *chile*, common wax, *pita*, fish, and neat cattle. East of its head settlement.

TEPEZOZOLCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco, in the same kingdom as the former, and five leagues *s.* of the same. It contains 120 Indian families.

TEPIC, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia and bishopric of Guadalaxara. It enjoys various temperatures, produces much maize, cotton, and other seeds, which are cultivated in the *ranchos* and estates, and its district extends as far as the coast of the S. Sea, in which is the port of Matanchel.

TEPIC, the capital, is the settlement of its name; of a cold temperature, it being situate on the top of a mountain, inhabited by 95 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 65 of Mexican Indians. It has a good convent of Franciscans, and is 97 miles *w.* with a slight inclination to the *n.* of the capital Guadalaxara, and 344 *n. w.* from Mexico, in lat. 21° 36′ *n.* long. 104° 45′ *w.*

The other settlements are,

Xalisco,	Tepehuacán,
Xaltocán,	San Andres,
Mecatlan,	Simochiqui,
Guainamota,	Zapotlán,
Guaristemba,	Mazatlán.

TEPICHITAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlaltenango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlan in Nueva España. Four leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

TEPIQUE, an abundant river of Nueva España, in the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Compostela, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. It rises near the settlement of Santiago de Cahmaya, 14 leagues from Mexico. It runs more

than 200 leagues from *e.* to *w.* making different curves, until it unites itself with the Guadalaxara, and disembogues itself into the S. Sea, six leagues *n. w.* of the Port of Matanchel, just after that of the Guadalaxara. [Its course, however, is but little ascertained, and the name is at present very little known. It is supposed to be a branch of what is now called the river Grande Santiago.]

TEPIRU, a settlement of the province and goverment of Tucumán in Peru, of the jurisdiction of Santiago del Estero, on the shore of the river Dolce.

TEPITONGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Totontepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 54 families of Indians, and is a little more than seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

TEPOCAS, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, in the Gulf of California, and near the swamp of Los Ceres.

TEPOLULA, S. Juan Tenango de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España, two leagues *s. e.* of its capital. It contains 178 families of Indians, besides a great population of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and a good convent of Dominicans.

TEPONÁSTLA, S. Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Papalotipac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains 56 families of Indians, employed in the trade of saltpetre, cochineal, and cotton, of which they make various woven stuffs, and is five leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TEPOTE, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the river of this name, between that of Corrientes and the settlement of Pan de Azucar.

TEPOTLAN, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tequepespa in Nueva España. It contains 25 families of Indians, who employ themselves in agriculture, and with the fruits of the same carrying on a trade.

TEPOXTLAN, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaco in Nueva España. It is one of the most populous of its jurisdiction, containing in it and in six wards annexed to it, 963 families of Indians. It has a good convent of Dominicans, produces much maize, French beans, and wood, by the cutting of which it carries on a great commerce, as well as by the sale of fruit gathered from 14,000 trees. Three leagues *n.* of its capital.

Tepoxtlan, another settlement, of the head settlement of the district of Atengo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in the same kingdom. Three leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TEPOZCOLULA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, one of those of the first class, and of the greatest estimation both as to its quality and extent; since it comprehends that of Yanguitlan, and as there are, in both, 32 settlements, which are head settlements of the district. It is generally of a cold temperature, very fertile in cochineal, maize, and other seeds, as well as in cotton, of which they make very good woven stuffs; as also excellent *chamois*, from the stags which they hunt on the mountains.

In the same mountains are found eagles with two heads and of great size, as was that which was presented to the viceroy of that kingdom, the Marquis de Valero, who sent it to the king.

Tepozcolula, the capital, is of the same name, of a cold temperature, contains a convent of Dominicans, and 160 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 717 of Mistecos Indians, who cultivate cochineal, manufacture cotton stuffs and *chamois*. [One hundred and fifty miles *s. s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 16′ 30″ *n.* long. 79° 51′ *w.*

The other settlements are,

Santiago Fexupa,	Xattepetón,
S. Miguel Guatla,	Apuala,
Concepcion de Atoyaque,	Natividad de Chacaltongo,
S. Juan,	Asuncion Tecaltitlan,
Santo Tomas de Ocotepéc,	S. Juan Copala,
S. Andres Chicahuaxtla,	S. Andres de los Reyes,
Santa Maria Tlaltepec,	Santa Cruz Yunduza,
Tlaxiaco,	Monte Leon,
Santa Maria Cuiquila,	Chilapa,
Santa Maria Yolotepec,	S. Miguel Achiautla,
S. Francisco Petlastlahuaca,	S. Bartolomé Malinaltepec,
S. Juan Atoyaquillo,	S. Miguel Tulanzinco,
S. Estevan Atlatlauca,	S. Mateo del Peñasco,
Tonacatepec,	Santiago Teotongo,
	Tamayulapa,
	Xipacoya.

TEPOZOTLAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coautitlan in Nueva España. It contains 521 families of Indians, divided into different wards and villages; and in it the Jesuits had a magnificent college, a house for novices and studies; situate between the river of its

name and a stream which, at a small distance, runs to enter the Lake of Zumpango. It has a very good bridge opposite the deposit of waters. One league *n. w.* of its capital.

TEPOZOZUCA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zoquizinco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España. It is very close to its head settlement, and five leagues *n.* of the capital.

TEPQUIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell to the *n.* of the city of Guanuco. They are very rational, observe monogamy, and respect the laws of hospitality; and have a settlement of their name, with the dedicatory title of La Santisima Trinidad, which was first founded in 1732.

TEPUNAHUASCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España. One league *s.* of its head settlement.

[TEQUAJO, or TIQUAS, a province of Mexico; according to some Spanish travellers, being about lat. 37°, where they found 16 villages.]

TEQUALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta in Nueva España. Three leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

TEQUALTICHI, or TECOALTICHE, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, of a very limited jurisdiction, the same comprehending only the territory lying between the river Verde, which comes from the district of Aguas Calientes, and the river Aljojuca: this, as well as the other, running from *n.* to *s.* and being three leagues distant from each other: the same distance forms the width of the territory, which has only three settlements, inhabited by many Spaniards, Indians, and Mulattoes, although there are some living in the estates of Aljojuca and Guadalupe; situate in the bay formed by the rivers Chico and Aljojuca, and where they gather abundant crops of wheat, maize, and other seeds.

It has silver mines, in which is found an abundance of tin in very soft and polished stones, with shades and tints approaching to black, in globular, oval, and triangular figures, and of so solid and smooth a contexture, that they supply the place of smoothing iron.

TEQUALTICHI, the capital, is the settlement of the same name: [33 miles *e.* of Guadalaxara, in lat. 21° 10′ *n.* long. 102° 30′ *w.*]

The other settlements are,

Michoacanejo, Thecoaltitlan.
Huejotitlan,

TEQUALTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecpatitlan in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia. Seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

TEQUANAPA, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the government of Acapulco in Nueva España, and of the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles; situate in the boundaries which divide this jurisdiction from that of Yagualica. It contains 182 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues *e.* of its capital.

TEQUENDAMA, a celebrated fall of the river Bogotá, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; and which is looked upon as a prodigy of nature: for the impetuous current of this river being confined within very narrow limits, bursts forth through an opening at the top of the *sierra* as it were through a spout, forming by its waters a bow of 220 fathoms in length, and altogether with a noise so tremendous as to be heard at seven leagues distance.

The water falls into a basin of more than a league in circumference. The quantity and force of the falling water causes thick clouds to arise around this spot, insomuch as that it is impossible to examine it in the evening; but, in the morning it forms a spectacle the most delightful, for the rays of the sun beaming upon the spray of the waters, a thousand beautiful rainbows are formed; and the whole prospect is rendered grand and sublime by the immense square stones which form the basin, and which are as perfect as though they had been cut by the chisel and with the greatest labour.

The tops of these stones are covered with beautiful trees and flowers, and the whole prospect, with the delightful song of a multitude of birds, forms a complete paradise.

[TEQUEPA, a part of the coast of Nuevo Mexico, about 18 leagues *n. w.* of Acapulco.]

TEQUEPEXPA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia and bishopric of Guadalaxara. Its jurisdiction is very limited, containing only two settlements, which are head settlements of the district, and some small wards. It is equally scarce in productions; for, although the soil is fertile, and yields whatever is sown, the Indians are so slothful as to cultivate only some maize and French-beans.

TEQUEPEXPA. The principal settlement of the same name, of a cold temperature, and inhabited by 65 families of Indians and 10 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who cultivate nothing but

the productions aforesaid: 44 leagues *w. s. w.* of Guadalaxara. The other settlements are:

Santa Maria,	San Luis,
Santa Pedro de Lagunilla,	Comatlan,
	Tepotlan.

[TEQUERY Bay, on the *s. e.* part of the coast of the island of Cuba, between Cape Cruiz and Cape Maizi, at the *e.* end. It affords good anchorage and shelter for ships, but is not much frequented.]

TEQUIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate where Gerónimo de Aguayo founded, by order of the captain, Gonzalo Suarez Rondon, the city of San Gerónimo de Málaga in 1541, but which was a few years after depopulated. Its temperature is mild, and the country pleasant and delightful; it produces in abundance fruits of a warm and cold climate, and excellent flour: also they make here much sugar and sweetmeats, and breed much neat cattle, sheep, goats, and mules, highly esteemed; carrying on in all the above a great trade with all the other provinces at the market, which is held on Saturdays.

It contains 15,000 housekeepers of the most respectable kind, and who are docile and of good character: [99 miles *n. n. e.* of Tunja, and 32 *s. s. w.* from Pamplona,] in the high road leading to this city, to Merida, and to Caracas.

TEQUIA, another settlement, in the same province and kingdom; eight leagues from the former. It enjoys the same temperature, and has the same productions, and is inhabited only by Indians, who amount to 60, and maintain themselves by making straw-hats, very fine and much esteemed in all parts, and therefore are they little solicitous about agriculture. Forty leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEQUIARI, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba in Peru. It rises in the mountains of the Andes of Cuchao, runs nearly *e.* and enters the abundant river of Beni.

TEQUILA, or RIO HONDO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España. It contains 400 families of Indians, applied to the culture of cochineal and seeds, especially maize, and is seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

TEQUILAN, SAN PEDRO DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in Nueva España, on the top of an extensive *sierra*. It contains 338 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *s. s. e.* of its capital.

TEQUISISTEPEC, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yanguitlan in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 88 families, who breed cattle, and make woven cotton stuffs; has a convent of Dominicans, and is eight leagues *w.* by *n.* of the head settlement of Zoyaltepec.

TEQUISISTEPEC, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Gujuapa in Nueva España. It contains 480 families of Indians, and a convent of religious of St. Domingo.

TEQUISISTLAN, SAN BARTOLOME DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacán. It is of a cold and moist temperature, has united to it six small settlements, of which its population is composed; the whole of the same amounting to 126 families of Indians, 15 of Spaniards, and 20 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. Three leagues *s.* of its capital.

TEQUISISTLAN, another, a head settlement of the district, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tehuantepec. It is of a hot temperature, situate in the middle of the high road which leads from the capital of this jurisdiction to the city of Oaxaca. It contains 180 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, and 20 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who trade in cochineal and seeds. Twelve leagues *e.* of the capital.

TEQUISQUIAC, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zumpango in Nueva España. It contains 125 families of Indians of the Otomi nation, four of Spaniards, 23 of *Mustees*, and 10 of Mulattoes, who trade, some of them in *pulque*, and others as muleteers, though the greatest part are agriculturists. Three leagues *n.* of its capital.

TEQUISQUIAPAN, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Juan del Rio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its head settlement. It contains 283 families of Indians.

TEQUISQUIAPAN, another, a small settlement in the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 20 families of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 70 of Indians, who employ themselves in the gardens of its district: *w.* of the city.

TEQUISQUINAHUAC, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; of a mild temperature, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huejutla, from

whence it lies half a league, and contains 100 families of Indians, who cut wood to be carried to Mexico in large canoes by the lake.

TEQUISQUIPA, S. Martin de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* and *real* of mines of Temascaltepec in Nueva España. It contains 27 families of Indians dedicated to the cultivation of seeds, and is three leagues *w.* of its capital.

TEQUISQUITENGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xoxutla and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

TEQUISTLAHUACA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of S. Luis de la Costa and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 74 families of Indians, and is five leagues from its head settlement.

TEQUIZIAPAN, S. Miguel de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlán in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of Las Balsas; containing 82 families of Indians. Three leagues from the settlement of Ozamatlan.

TERABLE, S. Rafael de, a fort of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; built in an advantageous spot, on a strip of land running into the river Bayano, and which forms, with another small river, a peninsula. It is useful for restraining the incursions of the infidel Indians of Darien, and was built by the president, Don Dionisio de Alcedo, in 1745. In it there is a detachment of troops from the city of Panamá, the capital of the kingdom, [and from hence it lies 29 miles to the *e.* with a slight inclination to the *n.*]

TERAMA, Alta, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of La Palma and *corregimiento* of Tunja in Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a rough, mountainous, and swampy country. It is of a moderately hot temperature, and greatly abounding in sugar-canes, cotton, maize, *yucas*, and plantains; has many mills and looms, in which they manufacture much sugar and linens, with which the natives carry on a good trade.

The inhabitants amount to 600 housekeepers; the greater part of them the richest of any people in this jurisdiction; but they are troubled with a variety of venomous insects, with which the climate abounds.

Terama, another settlement of the same jurisdiction, with the addition of Baxa, to distinguish it: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Minipi, and situate also in a rough, mountainous, and very swampy country, but of a good temperature, and abounding in tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, maize, *yucas*, plantains, and other fruits of a warm climate. It has large breeds of swine, the chief traffic of the inhabitants; and these amount to 350, with some few Indians.

TERCERO, a river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; it rises in the *serranias* to the *s. w.* of the city of Córdoba, called mountains of Achala; runs *e.* collecting the waters of a smaller river, called Saladillo. On its shores are many estates of cattle, which are frequently attacked and plundered by the Abipones and Guaicurus Indians.

Whenever this river is high, its pass is difficult, though the Indians of the district are very dextrous in crossing it in a cow-skin, as in a basket, drawn by two horses. [It enters the river Parana just above the town of Rosario, and 73 miles *s.* of the city of Santa Fé.]

TEREMENDO, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It is much reduced and profitless, not being able to support its *corregidor;* and it is thus looked upon as united to the jurisdiction of Xocona. It is of a cold temperature, and produces nothing but what is just necessary to support its scanty population.

It consists only of a capital of its name, with 90 families of Indians, and of the settlement of Jaso, very close to it, and of six or eight Spanish families, who live in some *ranchos* and cow-sheds of its district. At a little distance is a mountain thickly covered with trees and shrubs, in which have been discovered mines of silver of excellent quality; and in 1712, there was found in a deep glen a very capacious mouth, or entrance of a certain cave, but which the Spaniards were afraid of entering from the idea that it was inhabited by wild beasts. They accordingly let off at its mouth different fireworks, which caused several foxes, and screech owls, and crows, to issue from it; and then entering it with lighted torches, they dicovered some prodigious apartments or vaults, which had belonged to the Indians in their gentilism, and which were supported by very strong walls.

In the middle of the second of these vaults was found a bank in the shape of an altar, on which were a certain number of idols and newly-made offerings, such as of *copal* or incense, and of woollen yarn, as also various figures of men and animals. On examination of the manner in which this cave was built, it was found that the stones were of a nature very easy to be wrought, and that the angles between the tops on the out-

side of the several vaults had been so connected together, and rendered one plain superficies by means of burning wood upon them; that they had, through course of time, become a plain covered with thick trees. This settlement is eight leagues from the capital Valladolid, to *w. s. w.*

TERESA, S. a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Nayarith and kingdom of Nueva Galicia: 12 leagues *n.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

TERESA, S. another, with the addition of Los Salivas, of the missions held by the same missionaries in the river Orinoco; four leagues from the torrent of Carichana, at the mouth of the river Meta. Its natives are docile, well inclined, and some of the best of any in those regions.

TERESA, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the river Aguarico.

TERESA, S. another, of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Chama, and *s.* of the city of Mérda, at four leagues distance.

[TERESA, S. a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate near the sea-coast, about 80 miles *n. e.* of Maldonado. Lat. 33° 58′ 5″ *s.* Long. 53° 34′ 15″ *w.*]

TERESEN, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, situate in the *serranía*: one of the missions held there by the Aragonese Capuchins; on the shore of the river Aren.

TERMINOS, LAGUNA DE, a lake in the province and government of Yucatán; thus named by the pilot Antonio de Alaminos; who discovered it on his voyage made with Captain Juan de Grijalva in 1518. Its mouth is a secure port, and has saved many vessels from being wrecked. A great number of altars and idols, and also much game, are found upon its shores.

TERNERA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: one of the new towns formed by Don Francisco Pimienta, being governor in 1776, by the union of several small settlements: two leagues *n.* of its capital.

[TERRA BLANCA, a town of Mexico. See ANGELOS.]

[TERRA DE LATRATON, that is, the Ploughman, or Labourer's Land, the name given by the Spaniards to Labrador or Britain, inhabited by the Esquimaux.]

[TERRA DEL FUEGO Island. See FUEGO.]

[TERRA FIRMA, or CASTILE DEL ORO, the most *n.* province of S. America. See TIERRA FIRME.]

[TERRA MAGELLANICA. See PATAGONIA.]

[TERRA NIEVA, near Hudson's Straits, is in lat. 62° 4′ *n.* and long. 67° *w.*; high water, at full and change, a little before 10 o'clock.]

TERRANOVA. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

TERRENAFE, a large and populous settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña and kingdom of Peru.

[TERRITORY N.W. OF THE OHIO, or N.W. TERRITORY, a large part of the United States, is situated between lat. 37° and 50° *n.* and between long. 81° 8′ and 98° 8′ *w.* Its greatest length is about 900 miles, and its breadth 700. This extensive tract of country is bounded *n.* by part of the *n.* boundary line of the United States; *e.* by the lakes and Pennsylvania; *s.* by the Ohio River; *w.* by the Mississippi. Mr. Hutchins, the late geographer of the United States, estimates that this tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water; this deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the Federal Government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt; except a narrow strip of land bordering on the *s.* of Lake Erie, and stretching 120 miles *w.* of the *w.* limit of Pennsylvania, which belongs to Connecticut. But a small portion of these lands is yet purchased of the natives, and to be disposed of by Congress. Beginning on the meridian line, which forms the *w.* boundary of Pennsylvania, seven ranges of townships have been surveyed and laid off by order of Congress. As a *n.* and *s.* line strikes the Ohio in an oblique direction, the termination of the seventh range falls upon that river, nine miles above the Muskingum, which is the first large river that falls into the Ohio. It forms this junction 172 miles below Fort Pitt, including the windings of the Ohio, though, in a direct line, it is but 90 miles. That part of this territory in which the Indian title is extinguished, and which is settling under the government of the United States, is divided into five counties, as follows:

Counties.	When erected.
Washington, - - -	July 26th, 1788.
Hamilton, - - - -	Jan. 2d, 1790.
St. Clair, - - - -	April 27th, 1790.
Knox, - - - - -	June 20th, 1793.
Wayne, - - - - - - - - -	1796.

These counties have been organized with the proper civil and military officers. The county of St. Clair is divided into three districts, viz.

the district of Cahokia, the district of Prairie-du-rochers, and the district of Kaskaskias. Courts of general quarter-sessions of the peace, country courts of common pleas, and courts of probate, to be held in each of these districts, as if each was a distinct county; the officers of the county to act by deputy, except in the district where they reside.

The principal rivers in this territory are, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota, Great and Little Miami, Blue and Wabash, which empty into the Ohio; Au Vase, Illinois, Ouisconsing, and Chippeway, which pay tribute to the Mississippi, besides a number of smaller ones. St. Lewis, Kennomic, St. Joseph's, Barbue, Grand, Miami of the Lakes, Sandusky, Cayahoga, and many others which pass to the lakes. Between the Kaskaskias and Illinois Rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extensive tract of level rich land, which terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before you reach the Illinois River. In this delightful vale are a number of French villages, which, together with those of St. Genevieve, and St. Louis, on the w. side of the Mississippi, contained, in 1771, 1273 fencible men.

The number of souls in this large tract of country has not been ascertained. From the best data that has been received, the population was estimated, in 1792, as follows:

Indians (suppose), - - - -	65,000	1792
Ohio Company purchase, -	2,500	do.
Colonel Symmes's settlements,	2,000	do.
Galliopolis (French settlements), opposite the Kanhawy River,	1,000	do.
Vincennes and its vicinity, on the Wabash, - - - - -	1,500	do.
Kaskaskias and Cahokia, - -	680	1790
At Grand Ruisseau, village of St. Phillip, and Prairie-du-rochers,	210	do.
Total	72,920	

In 1790, there were in the town of Vincennes about 40 American families and 31 slaves, and on the Mississippi 40 American families and 73 slaves, all included in the above estimate. On the Spanish or w. side of the Mississippi there were, in 1790, about 1800 souls, principally at Genevieve and St. Louis.

The lands on the various rivers which water this Territory, are interspersed with all the variety of soil which conduces to pleasantness of situation, and lays the foundation for the wealth of an agricultural and manufacturing people. Large level bottoms, or natural meadows, from 20 to 50 miles in circuit, are found bordering the rivers, and variegating the country in the interior parts. These afford as rich a soil as can be imagined, and may be reduced to proper cultivation with very little labour. The prevailing growth of timber, and the most useful trees, are, maple or sugar-tree, sycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, chesnut; white, black, Spanish, and chesnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horse-chesnut, honey-locust, elm, cucumber-trees, lynn-tree, gum-tree, iron-wood, ash, aspin, sassafras, crab-apple tree, paupaw or custard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark spice, and leather-wood bushes. White and black oak, and chesnut, with most of the above-mentioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce great quantities of natural grapes of various kinds, of which the settlers universally make a sufficiency for their own consumption, of rich red wine. It is asserted in the old settlement of St. Vincent, where they have had opportunity to try it, that age will render this wine preferable to most of the European wines. Cotton is said to be the natural production of this country, and to grow in great perfection. The sugar-maple is the most tree for an inland country. Any number of inhabitants may be for ever supplied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving a few trees for the use of each family. A tree will yield about 10lbs. of sugar a year, and the labour is very trifling. Springs of excellent water abound in this territory, and small and large streams, for mills and other purposes, are actually interspersed, as if by art, that there be no deficiency in any of the conveniences of life. Very little waste land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no swamps but such as may be readily drained, and made into arable and meadow land: and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle, and swelling no where high, or incapable of tillage. They are of a deep rich soil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c.

The communication between this country and the sea will be principally in the four following directions: 1. The route through the Scioto and Muskingum to Lake Erie, and so to the river Hudson, described under New York head. 2. The passage up the Ohio and Monongahela to the portage above mentioned, which leads to the navigable waters of the Patowmack. This port-

[age is 30 miles, and will probably be rendered much less by the execution of the plans now on foot for opening the navigation of those waters. 3. The Great Kanhaway, which falls into the Ohio from the Virginia shore, between the Hockhocking and the Scioto, opens an extensive navigation from the *s. e.* and leaves but 18 miles portage from the navigable waters of James's River in Virginia. This communication, for the country between Muskingum and Scioto, will probably be more used than any other for the exportation of manufactures, and other light and valuable articles, and especially for the importation of foreign commodities, which may be brought from the Chesapeak to the Ohio much cheaper than they are now carried from Philadelphia to Carlisle, and the other thick-settled back counties of Pennsylvania; though, indeed, a gentleman of much observation, and a great traveller in this country, is of opinion that this communication, or route, is chimerical. 4. But the current down the Ohio and the Mississippi, for heavy articles that suit the Florida and W. India markets, such as corn, flour, beef, lumber, &c. will be perhaps as frequently loaded as any stream on earth.

The distance from the Scioto to the Mississippi is 800 English miles; from thence to the sea is 900, including its meanders. This whole course is easily run in 15 days; and the passage up those rivers is not so difficult as has usually been represented. It is found, by late experiments, that sails are used to great advantage against the current of the Ohio; and it is worthy of observation, that in all probability steam boats will be found to do infinite service in all the extensive river navigation.

No country is better stocked with wild game of every kind. The rivers are well stored with fish of various kinds, and many of them are of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different sizes; the cat-fish, which is the largest, and of a delicious flavour, weighs from six to eighty pounds.

The number of old forts found in this *w.* country are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much speculation. They are mostly of an oblong form, situated on strong well-chosen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpose, these were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the least visible difference in the age or size of the timber growing on or within these forts, and that which grows without; and the oldest natives have lost all tradition respecting them. There are posts established for the protection of the frontiers.

By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into one district, subject, however, to a division, when circumstances shall make it expedient. The ordinance of Congress, of July 13th, 1787, article 5th, provides, that there shall be formed in this territory, not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states shall become fixed and established as follows, viz. the *w.* state in the said territory shall be bounded on the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due *n.* to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio by a direct line drawn due *n.* from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The *e.* state shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: —provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress hereafter shall find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states, in that part of the said territory which lies *n.* of an *e.* and *w.* line drawn through the *s.* bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and when any of the said states shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government; provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than 60,000.

The settlement of this country has been checked, for several years past, by the unhappy Indian war, an amicable termination of which took place on the 3d of August, 1795, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, between Major-general Anthony Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the following

[tribes of Indians, viz. the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Pian Kashaws and Kaskaskias. By the third article of this treaty, the Indians cede to the United States, for a valuable consideration, all lands lying *e.* and *s.* of a line "beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga River, and running thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence; thence *w.* to a fork of that branch of the great Miami River, running into the Ohio, where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami of the Lake; thence a *w.* course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash, then *s. w.* in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Catawa River." Sixteen tracts of land, of six and 12 miles square, interspersed at convenient distances in the Indian country, were, by the same treaty, ceded to the United States, for the convenience of keeping up a friendly and beneficial intercourse between the parties. The United States, on their part, "relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands *n.* of the river Ohio, *e.* of the Mississippi, and *w.* and *s.* of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary-line agreed on by the United States and the king of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783.

But from this relinquishment, by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted.—1st. The tract of 150,000 acres near the Rapids of the Ohio River, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincents on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent; of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The land at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned in the third article; and, 4th. The post of Fort Massac, towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have." Goods to the value of 20,000 dollars were delivered the Indians at the time this treaty was made; and goods to the amount of 9500 dollars, at first cost in the United States, are to be delivered annually to the Indians at some convenient place *n.* of the Ohio.

A trade has been opened, since this treaty, by a law of Congress, with the fore-mentioned tribes of Indians, on a liberal footing, which promises to give permanency to this treaty, and security to the frontier inhabitants.]

TESALONS, *Point of*, in the channel or waste water of Lake Superior in Canada.

TESIA, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España, on the shore of the river Mayo, between the settlements of Canamoa and Nabajoa.

TESICO, or GUATI, a settlement of the province and government of Ostimuri in Nueva España.

TESISTEPEC, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Acayuca in Nueva España; of a hot and moist temperature. It produces maize, French-beans, fruit, and much thread of *pita*, which is the principal branch of its commerce: contains 63 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its capital.

TESISTLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zapopán in Nueva España; inhabited by some *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians, who live by cultivating seeds.

TESORO, Island of, in the river Mississippi, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between that city and the island of Barú.

TESTES-BOWLES, a small river of Canada, which runs *s. w.* and enters the lake Superior by the *e.* part.

[TESTIGOS. Several islands near the coast of Cumana in Tierra Firme, on the *s.* coast of the Caribean Sea in the W. Indies, at the *e.* end of the island of Margarita. Lat. 11° 25′ *n.* Long. 63° 10′ *w.*]

TESTU, a small river of the island Guadalupe, which runs to *s. e.* and enters the sea in the bay of the Grand Cul de Sac.

TESUQUE, a settlement of the province and government of Nuevo Mexico; situate on the shore of the river Grande del Norte; between the settlements of Nambe and Santa Fé.

TETA, a settlement of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

TETECALA, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España; situate half a league from the settlement of Mazatepec, in a plain; and is very pleasant

and fertile. It contains 171 families of Indians, and 14 of Spaniards and *Mustees*.

TETECALA, another, in the head settlement of the district of Xoxutla, and of the same *alcaldía mayor*.

TETELA, DEL VOLCAN, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is one of the most limited and reduced of that kingdom; since its limits do not exceed five leagues from *n.* to *s.* and since its whole territory is of mountains and deep ravines totally incapable of cultivation. It is two leagues wide from *e.* to *w.* and in its few plains are gathered some scanty crops of maize, lentils, and fruits of the country; these affording its only branch of trade. For, although they formerly collected large quantities of cochineal, yet has this custom entirely fallen off, from the Indians having lost the *nopaleras*, from which the cochineal was procured; again, although it is known that there are some silver-mines in this jurisdiction, yet are they not worked. It was in former times more populous, as well in Spaniards as in Indians, but when its productions began to decline, its inhabitants betook themselves to the neighbouring jurisdictions; and, indeed, those that remain, pay their tribute in the jurisdiction of Coautla Amilpas, and obtain necessaries out of the jurisdiction. Its population consists of only three settlements, which are,

Metepec, Xuchicalco, Hueyapan.

TETELA, the capital, is the settlement of the same name, contains 100 families of Mexican Indians, and 10 of Spaniards, and a convent of Dominicans. Twenty leagues *s. e.* of Mexico.

TETELA, SAN GASPAR DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in the same kingdom.

TETELA, another, of the head settlement of Xonocatepec, and of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former.

TETELA, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, in the head settlement of the district of Tlalixcoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Mizantla. It contains 52 families of Indians.

TETELA, another, with the surname Del Rio, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan. It was formerly the capital. Its situation is between two lofty mountains, and near it runs the river of Las Balzas, fertilizing its territory by the *n.* and that of Las Truchas by the *w.* part; and these unite within a small distance from the town. It contains 80 families of Indians, and seven of *Mustees*, whose trade is very small. Fifteen leagues *s. e.* of its head settlement.

TETELA, another, a *real* of silver-mines, and a modern town, of the same head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* as the former.

TETELA, another, also a *real* of silver-mines, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zetela Xonotla. It contains 32 families of Spaniards, 107 of Mulattoes, *Mustees*, and Negroes, who, at the cost of the miners, have erected a beautiful temple, which is a chapel of ease of the head settlement of the district of Xonotla. In this settlement resides the lieutenant of the *alcalde mayor*. Its inhabitants are employed in sowing seeds, cutting woods, and making charcoal, and torches for the use of the mine. In this mine there is a vein of gold, but of such base alloy as to render but little profit, so that the mine is worked very little.

TETELA, another jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor*, with the addition of Xonotla. It is small and much reduced, and its trade consists in the working of one mine, which, although there be many others, is the only one that is worked. The inhabitants sow maize, French beans, beans, and *axonjoli*, and of these they gather great crops, as the soil is particularly favourable to their cultivation. The nuts here are also much esteemed in all the provinces, and especially at Mexico, whither there is a great quantity regularly carried. In all this jurisdiction there is no other than one estate called Totonalapa, which is two leagues from the capital, and in which they breed much large and small cattle. This *alcaldía* is composed of two districts; the one of Tetela and the other of Xonolta; so that it takes the name of both. In the former the population is reduced to three settlements besides the capital, and which are,

San Pedro, San Christoval, San Estevan.

And the second to five, which are,

San Martin, San Andres,
San Francisco, Los Reyes.
Santiago,

TETELA, the capital of them all, which, as we have observed, is of the same name, is of a cold and moist temperature, contains 242 families of Indians, and 40 of Spaniards. Before it runs an abundant stream, which, diffusing its waters through that territory, renders it fertile and delightful; and there are here, in consequence, many gardens full of flowers, fruits, and pulse. The said river, after surrounding the *real* of the mines, fertilizes its district. Thirty-six leagues *n.* of Mexico.

TETELA, another jurisdiction or *alcaldía mayor* in the same kingdom, with the name of Del Rio. See AZUCHITLAN.

TETELPA, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Mazacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuenavaca in Nueva España, on the shore of a river. It contains 34 families of Indians, who cultivate much maize, fruit, and cotton, and is five leagues from its head settlement.

TETELZINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chipalzinco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlan in Nueva España; situate between two mountains, near the river of Las Balzas. It contains 80 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of its head settlement, from whence it lies two leagues.

TETELZINCO, another, a head settlement of the district, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Coautla in the same kingdom. It contains 250 families of Mexican Indians, and, at the distance of three-quarters of a league to *n. n. w.* it has a sugar-engine, called San Pedro Martin; where there is also a sumptuous temple, and many houses, inhabited by 40 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, and a great number of Gañanes Indians; also at another engine called De Calderon, are 13 families of Mulattoes. This settlement is one league *n.* of its capital.

TETEPAM, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuscacuezco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is 1½ leagues from its head settlement.

TETEPANGO, HUIPUXTLA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is much reduced, and, in consequence, there have been added to it the districts of Huipuxtla and Mizquiahuala. It is very scarce of water, and the natives cultivate nothing but some wheat and maize with labour, dedicating themselves rather to the fattening of swine, in which consist their principal trade; and, although in the gardens they gather some fruits, yet, as from the distance, they cannot carry them to Mexico, they are of little profit.

It is computed that this district contains 1000 families of Indians, who, for the most part, live in the cultivated estates and in the *ranchos*, where there are also 100 other families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. The capital is the settlement of Huipuxtla, and is the residence of the *corregidor*; and the others are as follows:

Tetepango,	S. Nicolas de Yete-
Axacuba,	comatl,
Tuzantalpa,	Tlamaco,
Tonacustla,	Apasco,
Zayula,	Mizquiahuala,
Texaxic,	S. Martin Atengo,
Chiscahuasco,	Tlacoazpan,
Atitalaquia,	Tepactepéc,
Atotonilco,	Tezontepéc.

TETEPANGO, another settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala, in the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angles and kingdom of Nueva España.

TETEPELZIN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 24 families of Indians.

[TETEROA Harbour, on the *w.* side of the island of Ulietea, one of the Society Islands. Lat. 16° 51′ *s.* Long. 151° 27′ *w.*]

[TETHUROA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 24 miles from Point Venus in the island of Otaheite. Lat. 17° 4′ *s.* Long. 149° 30′ *w.*]

TETIPAC, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chichicapa, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 870 families of Indians, including those of its wards; and all are employed in the cultivation and trade of cochineal and seeds.

TETLA, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozinco in Nueva España. It contains 22 families of Indians.

TETLA, another settlement, with the same dedicatory title, of the missions held by the religious of S. Francisco, in the *alcaldía mayor* of S Luis de Potosi.

TETLAMA, SAN AGUSTIN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España. It contains 25 families of Indians.

TETLAMA, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa Ana, in the head settlement of the district of Pinzandaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tanziaro. It is of a hot temperature, contains 40 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TETON, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the Grande de la Magdalena.

[TETZEUCO, a brackish lake in Mexico. See MEXICO.]

TEVANONDADON, a settlement of Indians of the province of Pennsylvania in the United

States, on the confines of New York, and at the *e.* head of the river Susquehannah.

TEUCHITAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tala in Nueva España.

TEVERTON, a settlement of New England, in the United States, on the *e.* coast of Bristol.

TEULTEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[TEUSHANUSHSONG-GOGHTA, an Indian village on the *n.* bank of Alleghany River in Pennsylvania. Five miles *n.* of the *s.* line of the State, and 14 *e. s. e.* of Chatoughque Lake.]

TEUTALPAN, San Andres de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán in Nueva España. It contains 445 families of Indians, including those of the settlements of its district.

TEUTILA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor*, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca and kingdom of Nueva España. It consists of 13 settlements, head settlement of the district, is for the most part barren, and produces nothing but maize.

Teutila, the capital, of the same name, enjoys a mild temperature, and contains 164 families of Mazatecos Indians, and is 29 leagues *e. s. e.* of Mexico.

The other settlements are,

Tlacomaltepec,	Guaxospán,
Ixcatlán,	Quetzalapan,
Tlaquazintepec,	Santiago Tecoutla,
Zoyaltepec,	S. Lucas Oxitlan,
Tenango,	S. Felipe Xalapa,
Ayautla,	Tepetotutla.

TEUTITLAN, Del Valle, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is very fertile in wheat, maize, and French beans.

Teutitlan, the capital, is of its name, of a mild temperature, contains a convent of Dominicans, and 237 families of Indians, who live by trading in cochineal and seeds, which they grow in the *ranchos* in its district. It has also seven estates, and a sugar-engine, at which assist some families of Spaniards and *Mustees*. [One hundred and ninety-nine miles *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 2′ *n.* long. 96° 30′ *w.*]

The other settlements are,

Tlacolula,	S. Miguel,
Mitla,	S. Francisco,
S. Miguel de Abarradas,	Santa Catalina,
Santo Domingo,	Santa Maria Zapotitlan,
S. Lorenzo,	Santa Ana,
Santiago Huizitlaltepec,	S. Luis,
Matatlán,	Quiatoni,
Santo Tomas,	Sta. Ana del Valle,
Santo Domingo,	Macuilzuchil,
S. Juan,	Xilotepec,
	S. Juan Guelavia.

TEUTLA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teotalco in Nueva España. It contains 15 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of Xolalpan.

TEUTLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuzcacuezco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola in Nueva España. It is very small, and lies three leagues *w.* of Xiquilpa.

TEUSACA, a city of the province of Bogotá, and of the nation of the Moscas Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was gained by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada in 1538, and was afterwards destroyed, nothing of it remaining at the present day but a miserable village of Indians.

TEUZITLAN, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is of small extent and moderate commerce; produces wax, pitch, maize, French beans, and some fruits, sufficient scantily to provide for the wants of the inhabitants. It has 18 mills or engines, where they make nothing but brown and white sugar, and these articles, with some breeds of large cattle, constitute its commerce.

The jurisdiction is composed of six settlements, which are,

Chiautla,	S. Juan Zimpaco,
Atempa,	S. Sebastian Petatlan,
Atoluca,	

and the capital, of the same name, inhabited by 303 families of Mexican Indians, 102 of Spaniards, 163 of *Mustees*, and 65 of Mulattoes. Forty leagues *e. n. e.* of Mexico.

TEVIQUARI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs many leagues to *w.* and turning its course to *s.* enters the sea.

TEWKSBURY, a town of the province of Massachusetts; one of those composing New England, in the United States; situate on the shore of the river Pennycook.

TEXAS, or Nuevas Filipinas, a province and government of N. America, and one of the greatest extent; bounded *s. e.* by the Bay of Mexico, *e.* and *n. e.* by Louisiana. It begins at the river of Medina, the boundary between it and the province of Coaguila. Its extent is more than 220 leagues to *n. n. e.* and it is more than

60 in width; and in all this vast extent it has not more than four settlements, very distant from each other.

This country can vie with the richest and most fertile countries of Europe, produces in abundance maize, French beans, much cattle, large and small, and in its woods are Mexican bulls, deer, bears, wild boars, partridges, turkeys, hares, rabbits, and a great variety of other birds and animals. It is fertilized by various rivers, which are so stocked with fish that they may be caught with the greatest ease. The most considerable rivers are the San Antonio, the shores of which are covered with elms and fruit trees, especially with plums and blackberries; that of Los Inocentes, that of Guadalupe, and those of Las Animas de Arriba and De Abaxo, and that of Colorado; also that of Los Brazos de Dios, and that of La Santisima Trinadad; and, besides these, there are several streams, which, in other parts, would pass for rivers; and which are named Del Leon, Salado, Cibolo, San Miguel, San Rafael, Garrapatas, Nuncio, Corpus Christi, Navasoto, San Juan, Santa Efegenia, and Santa Coleta. It has also a large lake of sweet water, called Santa Ana.

In its mountains grow medlars, chesnuts like those of Europe, all kinds of walnuts; and vines, which, without being planted, spring up voluntarily, and entwine themselves in the branches of the trees, forming a delightful and luxuriant prospect; not but that the other vegetable productions do, in the like manner, yield their fruits without cultivation. This extensive country is inhabited by infinite nations of Indians, now pacified.

The capital is the town and garrison of San Antonio de Bejar. The other settlements are,

Nuestro Señora del Pilar de los Adaes,
Nuestra Señora de los Dolores,
La Bahia del Espiritu Santo,
And the town of San Fernando.

TEXAS, a small settlement of Indians, of the same province and government.

TEXCALA, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xacapistla, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

TEXCALICAQUE, SAN MATEO DE, a head settlement of the district of Metepec in Nueva España; containing 358 families of Indians.

TEXHUACAN, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chacaltianguis, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cozamaloapan in Nueva España, on the banks of a river which flows down from the *sierra* of Villalta, and runs to unite itself with the Alvarado, a league before you come to the settlement of Amatlan.

It is of a hot temperature, and its population is composed of three families of Spaniards, five of *Mustees*, and 87 of Mulattoes and Negroes. It was formerly inhabited by many Indians, but there are none of these now remaining, owing to the little union existing between them and the Mulattoes and Negroes. The trade of this place consists in the barter of cotton for cochineal with the jurisdiction of Villalta. Eight leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TEXMELUCAN, S. SALVADOR DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Guejozinco; containing 60 families of Indians.

TEXMELUCAN, S. MARTIN DE, a settlement of the same head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* as the former. It contains 150 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 94 of Indians, and a convent of the barefooted order of St. Francis, *w.* of its head settlement. In its district are 56 cultivated estates, which produce annually abundant crops of wheat and other seeds.

TEXMELUCAN, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement in the head settlement of San Salvador, and of the same *alcaldia mayor* as the former, and containing 91 Indian families.

TEXOCOMULCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Teozacoalco in Nueva España. It contains 150 families of Indians, and some of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; is of a moist temperature, and its inhabitants maintain themselves by the cultivation and trade of cochineal. Although they formerly worked some silver-mines here, they are now abandoned.

TEXOCOTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atlistac, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España; containing 24 families of Indians.

TEXPAN, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Texpexpán, and *alcaldia mayor* of Teotihuacan. It contains only six families of Indians, and seven of *Mustees*, who maintain themselves by making *pulque*, and by cultivating some seeds. It is of a cold temperature.

TEXTIPAC, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Tasco in Nueva España. It contains 65 families of Indians, and is four leagues *n.* one quarter *n. e.* of its capital.

TEXUPA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Tepozcolula, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca and kingdom of

Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains a convent of Dominicans, 192 families of Indians, some of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who are given to agriculture and to the cultivation of cochineal. The country of its district is very fertile, pleasant, and abounding in fruit. Five leagues *w.* by *n.* of its capital.

TEXUPILCO, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España. It contains 12 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 42 of Indians; is surrounded by various *ranchos* which are Campuzano, with 12 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*; S. Juan, with four; Aguirre, with eight; Lopez, with four; Pinzon, with five; all those of the Spaniards being dedicated to the sowing of wheat, maize, and French beans. Seven leagues *s.* of the capital.

TEXUTEPEC, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nochistlán in Nueva España. It is very small, and has only 15 families of Indians.

TEYAOGEN, a small river of the province of Pennsylvania in the United States. It runs *s. e.* and enters the source of the *e.* arm of the Susquehannah.

TEYUPA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs to *s. s. w.* and enters the Yaquini.

TEZAHUAPA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zempoala in Nueva España. It contains 25 families of Indians.

TEZAYUCA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Pachuca in Nueva España. It contains 80 families of Indians.

TEZCOCO, or Tezcuco, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is of small extent, bounded by the *corregimiento* of Mexico; but is very populous, fertile, and abounding in wheat, maize, seeds, and garden herbs. It also produces many woods, which they carry in canoes to Mexico by the lake; nor do they want manufactories, where they make no small quantity of serges and other stuffs from the wool of the cattle which is found here in tolerable numbers. Here are also breeds of swine, and with these, besides some salt, does this jurisdiction carry on a fair trade with the capital and the neighbouring jurisdictions. It enjoys a benign and mild temperature, but is scantily supplied with water for irrigation. Its population consists of 16 principal settlements or head settlements of the district, and of many smaller.

Tezcoco, the capital, is the city of the same name, which, through corruption, they call commonly Tezcuco. It was in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, one of the most populous and celebrated; governed by many kings of various nations, especially of the Chichimecan. It was here that the king Nazahualcoyot, so famous as well for valour as for government, maintained his sovereignty; and, after the establishment of the Mexican empire, it was the court of the princes of the race of Moctezuma, and was, consequently, a place of great magnificence. It was also the military school, wherein was taught the management of arms, and the characters in which their histories were written, and which were similar to the hieroglyphics used by the Egyptians. In these they handed down to posterity the rites and ceremonies of their false religion, and they had a method of forming their calendars so exact as to keep the nicest account of the years, of the movements of the stars, and of the increase and wane of the moon; and thus did they, without the knowledge of a single letter, clearly explain, by figures of men and animals, whatsoever they wished to transmit to memory.

At the time of the conquest by the Spaniards, when Cortés drew near to this city, Moctezuma assembled in it all his augurs and necromancers, to consult them; and in it the same Hernan Cortés afterwards held his garrison, and built some brigantines, making all the other necessary arrangements for the siege of Mexico. At present this beautiful town is nearly destroyed, from the want of trade; although it still has some magnificent buildings, in memory of what it was. Its streets are very wide and handsome, and is the first city wherein the Spanish government was established in that kingdom.

It has a very fine convent of Franciscans, and another of San Juan de Dios, which is an hospital: it is inhabited by 1250 families of Indians, and 150 of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*. At half a league's distance from it is the holy sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Tulantongo, which is the chapel of ease to the city: in the same is a beautiful picture on a tablet of three quarters of a yard long, and of two-thirds wide. There is a tradition that this picture, having been damaged in the house of a certain Indian, was conveyed to a blind Indian, a neighbour, in order that he might pray before it, to be released from his infirmity; and that whilst he was praying, he heard a voice, telling him to wash his eyes with the water of the well which is in the church; that he immediately did so, and recovered his sight, whilst the image presented itself to his view in a perfect state. The whole of the city

was soon assembled to witness this prodigy, and ever since that time, now 200 years, have the colours of the painting remained as lively as though they were just laid on; and the most extraordinary devotion is manifested towards it, as well by the inhabitants of this as of the other, the most distant jurisdictions.

[This city formerly possessed very considerable cotton manufactories; but they have suffered much in a competition with those of Queretaro. Its present population, according to Humboldt, amounts to 5000. It is 15 miles *e. n. e.* of Mexico, at the foot of the *sierra*, which is the *e.* wall of the valley of Tenoxtitlan; in lat. 19° 31′ 30″ *n.* and long. 98° 52′ *w.*]

The other settlements are:

S. Andres Chiautla, Tepetitlan, S. Agustin Acolmán, S. Miguel Zometla, Santiago Atlatongo, Tezontepec, S. Mateo Ixtlahuacán, S. Felipe Zacatepec, S. Juan Tezontla, Santa Maria Hailotlacán, San Buenaventura Tezozuca, S. Simon Capulalpa, S. Mateo Actipa, S. Christoval Nexquipayac, S. Miguel Chiconquac, S. Marcos Guaquilpa, Santa Maria Cuanalá, Santa Magdalena Tepletastoc, S. Luis Huejutla, Santa Maria Tequisquinahuac, S. Miguel Coatlinchán, Santiago Cuatalpan, S. Salvador Atengo, Santo Toribio Papalotla, Nuestra Señora de la Purificacion, Santa Catalina, S. Gerónimo, Santiago Cuala.

[TEZCOCO, a lake of the above jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor*, the actual bounds of which are not very well determined, the soil being so argillaceous and smooth, that the difference of level for a mile is not more than two decimeters, or 7.874 inches. When the *e.* winds blow with any violence, the water withdraws towards the *w.* bank of the lake, and sometimes leaves an extent of more than 600 metres, or 1968 feet, dry. See MEXICO, Intendancy of.]

TEZCOCO, a river of the same *alcaldía mayor*; which rises in the mountains to the *e.* of Mexico, and enters the lake. On its shores stands the above city.

TEZISTAC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Clamapa and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España, containing 19 Indian families.

TEZOCUCA, S. BUENAVENTURA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; situate on the skirt of a mountain. It contains 186 families of Indians, and is half a league *n.* of its capital.

TEZONTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Teoxomulco and *alcaldía mayor* of Teozaqualco in Nueva España. It contains 180 families of Indians, who cultivate cochineal and some maize, and is 15 leagues from its capital.

TEZONTEPEC, another settlement, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Pachuca, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tezayuca, and containing 30 families of Indians.

TEZONTEPEC, another, of the head settlement of the district of Mizquiahuala and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, containing 130 families of Indians.

TEZONTLA, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco; at the foot of a mountain, and having in its vicinity four wards, in which are contained 116 families of Indians: one league *n.* of its capital.

TEZOZOLA, S. JUAN DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It contains 68 families of Indians, who cultivate and trade in cochineal and seeds.

TEZOZOLCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España, containing 39 families of Indians.

TEZUATLAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa in Nueva España; in the which, and in the wards of its district, live 324 families of Indians.

TEZUQUE, a settlement of the missions held by the religious of San Francisco, in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

THADO, S. FRANCISCO DE, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river San Juan, and in the division and district of Novita.

THALAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river of its name, and just before this enters the S. Agustin.

THALAMA, the said river, rises in the mountains of the valley of Zopia, and, running from *s.* to *n.* enters the S. Agustin.

THAMAPACHI, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanchinango in Nueva España. It contains five families of Spaniards and 260 of Mulattoes, who are indem-

nified from paying tribute, on account of their standing as guards and centinels along the coast, and at the neighbouring port of Tabuco. In its district are three settlements, in which dwell 366 families of Indians; whose trade is in white *chile*, common wax, sugar, *pita*, neat cattle, and fish. Forty leagues *e. n. e.* of its capital.

[THAMES River, in Connecticut, is formed by the union of Shetucket and Little, or Norwich Rivers, at Norwich Landing, to which place it is navigable for vessels of considerable burden; and thus far the tide flows. From this place the Thames pursues a *s.* course 14 miles, passing by New London on its *w.* bank, and empties into Long Island Sound; forming the fine harbour of New London.]

THAOS, S. Gerónimo de, a settlement of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

Thaos, a river of this name, in the same kingdom.

THAREXERO, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of Tirindaro and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in Nueva España, and province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 80 families of Indians, and is situate on the shore of the swamp, one league and a half *e.* of its head settlement.

[THATCAER'S Island, lies about a mile *e.* of the *s. e.* point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts, and forms the *n.* limit of Massachusetts Bay; and has two light-houses. Cape Ann light-house lies in lat. 42° 36′ *n.* and long. 70° 37′ *w.*]

THEAKIKI, an abundant river of Canada; which rises from a small lake between the lakes Michigan and Erie, runs *s. w.* and enters the river Illinois in the part called La Fourche.

[Theakiki may be properly denominated the *e.* head-water of Illinois River; for it rises about eight miles *s.* of Fort St. Joseph. After running through rich and level lands, about 112 English miles by its course, it receives Plein River in lat. 41° 42′ *n.* and from thence the confluent stream assumes the name of Illinois. In some maps it is called Hunkita.]

THECOMATLAN, San Miguel de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España, situate on a lofty mountain of loose stone.

It is of a cold and moist temperature; its inhabitants are employed in cultivating seeds, fruit, and garden-stuff, through the advantages of irrigation by a river which runs by the *n.* part from the settlement of Tenanzinco: one league and a half *n.* of its capital.

THEBACUI, an ancient fortress of the Zipas, or kings of Bogotá, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It stood on the frontier of the Panches Indians, and near it a complete victory was gained over them by Captain Juan de Céspedes in 1538.

THEOTALZINCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 112 families of Chinantecos Indians, and is 15 leagues *e.* by *n.* of its capital.

[THETFORD, a township in the *s. e.* corner of Orange County, Vermont, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut River, about 10 miles *n.* of Dartmouth College, and contains 862 inhabitants]

THOCINTLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España. It contains 22 families of Indians, and is 13 leagues *n.* of its capital.

THOE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Soritór.

THOLIMAN, San Pedro de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro in Nueva España. It contains 132 families of Indians, and is 16 leagues *n.* of its capital.

[THOMAS, S. a settlement of the government of Buenos Ayres. See S. Tome.]

Thomas, S. a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Francisco del Valle and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España; on the shore of an abundant river, which runs through the whole jurisdiction from *n.* to *s.* It contains 57 families of Indians, who cultivate many gardens and orchards irrigated by the said river; and supply with herbs, fruits, and corn, the labourers of the mines.

Thomas, S. another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas and kingdom of Peru.

Thomas, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Acahuatlan and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán in Nueva España: two leagues from its head settlement.

Thomas, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Zultepec and *alcaldía mayor* of this name in the same kingdom. It contains 16 families of Indians, and is four leagues *s.* of its capital.

Thomas, S. another, with the surname of Tierra Blanca in the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de la Paz and bishopric of Mechoacán; annexed to the curacy of Tzichu. It contains 593 fami-

lies of Indians; dedicated, some to agriculture, and others to the labour of the mines: six leagues *e.* of its capital.

THOMAS, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Hizcatepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Nezapa in the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature, and accustomed to continual rains and clouds. It contains 70 families of Indians.

THOMAS, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Matatlan and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan in the same kingdom. It contains 32 families of Indians.

THOMAS, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

THOMAS, S. another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the same island as its capital, and on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena.

THOMAS, S. another, with the surname of Barranquilla; in the same province and kingdom as the former; situate also on the shore of the Magdalena.

THOMAS, S. another, with the surname of Cantuarense, in the same province and kingdom; founded in 1776 by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta in the Sabanas; near the river Grande de la Magdalena.

THOMAS, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Uruguay, opposite the mouth of the Icabaqua.

THOMAS, S. another, the capital of Spanish Guayana, of the province and government of Cumaná; and situate on the shore of the Orinoco. [See THOME, S. DE LA GUAYANA.]

THOMAS, S. another, which is a parish and head settlement of the district of the island of Barbadoes; *e.* of the island of Santiago, near the *w.* coast.

THOMAS, S. another, a parish of the English in the island of Jamaica.

THOMAS, S. another, of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

THOMAS, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the same kingdom as the former.

THOMAS, S. another, of the French, in Canada; on the shore of the river St. Lawrence; six leagues from Quebec.

THOMAS, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; 38 leagues from the town and *real* of mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua, between the settlements of Pitrachiqui and Sisohuichi. In its vicinity are some large country estates, called Teubachy, Cogunapuchi, and Lechuguilla.

THOMAS, S. another, with the surname of Castilla, in the province and government of Honduras and kingdom of Guatemala. It is a small population, established from the convenience of its port, which is very secure and much frequented. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1525, on the day of St. Thomas Aquinas, and from this circumstance it took its name. It has a castle, built for its defence, and is 60 leagues from the capital, Guatemala.

THOMAS, S. an island of the N. Sea, one of the Antilles, or Virgin Islands, the largest of them to the *e.* of Puertorico, and that which, according to Molly, is nearest to the Anegada, although the father Labat places it more *w.* [It is, accurately speaking, 10 miles long and three wide.] It abounds greatly in *papas*, millet, and other seeds, fruits and garden herbs, but much infested by mosquitoes and insects.

The English established themselves in this island, together with some French, who were driven from their own country. Percy asserts that this island produces oranges, citrons, limes, *guavas*, plantains, and figs; and, according to father Labat, it has very few horses and large cattle; but is provided with flesh-meat from the island of Puertorico. In this island are found excellent kids, and all sorts of wild birds; though its great population and riches cause every thing to be very dear.

William Dampierre calls the port of this island Port Franco, and a receptacle for pirates; asserting that it belongs to the King of Denmark, as well as the island itself, and that it regularly maintains its neutrality in the wars of Europe; is open for all nations, and is very large, convenient, and safe: it has two natural ramparts, whereon, in case of necessity, might be planted two batteries to defend the entrance. Although this island is not more than six or seven leagues in circumference, a part of it is held by the Brandenburgans, under the protection of the King of Denmark; but the whole of the trade is carried on by the Dutch, under the name of the Danes. Nearly in the centre of the fort is a small port, but without a ditch or any other work; and the city, which begins about 60 paces to the *w.* of the fort, consists of a very long street, at the end of which is the factory: this is a very large building, with necessary storehouses for the merchandise, and for receiving the Negroes, who are

here sold to other nations. On the right hand of this factory is the part appropriated to the merchants or traders of Brandenburg, consisting of two small streets inhabited by French refugees from Europe and the American colonies.

The greater part of the houses are of brick and in the Dutch fashion, but are only one story high, it not being possible to give them much foundation, owing to the soil being sandy and the springs lying within three feet of the level.

The commerce of this small island is very considerable, especially in time of peace, and it may be considered as the emporium of the contraband trade of the English, French, Dutch, and Spanish; and, in the time of war, the privateers come in hither to sell their prizes. Every day many vessels leave this island for the carrying on a traffic with the coasts of Tierra Firme, and return with great quantities of money, and with productions of much value; so that the town is very rich and well provided with all necessaries.

This island belonged formerly to a Danish company, but produced nothing until it was sold to the king, who made it a port of free commerce to all nations. In 1688 the factory was attacked and plundered by the Flibustiers; after which a battery was constructed in the interior of the port, mounting 20 cannons. [The island of St. Thomas, with most of the smaller islands in the West Indies, has fallen into the hands of the British in the present war. It has been said, by our author, that its trade is important: the following documents will verify his assertion.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of St. Thomas was, in

	Imports.	Exports.
1809	£.194,121	£.886,810
1810	£.437,030	£.862,585

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809	523	18,876	27,496	3,991	28,745	387,476
1810	1,488	59,354	16,438	2,889	1,400	355,467

St. Thomas is in lat. 18° 22′ *n.* Long. 64° 57′ *w.*]

Thomas, S. a cape, or point of land, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro and kingdom of Brazil, near Cape Frio.

Thomas, S. a strait, formed by the river Paraguay, in the province and government of this name, opposite the *sierra* of Las Quince Puntas.

Thomas, S. a lake of Canada, in the country and territory of the Algonovius Indians.

[Thomas's Bay, on the *w.* coast of the island of Antigua. It affords some shelter from the *s.* and *s. e.* winds.]

[Thomas Island, St. on the *w.* coast of Nuevo Mexico, in lat. 20° 10′ *n.*]

[Thomas Port, St. a harbour of the Bay of Honduras, on the Spanish main, from which goods are shipped to Europe.]

[Thomas, St. a parish of Charleston District, in S. Carolina. It contains 3836 inhabitants; of whom 397 are whites, and 3405 slaves.]

[THOMASTOWN, a post-town of the District of Maine, Lincoln County, on the *w.* side of Penobscot Bay, and about four leagues from Franklin Island, at the mouth of the river St. George, which divides this town from Warren and Cushing, to the *w.* A considerable river in the *s. e.* part of the township is called Wessowessgeeg. From the hill of Madambettocks may be seen islands and lands to a great distance; and near it there is thought to be plenty of iron ore; but no attempts have been made to ascertain its quality. The grand staples of Thomastown are lime and lumber. Limestone is very common, and spots of land, or rather rock, of six rods square, are frequently sold for 100 dollars. There are now about 35 kilns erected, each of which, on an average, will produce 200 fifty gallon casks. These kilns, if burned only three times a year, (though many are five or six times) will furnish about 21,000 casks; which net, after all expenses, about six shillings a cask. Too much attention being paid to this business, prevents a due cultivation of the lands. In 1792,

there were owned on the river 12 brigs, schooners, and sloops, equal to about 1100 tons, employed in foreign and coasting voyages.

On the river, and its several streams, are a number of tide and other grist and saw mills, which afford great profit to their owners. A fort with a number of cannon, and a regular garrison of provincials, was formerly stationed about five miles below the head of the tide. Few vestiges of the fort now remain; but in place of it an elegant building was erected in 1794, by the Hon. Henry Knox, Esq. The settlement of Thomastown began about 1720, in 1777 it was incorporated, in 1790 it contained 801 inhabitants; and it was computed to contain in 1796 above 1200. There are here no public schools constantly kept. though there are several private ones throughout the year. There are two churches, the one for Baptists, who are the most numerous, and the other for Congregationalists. Here is also a social library. The compact part of the town is seven miles *s.* of Camden, seven *e.* of Warren, 32 *n. e.* of Wiscasset.]

THOMATLAN, S. Miguel de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in Nueva España. It is of a warm and moist temperature, contains 28 families of Indians, and 14 of *Mustees,* and is five leagues *n.e.* of the capital.

Thomatlan, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Pinzandaro and *alcaldía mayor* of Tanzitaro in the same kingdom. It is of an extremely hot and dry temperature, but abounding in wholesome waters; contains 42 families of *Mustees* and Mulattoes and 17 of Indians, who trade in maize and rice, but addicting themselves rather to the latter, from the great profits acquired by it. It has a convent of Franciscans, and is two leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

THOME, S. de la Guayana, called also St. Thomas, the capital of the province and government of this name; founded by the governor Antonio Berrio on the shore of the abundant river Orinoco in 1588. It is small, has, besides the parish church, which was erected into an abbey in 1610, although it never was completely endowed as such, a convent of Franciscans, which is at present destroyed, and a college of Trinitarians, somewhat smaller than the former. It has also a convent of the title of San Juan de Dios, which is an hospital, and was founded by the governor D. Juan de Dios Valdé. It is of a hot temperature, and very unhealthy from the damps arising from the stagnant waters left by the floodings of the Orinoco; and it would be very scant in provisions, but for the zeal and attention of the Catalonian Capuchin missionaries. The English pirate (for so the Spaniards call him), Walter Raleigh, sacked it in 1618, and, after this, two redoubts were rebuilt for its defence, although they are now in a state of ruin, and in their stead Charles III. ordered a fort to be built at the mouth of the channel formed by the river, and which they call De Limones. [The governor's salary is 3000 piastres fortes, but he is subject to the captainship-general of Caracas: 244 miles *w.* of the mouth of the river Orinoco, in lat. 8° 7′ *n.* and long. 63° 55′ *w.*]

Thome, S. another city. See Valencia.

Thome, S. a settlement, on a plain of the island St. Domingo; at the foot of the mines of Ciboo, not far from the source of the river Artibonito. [The above plain is contiguous to the *n.* of that of St. John of Maguana. The fort of St. Thomas was erected here, near the head of the Artibonito, by Christopher Columbus, to protect the mines against the Indians. There is now no vestige of the fort remaining.]

Thome, S. another settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Gairá and government of Paraguay; on the shore of the river Guabay. The Portuguese of San Pablo destroyed it at the end of the last (16th) century, and the ruins of it are still to be seen.

Thome, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil: on the shore of a river, which is of the same name.

Thome, S. a port of the bay of La Concepcion, of the kingdom of Chile, little frequented by vessels, as being insecure.

Thome, S. a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil. It runs to *s. s. w.* and enters the sources of the Uruguay.

THOMPSON, a small settlement of the English in the island of Barbadoes.

[Thompson, a township of Windham County, in the *n. e.* corner of Connecticut; having the town of Killingly on the *s.* the State of Rhode Island *e.* and that of Massachusetts on the *n.*; from which last it receives Quinabaug and Fivemile Rivers.]

[THOPICANOS, a small river of the N.W. Territory, which runs *s.* to Wabash River, into which it enters a few miles *e.* of Quixtanon.]

[THORNTON, a township of New Hampshire in Grafton County, at the head of Merrimack River, which contains 385 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1781.]

THORNTON, a river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America. It runs to *s. s. e.* and enters the Rapahanock.]

THORPE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago, near the *w.* coast.

[THOULOUSE, Port, on the *s.* coast of the island of Cape Breton, near the entrance of the Strait of Fronsac or Canso, lies between the gulf called Little St. Peter and the islands of St. Peter. It was formerly called Port St. Peter, and is 60 miles *w.* of Gabaron Bay.]

[THOUSAND ISLES, are situated in St. Lawrence, or Iroquois River, a little *n.* of Lake Ontario.]

[THOUSAND LAKES, a name given to a great number of small lakes near the Mississippi, a little to the *n. e.* of St. Francis River, which is about 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country about these lakes, though but little frequented, is the best within many miles for hunting; as the hunter seldom fails returning loaded beyond his expectation. Here the river Mississippi is not above 90 yards wide.]

[THREE BROTHERS, three islands within the river Essequibo, on the *e.* coast of S. America.]

[THREE ISLANDS BAY, or HARBOUR, on the *e.* coast of the island of St. Lucia, in the W. Indies.]

[THREE POINTS, Cape, on the coast of Guiana in S. America. Lat. 10° 45′ *n.* Long. 62° 45′ *w.*]

[THREE RIVERS, in Canada. See TROIS RIVIERES.]

[THREE SISTERS, three small isles on the *w.* shore of Chesapeak Bay, which lie between W. River and Parker's Island.]

[THUM CAP, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a small circular isle, not more than a mile in circumference, seven leagues *n.* 52° *n. w.* from Lagoon Island. High water, at full and change, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Lat. 18° 35′ *s.* Long. 139° 4′ *w.*]

[THULE, SOUTHERN, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, the most *s.* land ever discovered; hence the name. Lat. 59° 34′ *s.* Long. 29° 45′ *w.*]

[THURMAN, a township in Washington County, New York; taken from Queensburg, and incorporated in 1792.]

[THUNDER Bay, in Lake Huron, lies about half-way between Saganaw Bay and the *n. w.* corner of the lake; it is about nine miles across either way, and is thus called from the thunder frequently heard there.]

THY, SAN MIGUEL DE, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Juan and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro in Nueva España. It contains 15 families of Indians.

TIABAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in Peru.

TIAHUANACU, a territory of an ancient and small province to the *s.* of Cuzco, and to the *e.* of the lake Titicaca. The Inca Mayta-Capac subjected and united it to the empire. It is famous for the celebrated edifices which belonged to that emperor, and of which the ruins still remain, exciting astonishment from the immensity of the stones: [in lat. 17° 17′ *s.* and very near the *s. e.* coast of the lake Titicaca, 28 miles *e.* of the bridge of the Inca Huama-Capac, or Mayta-Capac.]

TIAHUANACU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru.

TIAMANCHU, a river of the province of Moxos, and government of Quito; which runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* near the settlement of S. Xavier, and enters the Marmoré by the *w.* parts in lat. 14° 13′ *s.*

TIAN, a river of the province and government of Honduras and kingdom of Guatemala; which runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Pico de Gata and the Triumfo de la Cruz.

[TIANADERHA River. See UNADILLA River.]

TIANGUISMANALCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Calpa and *alcaldía mayor* of Atrisco in Nueva España. It contains 90 families of Indians, who cultivate some hemp and flax for making rigging and traces. Three leagues *e. n. e.* of its capital.

TIANGUISMANALCO, another, a small settlement, in the head settlement of the district of Texmelucán and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozinco.

TIANGUISTENGO, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozinco in Nueva España. It contains 38 families of Indians, and is situate *n.* of its capital.

TIANGUISTENGO, SANTIAGO DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 249 families of Indians, and is four leagues *s. s. w.* of its capital.

TIANGUISTENGO, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepehuacán and *alcaldía mayor* of Meztitlan in Nueva España. It con-

tains a convent of Augustins and 250 families of Indians. Ten leagues *s. e.* of its head settlement.

TIANGUISZOLCO, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Guejozinco in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is situate *w.* of its capital.

[TIAOGU, an ancient Indian town, about 150 miles up the Susquehannah River.]

TIAPORO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ancobamba.

TIAPOLLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Corobamba in the province of Chachapoyas.

TIATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chisquilla.

TIAUME, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito; which laves the skirt of the mountain of Esmeraldas, and the country which was inhabited by the Indian nation of this name. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters by the *s.* part the river of Esmeraldas, near its mouth, in lat. 56° *n.*

TIBACUI, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Pasca, and province of Panches, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, though abounding in vegetable productions of this climate, and of a warm soil. It contains more than 100 housekeepers and 60 Indians, [and is 30 miles *w.* of Santa Fé.]

TIBANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild temperature, pleasant, and very healthy, produces much wheat, vetches, *papas*, plantains, and other fruits, and is near a river. Its inhabitants are few, not exceeding 50; but they live very comfortably, having large breeds of neat cattle and sheep, and making very good woven stuffs of the wool of the latter. Four leagues *s. w.* of Tunja.

TIBANOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; on the shore and at the source of the river Uruguay.

TIBASOSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the *llano* of Sogamoso. It is of a cold temperature, and the night air here is very hurtful, on account of some swamps which surround it. It produces much wheat and other fruits of a cold climate; is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Nopsa, contains more than 150 whites and 100 Indians, and is eight leagues from Tunja.

[TIBER Creek, a small stream which runs *s.* through the city of Washington, and empties into Patowmac River. Its source is 236 feet above the level of the tide in the creek; the waters of which, and those of Reedy Branch, may be conveyed to the president's house, and to the capital.]

[TIBERON, Cape, a round black rock on the *s. w.* part of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and forms the *n. w.* limit of the Bay of Tiberon.]

[Tiberon, or Tiburon, a cape, bay, and village, on the *s. w.* part of the island of St. Domingo. The bay is formed by the cape of its name on the *n. w.* and Point Burgau on the *s. e.* a league and three-fourths apart. The stream, called a river, falls in at the head of the bay, on the *w.* side of the village; which stands on the high road, and, according to its course along the sea-shore, 10 leagues *s.* of Cape Dame Marie, 20 from Jereme, and 32 by the winding of the road from Les Cayes. The cape is in lat. 18° 20′ 30″ *n.* and in long. 64° 28′ 40″ *w.* The exports from Cape Tiberon, from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 1000lbs. white sugar, 377,800lbs. brown sugar, 600,002lbs. coffee, 13,672lbs. cotton, 1088lb. indigo, and small articles to a considerable amount. Total value of duties on exportation, 2465 dollars 76 cents.]

[Tiberon, a fort, near the town or village above mentioned; taken by the French the 21st March, 1795.]

TIBI, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Georgia in the United States.

TIBILOS, S. Lorenzo de, a settlement of the missions, which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito: founded in 1670 by the Father Lorenzo Lucero, on the shore of the river Guallaga.

TIBIQUARI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay.

TIBIRITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a mild temperature, and producing fruits of a cold soil, such as wheat, *papas*, &c. as well as those of a warm soil, such as sugar canes, anniseed, and *garbanzos*.

It has in its vicinity a place which they call Manta, where there is an abundant mine of copper, of which they make choppers, caldrons, stir-

rups, and other articles, of which consists its trade. Its population is of 100 housekeepers and 60 Indians, and it is situate between Santa Fé and Tunja, at the back of the settlement of Chocontá.

[TIBURON. See TIBERON.]

TIBURON, a point of land or cape of the coast and *captainship* of Espíritu Santo in Brazil; between the *sierra* Lunar, or De Maestro Alvaro, and the capital of the province.

TIBURON, another, in the province and *captainship* of Seara in the same kingdom, near the extremity of the *n.* coast.

TIBURON, another, on the *n.* coast of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; one of those forming the semicircle of the Bay or Great Gulf of Uraba or Tucmari.

TIBURON, a large island of the Gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés, very near the coast and in the interior of the same.

TIBURONES. Some rocky shoals near the coast of the province and government of Honduras, close to the cape of Gracias a Dios.

TICANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huancani.

TICAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, on the shore of a river; between the settlements of Cucurpe and Opodepe.

TICAPAN, a settlement of the jnrisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuyoacán in Nueva España.

TICHBURN, a settlement of the English in the island of Barbadoes, in the *s.* part of the same.

TICKE, or TICKLE, a settlement of the island of Newfoundland, on the *e.* coast, on the shore of Trinidad Bay.

TICKLE ME QUICKLY, a name given by the English to an excellent bay on the coast of the Isthmus of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the *n. w.* extremity of a *cordillera* of rocks; with a good anchorage and secure landing, the same being guarded on the one side by a part of the aforesaid rocks and by the islands Samballs on the other, and which form this bay, which is much frequented by pirate vessels.

TICLLACAYAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huariaca.

TICLLA-COCHA, a great lake in the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos of the kingdom of Peru; formed by some streams and from the river Cañete, which runs *w.* till it enters the S. Sea.

TICLLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru.

TICLLOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo, in the same kingdom as the former.

TICNABAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Copta.

TICOMAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Yautepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España. It contains 116 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivation of cotton and garden herbs. Three leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

TICONDEROGA, or TICONDIRAGO, a fort built by the French in Canada, in the year 1756, on the *n.* side of a peninsula, or communication between the two lakes George and Champlain. It has all the advantages both of nature and of art, and is defended on three sides by water surrounded by rocks, and in one half of the fourth side by a strand, where the French built an outwork of nine feet high, in the war between the English colonies of America and the French and the parent country.

[This fort is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. Its name signifies Noisy, in the Indian language, and was called by the French Corillor. Mount Independence, in Addison County, Vermont, is about two miles *s. e.* of it, and separated from it by the narrow strait which conveys the waters of Lake George and South River into Lake Champlain. This was the first fortress attacked by the Americans during the revolutionary war. The troops under General Abercrombie were defeated here in the year 1758, but it was taken the year following by General Amherst. It was surprised by Colonels Allen and Arnold, May 10, 1775, and was retaken by General Burgoyne in July, 1777.]

TECOPORO, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river of its name, and to *s.* of the city of Pedraza. [redacted] one of those under the charge of the mis[redacted] of St. Domingo.

TECOPORO, the said river, rises [redacted] the *sierra* Nevada, and enters the Apure.

TICSAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. It is nearly desert and abandoned, through the

many damages it has received on different occasions by earthquakes. In its district are the estates of Moyocancha, Atapú, Totora, Sula, Macrallán, and others. It is of a healthy climate and fertile soil, and on the confines of Riobamba, *n. e.* of the settlement of Alausi, and *s. w.* of Moyocancha, in lat. 2° 8′ *s.*

TICUNAS, a barbarous nation of Indians in the province and country of Las Amazonas, who dwell in the woods in the *n.* part. Some families of them have been reduced to the faith, forming the settlements of S. Ignacio de las Pevas, and De Nuestra Señora de Loreto de Ticunas, which is the last of the lower mission of Mainas, and bounded by the territory of the Portuguese. The poison, which these Indians make for envenoming their arrows, is the most active of any known. [The settlement of Loreto is situate on the *n. e.* shore of the river Amazonas, in lat. 3° 51′ *s.* and long. 69° 41′ *w.*]

TICUZES. See TEQUANHUNA.]

TIDCOME, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, on the *w.* coast, and at the extremity of the island.

TIEMPO, Cape of Good; which the English call Fair Weather: a point of land on the coast of the country of the Patagonian Indians; between the river La Plata and the Straits of Magellan.

[TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, called by Bougainville, The Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, and by Captain Cook, The New Hebrides, may be considered as the *e.* extremity of the vast Archipelago of Nueva Guayana. The islands are situate between lat. 14° 29′ and 20° 14′ *s.* and between long. 166° and 170° 21′ *e.* from Greenwich; and consist of the following islands, some of which have received names from the different European navigators, and others retain the names which they bear among the natives; viz. Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo, St. Bartholomew, Mallicollo, Pic de l'Etoile, Aurora, Isle of Lepers, Whitsuntide, Ambrym, Paoon, Shepherds Isles, Sandwich, Erromango, Immer, Tana, Erronan, Annetom, Apee, Three Hills, Montagu, Hinchinbrook, and Erromanga.

Quiros, who first discovered these islands, in 1606, describes them, as "richer and more fertile than Spain, and as populous as they are fertile; watered with fine rivers, and producing silver, pearls, nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, ebony of the first quality, wood for the construction of vessels, and plants which might be fabricated into sail-cloth and cordages, one sort of which is not unlike the hemp of Europe." The inhabitants of these islands, he describes as of several different races of men; black, white, mulatto, tawny, and copper-coloured; a proof, he supposes, of their intercourse with various people. They use no fire-arms, are employed in no mines, nor have they any of those means of destruction which the genius of Europe has invented. Industry and policy seem to have made but little progress among them: they build neither towns nor fortresses; acknowledge neither king nor laws, and are divided only into tribes, among which there does not always subsist a perfect harmony. Their arms are the bow and arrows, the spear and the dart, all made of wood. Their only covering is a garment round the waist, which reaches to the middle of the thigh. They are cleanly, of a lively and grateful disposition, capable of friendship and instruction. Their houses are of wood, covered with palm-leaves. They have places of worship and burial. They work in stone, and polish marble, of which there are many quarries. They make flutes, drums, wooden spoons, and from the mother-of-pearl, form chissels, scissars, knives, hooks, saws, hatchets, and small round plates for necklaces. Their canoes are well built and neatly finished. Hogs, goats, cows, buffaloes, and various fowls and fish, for food, are found in abundance on and about these islands. Added to all these and many other excellencies, these islands are represented as having a remarkably salubrious air, which is evinced by the healthy robust appearance of the inhabitants, who live to a great age, and yet have no other bed than the earth.

Such is the description which Quiros gives of these islands, in and about which he spent some months, and which he represents to the King of Spain as "the most delicious country in the world; the garden of Eden, the inexhaustible source of glory, riches, and power to Spain."—On the *n.* side of the largest of these islands, called Espiritu Santo, is a bay, called San Felipe and Sant-Yago, which, says Quiros, "penetrates 20 leagues into the country; the inner part is all safe, and may be entered with security, by night as well as by day. On every side, in its vicinity, many villages may be distinguished, and if we may judge by the smoke which rises by day, and the fires that are seen by night, there are many more in the interior parts." The harbour in this bay was named by Quiros, La Vera Cruz, and is a part of this bay, and large enough to admit 1000 vessels. The anchorage is on an excellent bottom of black sand, in water of different]

[depths, from six to 40 fathoms, between two fine rivers.]

TIERRA FIRME, a kingdom of S. America; bounded *e.* by the province and government of Cartagena, from which it is divided by the river S. Juan, *w.* by the province of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala, and *n.* and *s.* by the two seas, at the Isthmus of Panamá, or Tierra Firme. It is 146 leagues long, 90 wide in the broadest part, and eight at the narrowest, and at the aforesaid isthmus, the which is the most celebrated of any ever heard of.

This kingdom is divided into three provinces, which are those of Darien, Veragua, Panamá or Tierra Firme; which, united, give the whole the latter name. It is of a hot and moist temperature, though the nights are fresh and agreeable, for from five o'clock in the evening the wind from the sea springs up.

It is watered by an infinite number of rivers, the most considerable of which are, the Chagre, Bayano, Atrato, Tiura, some of which enter the N. and others the S. Sea. The territory is for the most part mountainous and craggy, and almost inaccessible, owing to the great *cordillera* which intersects it; not but that it has some fertile, though little cultivated *llanuras;* the natives being rather dedicated to the commerce with the provinces of Peru and with Europe, as, in the time of the galleons, they lay in the very way for such a trade. They, consequently, only cultivate such maize as may be necessary for the subsistence of the Negroes and the great herds of cattle which they breed, and of the flesh of which they make, by drying it in the sun, salted meat in strips of three fingers wide, which they call *tasajo*, and which is also the common food.

Here are some gold mines, particularly in the province of Darien, the same which were formerly worked with great success, but which are now abandoned through the incursions of those Indians; and there are now no other mines worked but some in the province of Veragua, which are of very good alloy. In the mountains are found an infinity of strange birds and animals, the former of great beauty and delightful note; and, amongst the latter, many which have excited the particular attention of the naturalist. Amongst others is a species of the sloth, thus called from the difficulty with which it moves, inasmuch as he is whole hours in proceeding only a few steps. This animal is of the shape of a cat, and utters lamentable groans upon moving either his fore or hind feet, and it is said that he does so from the great pain occasioned by the exertion.—Amongst the birds, the king of the fowls deserves attention, as being rare and of exceeding beauty, with wings of different colours, and of the size of a moderate sized turkey-cock. Should there happen to be any animal killed near the spot where this king-bird is setting, the other birds, although they may be assembled around in vast numbers, never presume to touch the prey until the king shall have first darted upon it. He generally satiates himself with the eyes and the heart; and his retiring is the signal for the rest to begin their feast.

In the province of Veragua are some small monkeys of a yellow colour, and with a white crown, with a skin as fine as the best silk. They are extremely gentle, but so delicate, that they invariably die upon being removed from their native place; for, although every precaution to bring them to Europe has been adopted, they have all been unsuccessful. In this kingdom are abundance of insects, snakes of many kinds, spiders, centipedes, mosquitoes, and various others, which are troublesome in the extreme.

There are several very good ports on the coasts of both seas, serving as asylums for the illicit traders, the commerce of this kingdom having greatly diminished since the establishment of that of Buenos Ayres. It has therefore become much less opulent than formerly, since then all the trade which was done by Peru and Guatemala with Spain, and *vice versâ*, passed through Tierra Firme, and was shipped and landed at Portobello. The population is not proportionate to its size.—See an account of the same under the article of each of the three provinces composing this kingdom. The capital is the city of Panamá.

TIERRA FIRME, one of the provinces of the above kingdom, and from whence the kingdom had its name. It lies between the province of Darien to the *e.* and that of Veragua to the *w.* is 55 leagues long from the jurisdiction of the *alcaldía mayor* of Natá, by a line which runs from the isle of Veragua in the N. Sea, as far as the settlement and isle of Guararé in the S. Sea, and, on the opposite part, by another line, which runs from the great strand on the *n.* coast of the province of Darien to the Port Quemado in the S. Sea. In this province the isthmus, dividing the two seas, is the narrowest, being only eight leagues across; although, from the roughness of the mountains and from the abundance of the waters of the rivers, it is necessary to pass across by a circuitous rout of no less than 16 leagues.

This province is very fertile, and would, if cultivated, produce great profit; has large estates, in which are bred much cattle, and some mills in which sugar and brandy are made. The common people use *guarapo* for their drink, which is a fermentation of plantations, and the consumption of this is very great. The Indians who have remained here are now very few indeed, and the greater part of the inhabitants are Negroes, slaves, and freemen, Mulattoes, and Zambos. The capital is also that of the kingdom; and the other settlements are,

Portobello,	Sajalices,
Cruces,	Palenque,
Natá,	Santa Maria,
Villa de los Santos,	Parita,
Penonomé,	Gorgona,
Chame,	Chepo,
Anton,	Chorrera,
Capita,	San Juan.

TIERRA PEQUENA, or PETITE TERRE, a name given by the French to three small islands; situate near the *n.* coast of the island Marigalante; between this island and the point of Los Castillos of the island of Guadalupe.

[TIETE, a river of the province of Paraguay. See PARAGUAY River.]

TIETE. See HARIHAMBU, or ANEMBI.

TIGIOCA, Point of, on the coast of the province and country of Las Amazonas, and territory of the Portuguese; one of those which form, with the point of Maguari in the island of Marajo, the second mouth of that great river. Off here are several shoals of the same name.

TIGITAS, a small river of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Granada. It rises *s.* of the town of La Concepcion de Pao, and, shortly after, unites itself with the Gamalotal.

TIGLA, a river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; which rises in the mountains of the *e.* side, and enters by this rhumb into the channel of Tarena.

TIGLAGANTI, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former, which rises in the mountains of the *n.* part, and enters the sea in the Gulf of Tucumári, or of Atrato.

[TIGNARES, the chief town of the *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil.]

TIGRE, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river St. Domingo, to the *s.* of the city of Barinas Nueva.

TIGRE, another settlement, called also Pozo del Tigre, in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru, on the shore and at the source of the river San Miguel.

TIGRE, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Nueva Grenada, which rises in the province of Quijos and Macas in Suchahuacaurui, between the river Villano to the *n.* and the Sarayacu to the *s.* It becomes united itself with the Collana, which enters it by the *n.* part in the territory of the ancient nation of the Gayes; and near its shores, amongst some thick woods, dwell many barbarous nations of Indians, of which the most known are the Annales, Yameos, and Iquitos; and also upon the same shore are situate the settlements of Yameos and Del Angel Custodio; and here this river is entered by the Nahuapó, three leagues before it joins the Marañon, in lat. 4° 53′ *s.*

TIGRE, a river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises in the interior of the *serrania*, and, at a small distance, incorporates itself with the Guarapiche.

TIGRE, another, of the kingdom of Quito, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo, which flows down from the mountain called Chima, runs very rapidly *n.* until it unites itself with the Tinto and the San Christoval, and enters the Ojiva, in lat. 1° 46′ *s.*

TIGRE, a small island of the S. Sea, nearly united to the coast, of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Penonomé in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, opposite the settlement of Chame and the island Otoque.

TIGRE, another, also a small island of the S. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala, at the mouth of the Bay of Fonseca.

TIGRE, a large oval lake, formed by the waters of the river Chocó, in the province and government of this name, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It has a mouth by which it disembogues itself, forming various rivers.

TIGRES, Mountain of the, in the island of Cayenne or Cayana, on the skirt of which the French have an establishment. It takes this name from the abundance of large and beautiful tigers found in it.

TIGUA, Point of, on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between the points Comisario and San Bernardo.

TIGUA, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito, in the *s.* part. It descends from the mountain of Guanas, runs to *n. w.* and enters the Toachi, in lat. 19′ *s.*

TIGUANASQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

TIGUARA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises between the rivers Jurubechi and Nuisi, runs *e.* and enters the Negro, opposite the settlement of Maravia.

TILACO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España. It is very small, and its inhabitants are Indians, who live nearly like gentiles.

TILANTONGO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nochiztlan, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 102 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in agriculture, and is seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

TILAPAN, SANTIAGO DE, a small settlement or ward of the district of Ixtazoquitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in Nueva España. It contains 120 families of Indians.

TILAPAN, another, in the head settlement of the district of Zuchiquilatzán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca in the same kingdom.

TILCAXETE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca, and kingdom of Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, abounding in cotton, in which, with some cochineal, its commerce consists; has a convent of Dominicans, and 260 families of Indians, and is three leagues *e.* of its capital.

TILLO, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yauguitlán in Nueva España. It contains 180 families of Indians, and is one league *e.* by *n.* of its capital.

TILONZINGO, S. MARCOS DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zumpango in Nueva España, of a mild climate, and producing seeds and *pulque*, its principal branches of trade. It contains 30 families of Otomies Indians, annexed to the curacy of Guipuxtla, and is 1½ leagues *n.* of its capital.

TILTEPEC, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nochiztlán in Nueva España. It contains 109 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, and is one league *s.* of its capital.

TILTEPEC, another settlement, in the head settlement of Totontepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 33 families of Indians, and is four leagues *e.* of its capital.

TILTEPEC, another, with the surname of Rincon, the head settlement of the district, of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former, containing 174 Indian families.

TILTIL, a small settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile. It is near its capital, and is celebrated for a rich gold mine, but is nearly abandoned from want of hands to work the said mine.

TIMANA, a town of the province and government of Popayán, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by order of Sebastian de Belalcazar, by Captain Juan de Añasco in 1538, in the territory of the Paeces and Pijaos Indians. It is of a hot but healthy temperature, of a very reduced population, and little fertile in grain and vegetable productions, but abounding in cotton, *pita*, wax, honey, and *coca*, in all of which consists its trade, as well as in infinite breeds of cattle, from the largeness and richness of the pastures. Its natives make a very delicious sweetmeat of almonds, esteemed in all parts of the kingdom.

In its district is a mountain, in which they find loadstone, and in which there are mines of amathists and other precious stones. These productions would have much enriched this town, had it not been for the misfortunes it has experienced from the attacks of the barbarian Indians: [81 miles *e.* of Popayán and 160 *s.* from Santa Fé; in lat. 2° 14′ *n.* and long. 75° 12′ *w.*]

TIMAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Copta.

TIMBAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, which gave its name to an ancient province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. They were visited by Sebastian de Belcazar in 1536, and were one of those which gave the most strenuous resistance to the Spaniards. Their country is uncultivated, rough, and barren, but abounds in gold mines. It is not known whether any of these barbarians yet exist.

TIMBIO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river from whence it takes its name.

TIMBIO. This river rises near the capital towards the *w.* and shortly after enters the Patia.

TIMBIQUI, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; belonging to the district of Barbacoas.

TIMBOI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; which runs *e.* and enters the Uruguay, close to the river of Moconeta-guazu.

TIMBUES, a nation of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay; discovered by Captain Pedro de Mendoza: they dwell on the shores of the river La Plata, and maintain themselves by fishing alone. They are at present very few, and are reduced to the Catholic faith, living in a settlement.

TIMEN, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Sonora.

TIMERARIS, a river of the Dutch province and colony of Berbis; which runs fertilizing that territory, and enters the Atlantic. On its shores are some plantations of sugar-cane, of which they make much sugar.

TIMIRIGUACO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of a stream, eight leagues *s.* of its capital.

[TIMMISKAMAIN Lake, in Lower Canada, is about 28 miles long and 10 broad, having several small islands. Its waters empty into Utawas River, by a short and narrow channel 38 miles *n.* of the *n.* part of Nepissing Lake. The Indians named Timmiscamaings reside round this lake.]

TIMMONES, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the bay of Guibara and the river of Naranjas.

TIMOTES, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the river of its name, in the district which divides the limits of the cities of Mérida and Truxillo. It is of a mild temperature, and produces much wheat, garlic, onions, maize, *papas*, &c. It abounds in all kinds of cattle, as well neat as sheep and horses; and its population consists of 150 Indians and 50 whites.

TIMOTI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme: it rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, runs *s. w.* and enters the Chuquinaqui.

TIMOUQUAS, a country and territory of Florida; bounded *n.* by Georgia. It takes its name from a nation of Indians, who were entirely destroyed by the English of Carolina in 1706.

[TIMPANOGOS Lake, a lake of N. America, which, as Humboldt observes, has its limits but imperfectly known from the journals of Father Escalante, and is perhaps the Tegu yo Lake, from the borders of which, according to some historians, the Azteques removed to the river Gila.]

TIMUSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ambaná.

TINACO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the skirt of a mountain, and on the shore of a river from whence it takes its name.

TINACO. This river rises very near the former settlement, and then enters that of La Portuguesa.

TINAJA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, in the interior and towards the *n.* in the territory and country of the Papagos Indians.

TINAQUILLO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Coxede, *s.* of the city of Valencia.

TINGANASES, a barbarous, ancient, and numerous nation of the province of Los Panataguas; but little known.

TINGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yanaconas in its capital.

TINGO, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas of the same kingdom: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Quillay.

TINGS, a city of the province of Hampshire, one of the provinces of New England, in the United States; situate on the shore of the river Pennycook.

TINGUA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* laves the city of San Fernando, and enters the Maule.

TINGUINDIN, or TINGUIRINDIN, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor*, of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It is much reduced, and is annexed to the jurisdiction of Xiquilpa and Periban. Its productions are wheat, maize, loaf-sugar, and fish; and it has some breeds of large cattle. In its district, two leagues *w.* of the capital, is the *rancho* of Guascaro; in which there are 17 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, exercised in agriculture; also two leagues to the *s.* is the settlement of Tacumbo with 24 families, and, at a less distance, the estate of La Lagunela, with 11 families of Spaniards; and also there are in that of Ayumba, two leagues to the *n.* and in that of Magdalena, close by, nine other families of *Mustees* and Mulattoes.

The capital is the settlement of its name, of a cold temperature, and inhabited by 28 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 60 of Indians: [140 miles *w.* ¼ *s.* of Mexico.]

TINGUINEO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zitaquaro and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 47 families of Indians, and is four leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TINGUIRIRICA, a river of the kingdom of Chile; which rises in the mountains of the *cordillera*, and enters the river Rapél, five leagues before this river runs into the sea. It is noted for the lamentable accidents which have happened to those who have endeavoured to cross it when it has been flooded.

TINGUIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Nepos.

[TINICUM, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Buck's County, the other in that of Delaware.]

TINJACA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Sachica, and jurisdiction of the town of Leiba, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a benign temperature, produces much wheat of excellent quality, maize, *papas*, &c. and abounds in cochineal and other substances for dyeing; contains 80 housekeepers and as many Indians, and is two leagues from Leiba, and four from Chiquinquirá, and six from Tunja.

TINKERS, an island of the N. Sea; one of the Elizabeth Isles, and the second in size; at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay; distant one mile from the island of Nashawn, and from the nearest land on Barnstable coast. It is three miles long from *n.* to *s.* and one and a half wide from *e.* to *w.* and having to the *w.* at a mile distance farther, Stocum's Island.

[TINMOUTH, a township of Nova Scotia on the *e.* coast. It was formerly called Pictou, and lies about 40 miles from Truro. See PICTOU.]

[TINMOUTH, a township of Vermont, Rutland County, and contains 935 inhabitants.]

TINQUIPAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

TINQUICHISGUA, a territory of the coast of the Strait of Magellan; inhabited by some tall and warlike Indians.

TINQUICHISGUA, a point of land on the *s.* coast of the Straits of Magellan; being one of those which form the mouth of the channel of San Juan.

[TINSIGNAL, a rich silver mine in the province of Costa Rica; which see.]

TINTA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru. See CANES and CANCHES.

TINTA, the settlement and capital of this province.

TINTA, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in the same kingdom: annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Churin.

TINTAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom as those above; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huacaña.

[TINTAMARE, a river of Nova Scotia, which is navigable three or four miles up for small vessels.]

TINTIN, a settlement of the province and government of Mizquee in Peru.

TINTIPAN, a large island of the N. Sea; belonging to the district and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; opposite the point and islands of S. Bernardo, and further from the coast than these islands.

[TINTO, a river of Tierra Firme, 20 leagues to the *e.* of Cape Honduras.]

TINTON, a lake of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America; between the rivers Missouri and Moingona.

TINTONES, a settlement of Indians of the nation of this name, of the same province and government as the former lake, and situate on its shore.

TINUL, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of Cocamas, flat-headed Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon, opposite the settlement of San Joaquin de los Omaguas.

TIO, a fort of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; built to restrain the Indians.

TIOCAXAS, a large plain of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; at a small distance *s.* of the capital, and memorable for the bloody battle which was fought between Sebastian de Belalcazar and the Puruayes Indians, when these disputed the entrance into the territory.

[TIOGA, a township of Pennsylvana, in Luzern County.]

[TIOGA, a county of New York, bounded *e.* by Otsego, *w.* by Ontario, *n.* by Onondago, and *s.* by the State of Pennsylvania. It contains the towns of Newtown, Union, Chemung, Oweg,

Norwich, Jerico, and Chenengo, in which are 1165 electors, according to the state census of 1796. The courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace for the county are held on the first Tuesdays in May, October, and February, in every year, alternately, at Chenengo, in the town of Union, and at Newtown Point, in the town of Chemung. Some curious bones have been dug up in this county. About 12 miles from Tioga Point, the bone or horn of an animal was found, six feet nine inches long, 21 inches round, at the long end, and 15 inches at the small end. It is incurvated nearly to an arch of a large circle. By the present state of both the ends, much of it must have perished; probably 2 or 3 feet from each end.]

[TIOGA Point, the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga River with the E. branch of Susquehannah River. It is about 5½ miles *s.* from the line which divides New York State from Pennsylvania, and is about 137 miles *n.* by *w.* of Philadelphia, and 20 *s. e.* of Newtown. The town of Athens stands on this point of land.]

[TIOGA River, a branch of the Susquehannah, which rises in the Alleghany Mountains, in about lat. 41° 50′, and running *e.* empties into the Susquehannah at Tioga Point, in lat. 41° 56′. It is navigable for boats about 50 miles. There is said to be a practicable communication between the *s.* branch of the Tioga, and a branch of the Alleghany, the head waters of which are near each other. The Seneca Indians say they can walk four times in a day, from the boatable waters of the Alleghany, to those of the Tioga, at the place now mentioned.]

TIOLOMA, a *paramo* and very lofty mountain of the kingdom of Quito; on the top of which are four lakes, called Colay, Pichaviñac, Matallán, and Cubilli. The first, which is the largest, is half a league long, and from them all is formed the river Las Cebadas.

[TIOOKEA, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of those called George's Islands. Lat 14° 27′ *s.* Long. 144° 56′ *w.*]

[TIOUGHNIOGA River. See CHENENGO River.]

TIPAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Viraco.

TIPAZOQUE, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

TIPINAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Teotalzinco and *alcaldía-mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 35 families of Indians, and is 22 leagues from its capital.

TIPIRIN, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, situate in the *serranía;* being one of the missions planted here by the Aragonese Capuchin fathers. It is on the shore of the river Guarapiche, near where this enters the gulf Triste.

TIPOURABO, a part of the province and government of Guayana, in which the river Aprouac loses itself amongst some rocks, and where it is heard to make a great noise, though it be no longer visible. Before the canoes can resume the navigation of this river, they must be carried for more than 1200 paces over a mountain which is 60 toises high.

TIPUANE, a settlement of the missions held by the religious of San Agustin in the country of Paititi, of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru.

TIPUANIS, a river of the kingdom of Peru, which laves the confines of the province of Tarija, dividing the same from the territory and woods of the infidel Indians. In the sands of this river are found grains of gold, which, when the water is low, the Indians pick up for the purpose of paying therewith their tribute.

TIPUTINI, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; which rises in the province of Quixos and Macas, runs *e.* and enters the Napo, opposite the settlement of San Juan Nepomuceno.

TIQUE, a river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises in the table of Guanipá, runs in a serpentine course to *n.* and unites itself with the Murichal to enter the Guarapiche.

TIQUICHEO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuzantla and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España. It was formerly populous, but nearly ruined by an epidemic disorder: 20 leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TIQUICIO DE ADENTRO, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of a lake formed by the river Perico, in the *sierras* of Guamoco: three leagues from the town of Zimiti.

TIQUICIO, another, called De Afuera, in the same province and kingdom; also situate on the shore of that lake.

TIQUIHUA, a settlement of the province

and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Hualla.

TIQUILLACHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru.

TIQUILIGASTI, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; on the shore of the river Salado.

TIQUINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Copacavana; on the *s.* shore of the lake Titicaca.

TIQUIPAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

TIQUIRI, a settlement of the island of Cuba; on the *s.* coast, close to the point of Pedernales.

TIRAMENA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and now under the charge of the religious of St. Domingo.

TIRAMUTO, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia; *s.* of Ciudad Real.

TIRANO, NUESTRA SENORA DE GUADALUPE DE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the jurisdiction of Velez: it is of a hot temperature, produces sugar-canes, *yucas*, maize, plantains, &c.; contains 400 housekeepers, [and is 38 miles *n. e.* of Velez, and 49 *s. s. w.* from the city of San Gil.]

TIRANO, a port of the island of Margarita; on the *n.* coast on the *w.* side of N. Cape.

TIRINIDARO, SANTOS REYES DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate in a plain of mild temperature, on the side of a swamp; so that its waters are thick and unwholesome. It contains 100 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues *n.* of its capital.

TIRIPITIO, a head settlement of the district of the same *alcaldía mayor* as the former. It is of a cold temperature, and contains a convent of the religious of San Agustin, four families of Spaniards, and 32 of Indians. In this settlement Alonso de Veracruz, a religious Augustin, founded the royal university, which was afterwards translated to Mexico. Six leagues *e.* of the capital Pasquaro.

TIRIRICO, a very lofty mountain of the province and country of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru: it is on the shore of the river Ubay, and *n. n. w.* of the settlement of San Francisco Xavier.

TIRREL, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes: *s.* of the parish Santa Lucia.

TIRUHA, a river of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile: it runs with a serpentine course to *w.* and enters the sea near the point of its name.

TIRUMENCOS. See PATAGONES.

TISAI EO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

[TISBURY, a small fishing town on the *s.* side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, nine miles from Chilmark, and 64 from Boston. The township was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1142 inhabitants. It is in Duke's County, Massachusetts, and in 1796 the *e.* part was incorporated into a separate township.]

[TISCAN, a village of Cuenca, and department of Alansis, in Quito, in S. America, which was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, but the inhabitants escaped, and removed to a safer situation. The marks of this dreadful convulsion of nature are still visible.]

TISCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

TISQUI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito: it runs *n. w.* and empties itself into the Blanco by the *n.* part, opposite the mouth of the Quinindi, in lat 21′ 30″ *n.*

TITACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tarata.

TITANES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, in the *e. s. e.* part. Their country is fertile, and in their mountains are found mines of copper, lead, and iron, and some of silver. These Indians are ferocious, and live constantly retired in the woods.

TITICACA. See CHUCUITO.

TITICACA, a large island of the lake of its name, and the largest of any in the same; belonging to the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru: it is three leagues long, one wide, and five in circumference, and one mile from the shore. This island was mountainous and uncultivated, but the Incas did much for it, bringing earth from other parts: it was naturally irrigated by 13 streams, is very fertile, the temperature being altogether milder here than in the province. Thus it is that in the many estates here, they gather in abundance seeds, flowers, and fruits, and bread much cattle: and in the woods are found wild rabbits and pigeons.

The Indians assert that the first Inca of Peru came from this island, his name being Manco Capac; and with him his sister and wife Mama Ollo Huacu, making the Indians believe that they were born of the Sun, and that they were sent to them to instruct them in the manners of civilized life; and here, as in a sacred place, did they build the celebrated Temple to the Sun, covered all over with gold, and certainly the most magnificent of any temple in that kingdom. At this temple the lords and vassals of the whole kingdom met annually with their presents to acknowledge this feigned deity.

It was also said that the Inca's palace was here; but this is a false assertion; since, throughout the whole island, no vestiges have been seen of that grandeur which are found in Tiahuanaco and other parts, although, upon the arrival of the Spaniards, those elegant edifices were said to be razed to the ground, and with their very foundation stones and the other riches and valuables of the Inca, to have been thrown into the lake. In this island is the grand settlement of Copacavana, celebrated for the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora, which is in it of this title.

TITUMATI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firmé. It has its origin in the mountains of the *n.* coast, runs *w.* and enters the Chugunaqui.

TITUMATI, another river in the same province and kingdom; which rises in the *e.* part, and enters the sea in the bay and gulf of Tucumari, near the mouth of the Tarena.

[TIVERTON, a township of Rhode Island, in Newport County, having the Eastern Passage and part of Mount Hope Bay on the *w.* and *n. w.* the State of Massachusetts on the *n.* and *e.* and Little Compton township on the *s.* It contains 2453 inhabitants, including 25 slaves. It is about 13 miles *n. n. e.* of Newport.]

TIVILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Palpa.

TIXTLAN, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded by the jurisdiction of Chilapan by the *e.* by that of Azuchitlan by the *w.* by that of Acapulco by the *s.* and by that of Iguala by the *n.* It is for the most part of a mild temperature, although, in some of the settlements, hotter. It has many breeds of large cattle, and produces in abundance maize, French beans, and sugar-cane, of which they make loaf-sugar in its mills, and in these articles carry on a trade. Its population, which is considerable, is contained in the following settlements:

Atliacán,	San Marcos Huacazingo,
San Francisco Apanco,	Tetelzingo,
Totolzintla,	Ahualicán,
Tlostotipan,	Huiziltepeque,
Ozomatlán,	Zumpango del Rio,
San Miguel Tequiziapan,	Chipalzingo,
Oapán,	Petaquillas,
	Nochitlan.

TIXTLAN, the capital of the same name, is situate 30 leagues from the coast of the S. Sea; is of a mild temperature, has a very good parish-church belonging to the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles, and has a population of 146 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 404 of Indians; including those of the wards of its district. It is the residence of a lieutenant-governor of Acapulco, who is equally the *alcaldía mayor* of this jurisdiction.

TIXTLANZINCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Coyuca and government of Acapulco in Nueva España: six leagues *n. n. e.* of its capital, and containing 67 families of Indians.

TIZAPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlajomulco in Nueva España, in which there is a convent of San Francisco.

TIZAPAN, another, in the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in the same kingdom. It has in its vicinity a lake, affording water to the great number of cattle bred in its neighbourhood. Its population consists of 78 families of Indians. Six leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

TIZAPAN, another, in the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom, of the head settlement of the district of Tecocuitlán, with the surname of [illegible]. It contains 30 families of Indians, [illegible] by trade; and is 12 leagues *n.* of its capital.

TIZNADOS, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; which rises from a lake of the name *s.* of the town of S. Sebastian, runs [illegible] enters an arm of the river Portuguesa, which forms the Saco de Santa Maria.

[TIZON, a river in the *n. w.* part of S. America, 600 miles from Nueva España. In a journey made thus far, in 1600, the Spaniards found some large edifices, and met with some Indians who spoke the Mexican language, and who told them, that a few days' journey from that river, towards the *n.* was the kingdom of Tollan, and many other inhabited places whence the Mexicans migrated. It is, indeed, confirmed by Mr. [illegible]

in his late travels, that there are civilized Indians in the interior parts of America. Beyond the Missouri, he met with powerful nations, who were courteous and hospitable, and appeared to be a polished and civilized people, having regularly built towns, and enjoying a state of society not far removed from the European; and indeed to be perfectly equal wanted only iron and steel.]

TIZONAZO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; 45 leagues from the capital, Guadiana.

TLACAMA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Pinotepa and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán in Nueva España: it contains 45 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of cochineal and cotton, and is 10 leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TLACATELCO, San Juan de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teotiguacan in Nueva España. It is a ward united to the settlement of Tequisxitlan.

TLACAXLILLA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosí in the same kingdom, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán: it contains 107 families of Indians, and a convent of San Francisco; and near it are many orchards crowded with fruit-trees: *n.* ¼ *n. e.* and very near to its capital.

TLACHICHILCO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Otupan in Nueva España.

TLACHICHILPA, San Mateo de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc in the same kingdom: it contains 1140 families of Indians.

TLACOAZAPAN, a settlement of the head settlement and district of Mizquiahuala and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango: it contains 300 families of Indians, and some of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes.

TLACOCHAGUAYA, San Geronimo de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca: it contains a convent of the religious of St. Domingo, and 370 families of Indians given to the cultivation of different seeds, and of *magueyes* for making *pulque*: three leagues *e.* of its capital.

TLACOLTEPEC, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca in the same kingdom: it contains 148 families of Indians.

TLACOLULA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan: it is of a mild temperature, and contains 262 families of Indians. In its church is venerated, with particular devotion, the image of Christ crucified, of exquisite sculpture, although no one can determine of what substance it is composed. The Indians here have a tradition, that whilst a certain number of them were standing assembled, there appeared amongst them two handsome youths with the said image, and proffering it for sale: that the youths, being asked for how much, answered that theirs was an eminent Town, and that the image should go for 30 *reals:* it is added, that the Indians going away to fetch the sum, on their return, found nothing but the image left in the room, and with it a scroll, on which was written, "This is the Lord God of Battles." Two leagues *e.* by *s.* of its capital.

Tlacolula, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula; situate in a plain surrounded by the river which flows down from the snowy *sierra;* and on the shores of which are various fruit trees and two estates of large cattle. It contains 116 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation of cochineal: 12 leagues from the capital.

Tlacolula, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa; situate in a rough and craggy territory, between two very lofty mountains. It is of a cold and dry temperature; the natives speak the Totonaque idiom; and its name signifies the place of writing; inasmuch as it was here that the Indians were accustomed to write their histories in the different characters and figures in use amongst them. Its population is composed of 22 families of Indians, who trade in maize, tobacco, and some purgative roots. In its district are gathered annually fine crops of the root called medicinal, in great esteem both within and without the jurisdiction, and in which a considerable traffic is carried on: five leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

Tlacolula, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepehuacan and *alcaldía mayor* of Meztitlan: it has a convent of the religious of San Agustin, and contains 270 Indian families.

TLACOMALTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila. It is of a cold temperature, inhabited by 100 families of Indians, who cultivate maize, the only fruit it yields, and is seven leagues *w.* of its capital.

TLACOMILCO, San Antonio de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Nopaluca and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca: it

contains 66 families of Indians, and is one league from its head settlement.

TLACOTALPAN, San Christoval de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapan: it is of a hot and moist temperature, situate on the shore of the river Alvarado; contains 81 Indian families, and is seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

TLACOTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetelzingo and *alcaldía mayor* of Coautla in Nueva España: it contains six families of Spaniards, eight of *Mustees*, and 60 of Indians, and has a convent of Augustins. Through this settlement passes the abundant river Amazinaque, the waters of which serve to fertilize many estates abounding in fruit trees: six leagues *e.* ¼ *n. e.* of its head settlement.

Tlacotepec, another, in the head settlement of the district of Totela and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan; *s.* of its head settlement, at the distance of 27 leagues, over a rugged road, consisting entirely of *serrania*. In its vicinity is a fountain of very sweet water, and so abundant as to supply not only all the domestic purposes of the settlement, but the agricultural of the contiguous gardens and crops. It is inhabited by 93 families of Indians, and eight of Spaniards and *Mustees*. By the *w.* and *s.* part it has some large, unpeopled, desert tracts of barren *serranías*, which could never be penetrated.

Tlacotepec, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc, containing 265 families of Indians.

Tlacotepec, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa Cruz, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca: situate at the foot of some stony and barren mountains. It is of a hot and dry temperature, suffers much from drought, and profiting chiefly of the rain waters caught in a large cistern, and distributing it with the utmost care to the inhabitants. Its population is composed of 18 families of Spaniards, 27 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 162 of Indians, who speak the Chocan and Mexican language, and maintain themselves by the breeding of large and small cattle, and by raising very considerable crops of grain. Seven leagues *e. s. e.* of its capital.

TLACOTEPEQUE, San Martin de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlaxicoya and *alcaldía mayor* of Mizantla in Nueva España: it contains 46 families of Indians.

TLACOTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Luis de la Costa, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa: it contains 11 families of Indians employed in the cultivation of cotton: of which they make very beautiful woven stuffs. Two leagues *s.* of the capital.

[TLACOTLALPAN. See Tlacotalpan.]

TLACUILOTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango: it contains 101 families of Totonacos Indians, in which are included those of the wards of its district. It yields some tobacco, little prized, the inhabitants not knowing how to prepare it.

TLACUILTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Olinalá and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa: it contains 15 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by sowing maize, the only fruit it yields, and is three leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TLAHUAC, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco; situate within the lake: it contains 400 families of Indians, dispersed in several small villages, and a convent of Dominicans: five leagues *w.* of its capital.

TLAHUALPA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiconcuatla.

TLAHUILOTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ayutla and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta: it contains 129 families of Indians, and is 11 leagues from its capital.

TLAJOMULCO, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia and bishopric of Guadalaxara: it is much reduced, and produces a few fruits as well in the valley in which it stands, as upon the *n.* shore of the great lake, or Sea of Chapala.

The settlements of which it is composed are:

Jocotepec,	Tizapan,
Saqualco,	Santa Cruz,
Atotonilco,	Santa Ana.
Colula,	

Tlajomulco. The capital is the settlement of the same name; it contains a convent of the religious of S. Francisco, and a population of some Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and many Mexican Indians. Nine leagues *s.* of Guadalaxara.

TLAILOTLACAN, Santa Maria de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco: in its vicinity are two wards, containing 412 families of Indians: a quarter of a league *e.* of its capital.

TLALANCALECA, San Matias de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo, containing six families of Indians.

TLALOPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, containing 66 families of Indians dedicated to agriculture: two leagues *n. n. w.* of its head settlement.

TLACHICUAUTLA, a small settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, between two deep *ravines* which are covered with fruit and other trees; it is of a mild temperature, produces maize, cotton, wax, and honey, these affording the branches of its trade; contains 22 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tamazunchale, from whence it is 10 leagues, and being 30 from its capital.

TLALCHICOMULA, San Andres de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca; situate on a plain or outstretched skirt of the volcano of Orizava; of a cold and dry temperature, and well supplied with water distilled from the volcano, and conducted by a strong aqueduct. In the *e.* front is the parish church.

Its population consists of 248 families of Spaniards, 74 of *Mustees*, 34 of Mulattoes, and 345 of Indians, whose trade is in cutting wood which abounds on the mountains, whilst the trade of the Spaniards is the fattening of pigs, which they sell to the other jurisdictions. In this are 64 estates, and in some they grow wheat, though, in the most, barley, beans, and French beans: 10 leagues *e.* of its capital.

TLALIXCOYA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Mizantla: it contains 65 families of Indians in the *ranchos* and estates of its district, and 130 families of Spaniards and other casts.

TLALMILILOPAN, San Rafael de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Texmelucán and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo: it contains 28 families of Indians.

TLALNEHUALOYON, San Andres de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlacoluca and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa. It has this name, signifying, in the Mexican idiom, a place of many roots, from the abundance of *zarzaparilla*, and of a certain purgative root found here, for the which there is a ready sale, and particularly on the arrival of the fleets. The natives, however, are so lazy and indolent, that, although they might derive great profit from the cultivation of maize and other grain, grow only just enough for their own consumption. It contains 118 families of Indians, and is four leagues *s. s. e.* of its head settlement, and one *w. n. w.* of the capital.

TLALNEPLANTA, a large settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tacuba; situate near the river of its name, and just before this unites itself with the Guadalupe to enter the lake: it contains 850 families of Indians, without counting those of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and a convent of Franciscans, and is two leagues *n.* ¼ *n. w.* of its capital.

TLALPUJAGUA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is of a cold temperature; the greater part consisting of *serrania*, in which are many mines of silver with a mixture of gold, and which are the principal sources of its commerce, although it has in its estates considerable breeds of large and small cattle, and crops of wheat and maize, as also very good mills, both for grinding the corn and the metals. Its population consists of the following settlements:

Ucareo, Zinapequaro, Taimeo.

Tlalpujagua. The capital is the settlement and *real* of mines of the same name; of a cold temperature; situate between some rough *sierras*, inhabited by 500 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, with many families of Indians, who serve as labourers in the mines. It has, besides the parish church, an hospital of San Francisco, and at the entrance, towards the *n.* an hermitage of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, where, although the image be painted on the wall, and the hermitage itself almost decayed, the painting is still fresh and uninjured: [77 miles *w.* of Mexico.]

TLALQUIZALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ixteapán and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula: it contains 60 families of Indians, and is three quarters of a league *n.* of its capital.

Tlalquizala, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlán: it has a tolerable population, though the greater number is dispersed in 10 estates, situate in the *w.* part, where they breed cattle and sow seeds, the soil being well irrigated by the river San Pedro, which, in distinct arms, runs through the whole of the district: 34 leagues *n. n. w.* of Guadalaxara.

TLALTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Xi-

cayán: it contains 29 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues *w.* by *n.* of its capital.

TLALTEPEC, another, in the head settlement of the district of Chicahuaztla and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca: it contains 64 families of Indians, who barter cotton stuffs for salt found on the coasts of Xicayán.

TLALTIZAPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Yautepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca: it contains a convent of Dominicans, and 150 families of Indians, who have no trade, and exist by manual labour, and by raising a little maize. One league *s.* of the settlement of Ticomán.

TLAMACO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlasco: it contains 90 families of Indians, and is five leagues *e.* of its capital.

TLAMANALCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco: it contains 1360 families of Indians, and has a magnificent convent of Franciscans and an hospital of Bethlemites, for the subsistence of which a fund was provided by the licentiate Don Miguel del Moral: *e.* of Chalco, at two leagues distance, and on the skirt of the *sierra* Nevada (snowy), therefore of a cold temperature.

TLAMAXAC, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacan; of a cold temperature, and three leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TLAMIMILULPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetelzingo and *alcaldía mayor* of Coautla; annexed to the curacy of Ocuituco: it contains 12 families of Indians, and is eight leagues *n. e.* ¼ *e.* of its head settlement.

TLANAPA, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Santa Isabel and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula: it contains 34 families of Indians, and is a little more than three leagues *s.* of its capital.

TLANCHINOL, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Meztitlán in Nueva España. It contains a convent of Augustins and 970 families of Indians, and is 14 leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TLANECHICO, SAN LUCAS DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cuilapa and *alcaldía mayor* of Las quatro Villas in Nueva España: it contains 37 families of Indians, who cultivate cochineal, seeds, and fruit, in which they trade, as well as in coal and wood: two leagues and a half *w.* by *s.* of its head settlement.

TLANICOTLA, SAN SIMON DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo, containing 30 families of Indians.

TLAOLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango: it contains a convent of Augustins, and 407 families of Indians, with those who dwell in seven small settlements of its district; who maintain themselves by cultivating seeds and cotton, and cutting wood: five leagues *s.* of the capital.

TLAOLAN, S. PEDRO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Olintla and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, situate in a delightful vale fertilized by various rivers: seven leagues from its head settlement.

TLAPA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, and one of the most extensive and populous: it is also fertile in maize, French beans, and sugar-canes, of which it manufactures loaf-sugar, the principal branch of its commerce; and this it carries on with the other jurisdictions, though not without some other articles. The temperature is hot, and the soil produces some cochineal and cotton, both of the best quality.

TLAPA. The capital is the settlement of the same name, containing six families of Spaniards, 150 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 181 of Indians of the Mixtecan nation, and a convent of Augustins: [138 miles *s.* with a slight inclination to the *e.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 12′ *n.*] The other settlements are:

Caulaque,	Cuiztlahuaca,
Tenango,	Xochiuehuetlan.
Chepetlán,	Huayalulco,
Tlalapa,	Temalazingo,
Chuazingo,	Petlacala,
Olinala,	Cuachimalco,
Quizicapa,	[illegible]
Zapotitlan,	Coloatpa,
Huizapula,	Ahuacatlán,
Acantepec,	Chitepec,
S. Luis de la Costa,	Teocuclapa,
Quanaxtitlan,	Huicatenango,
Quauzoquitengo,	Chalvivilango,
Malinaltepec,	Ostozingo,
Cuiyaclazala,	Zoyacatlan,
Atlamaxaczingo,	Xalpatlahuaca,
Huehuetepeque,	Alachetzala,
Zitlaltepeque,	Tlacotla,
Iguala,	Xalazala,
Zapotlahuaca,	Ancuechilco,
Xunacatlan.	Xilacotlotitlan,
Amapilcan,	S. Miguel,

Alcozauca,
Chimaltepec,
Tolimplentaloya,
Ixcateopan,
Alpoyeca,
Cacalutla,
Tepetlapa,
Ahuezitla,
Ocotitlán,
Amatinchan,
Tepetlazingo,
Acuilpa,
Ayozinapa,
Ocotequila,
Capanatoyaque,
Pactlichan,
Potinchán,
Ahuacazalca,
Zoyatlan,
Mistecapa,
Zacotipa,
Cochoapa,
Alpoyecazingo,
Cuautipac,
Petlalcalzingo,
Ixquinatoyac,
Atzompa,
Ixcatepan,
Ayectipac,
Tlalquizala,
Xilotepec,
Xihuitlipa,
Tlacuiltepec,
Atlistac,
Atlamajazingo,
Tlaquizalapa,
Cuenitolotitlan,
Texocotla,
Cuapala,
Clanapa,
Totomislahuaca,
Tlaxcatlistahuaca,
Totomilahuaca,
Alzovi,
Coapa,
Moyotepéc,
Quezuapa,
Quavilotlazala,
Metlatongo,
Santa Maria,
Atlamaxuque,
Totomochoapa,
Tlaquiltepec,
Huamostitlan,
Huehuetlán,
Xocotla,
Camitlipe.

TLAPAYOCA, a town and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas; one of those which compose the Marquisate del Valle de Oaxaca: it contains 180 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation and commerce of seeds, cotton, some cochineal, and fruit, and in cutting of wood, with which the district abounds. Its district is composed of 14 settlements, to which belong 12 cultivated estates and six corn-mills, which supply with flour both this town and the neighbouring jurisdictions. Seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

TLAPAYOCA, another settlement, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Mizantla: it contains 65 families of Indians in the *ranchos* of its district, and in the same 130 families of Spaniards and of people of colour.

TLAPALZINGO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Gualapa in Nueva España.

TLAPANALA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guayacotla, containing 33 families of Indians.

TLAPANALA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Gualapa.

TLAPECUILA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district Guimeo and *alcaldía mayor* of Cirandaro: it contains 77 families of Indians, and its district is bounded by that of Tetela del Rio by the *s.*

TLAQUAZINTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila. It is of a warm and moist temperature, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ixcatlán, contains 80 families of Indians, whose trades consist alone in their beautiful cotton manufactures; six leagues *s.* of its capital.

TLAQUILPA, a head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zempoala, containing 58 families of Indians.

TLAQUILTENANGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xoxutla and *alcaldía mayor* of Iguala. It contains a convent of Dominicans, and its inhabitants trade in maize, cotton, fruit and garden herbs, peculiar to the country.

TLAQUILTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huamostitlan and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa. It contains 134 families of Indians, and is one league *e. s. e.* of its head settlement.

TLAQUILZINGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atistlac and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa. It is of a mild temperature, contains 70 families of Indians, who gather abundant crops through the fertility of the soil, and is four leagues *w. s. w.* of its head settlement.

[TLASCALA, or LOS ANGELOS, a province of Nueva España. See TLAXCALA.]

TLASPANALOYA, a small settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiconcuautla.

TLATATILA, SAN ESTEVAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlacolula and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, which name, in the Mexican idiom, signifies, where one sees the sun late. It is of a cold and moist temperature, situate in a deep *ravine*, and inhabited by 42 families of Totonaques Indians, who trade in maize, French beans and *chile*, and also cut wood, with which the mountains of the vicinity are covered. It has a copper mine, which has not been worked for some time, and is three leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

TLATENCHI, NATIVIDAD DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Mazatepéc and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, on the shore of a river. It contains 74 families of Indians who live by trading in maize, fruit, and cotton, and is five leagues from its head settlement, and very

close to the settlements of Tetelca and Panchimilco.

TLATENCO, San Antonio de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo, containing 40 families of Indians.

TLATLAUQUIPEQUE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Juan de los Llanos: it contains 238 families of Indians, in which are included those inhabiting the wards of its district, and is six leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TLAUZINGO, San Lorenzo de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo; containing 86 families of Indians.

TLAXCALA, or Tlascala, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, extending from the N. Sea to the S. Sea, forming a curvilinear triangle, of the which one side being 60 leagues long, occupies the coast of the N. Sea, and the other side being much contracted extends along the coast of the S. Sea. It is bounded by the provinces of Mexico and Goaxaca. It is for the most part fertile and of good temperature, abounding in fruit, herbs, birds, and animals of the chase, and covered with cultivated estates and *ranchos*, wherein many head of cattle are bred. This province is crossed by the great *sierra* of its name, which, in that idiom, signifies house of bread; and it vies in height with the most lofty *sierra* of that kingdom, and is constantly covered with snow. Before the arrival of the Spaniards the inhabitants of this province were in the grossest state of idolatry, and many are the remains of idols and altars found in different caverns and recesses; it being also believed that in the same *sierra* the *raziques* have deposited great treasures, with the view of returning to take possession of them.

This province was in those times very populous, and a republic, governed by a tribunal; and its natives were so valorous that they lived by force of arms, maintaining themselves independent of the Mexican emperors; those never having been able to subdue them.

The Spaniards, on their entrance, found their way disputed by the Tlaxcaltecas, and with these they had several conflicts; but the same people who had been such bitter enemies, afterwards proved themselves the most faithful allies to the Spaniards, and it was altogether owing to the assistance they gave by their exertion and cunning, that this chief succeeded at length in the conquest of Nueva España. These Indians have in consequence, and very justly, maintained many privileges, the one of which is their indemnification from all tribute, save a very trifling one, which is a mere acknowledgment of their vassalage: their numbers is so considerable as to amount to 11,000 families. Its population consists of several wards and estates.

Tlaxcala, the capital, is the city of the same name, founded by the emperor Chichimeco. It was formerly very populous and rich, and pleasantly situate on the shore of a river which runs into the S. Sea; and is now chiefly inhabited by Indians, who, as they pay no tribute, are very rich, and have some good churches and convents. The author Thomas Gage, asserts, that at his time the jurisdiction of this city consisted of 28 towns and settlements, containing 150,000 families.—Heylin says, that, upon the arrival of the Spaniards it contained 300,000 inhabitants, and Father Acosta asserts, that it had a market-place in which 30,000 persons might assemble, and that in the shambles there were scarcely ever less than 1500 sheep, and 4000 cows; but the case was very different in the time of Gemeli, who was here in 1698: for he asserts, that the city was but of a moderate size, with one parish church, in which there was a picture of the ship in which Hernan Cortés arrived at Vera Cruz. —[Humboldt asserts its present population to amount to 3400 souls, among whom there are not more than 900 Indians of pure extraction.]

In this city was the senate, or tribunal, which, according to defined laws, governed the republic, and one of the members of the same, whose talents have rendered him the most memorable, was Xicontencal and Magistcatzin. It has a convent of the religious of S. Francisco; and the aforesaid parish church was erected [illegible] cathedral and bishopric in 1526, and remained so until 1550, when it was translated to La Puebla de los Angeles. This city is inhabited by 500 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who, for the most part, are employed in the manufacture of cloths, huizes, mantles, and other cotton articles, the same being the principal branches of its commerce. [Sixty-four miles *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 19′ 30″ n. long. [illegible] See Angeles, Puebla de los.]

Tlaxcala, a settlement in the province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon. Seven leagues *n. w.* of the capital.

TLAXCALZINGO, San Bernardo de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district

of that of San Andres de Cholula, and *alcaldía mayor* of this name. It contains 191 families of Indians, and is half a league *e.* of the capital.

TLAXCATLIXTAHUACA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Clanapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa. It contains 31 families of Indians, who live by the trade of seeds and fruit. A little more than seven leagues from its head settlement.

TLAXCO, a small settlement, or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chiconcuautla.

TLAXIACO, SANTA MARIA DE LA ASUNCION DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula. It is a very large and pleasant settlement, situate in a cold temperature, and surrounded by several small settlements. Its population is composed of 104 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 888 Indians, and a convent of the religious of St. Domingo.

TLAXMALAC, SANTA ANA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Iguala, containing 58 families of Indians.

TLAYOHUALCO, a settlement of the head settlement of Xoxutla and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca.

TLAZASALCA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, called also La Piedad. Its district is so small, as to consist of only seven moderate settlements; for the inhabitants prefer generally to live in their estates, in order to superintend their lands, and to keep the Indians to their labour. It is very fertile in maize, and has good breeds of large cattle, with which it carries on a considerable trade.

TLAZASALCA. The capital is of the same name. Its population consists of 65 families of Indians, and 111 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes; who, one and the other, breed and trade in large and small cattle, sow maize and dress hides, of which they make shoes, boots, and saddles, for the other jurisdictions; cultivating also many fruits in their gardens. Seventy leagues *w.* by *n.* of Mexico.

The other settlements are:

Penjamillo,	S. Pedro Tahuenquato,
La Piedad.	
Sta. Maria Turequaro,	Los Santos Reyes, Atachéo.

TLAZINTLA, a head settlement of the district of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan, in the which, and in the wards of its vicinity, there are 940 families of Otomies Indians, and about 50 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It is of a mild temperature, being fertilized by an abundant stream flowing from the *sierra* of Mextitlan, and which runs to nearly all its wards, so that its territory is very pleasant, and abounding in fruit and garden herbs: add to this, it has a good trade in coal found in the neighbouring mountain, as also in some seeds, which they sow, though in small quantities: two leagues and a half *n. e.* of its capital.

TLAZOYALTEPEC, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepec. It contains 72 families of Indians, and is four leagues *e.* by *n.* of its capital.

TOA, a river of the island and government of San Juan de Puertorico, one of the Antilles: it rises in the mountains of Guyame, in the *s.* of the island, at 16 leagues from the capital, and running *n.* in a very wide stream, as far as the mountain Curvas, divides itself into two arms to enter the sea at the port.

TOACASO. See CHISAHALÓ.

TOACHI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the province of Tacunga in the *s.* part, runs *n. w.* leaving the territory of Sichos, and, collecting the waters of the San Lorenzo, Yamboya, Figua, and Meme, enters the Blanco in lat. 8′ *n.*

[TOAHOUTU, one of the two small islands to the *n. e.* of the *s.* end of Otaha Island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean.]

[TOAMENSING, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Montgomery County, the other in that of Northampton.]

TOAPE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in N. America.

TOBACO, a settlement in the province of Maryland, in the United States, belonging to Charles County, and situate near the river Potowmac, and at its mouth.

[TOBAGO, an island in the W. Indies, which, when in the hands of the Dutch, was called New Valcheren, is about 17 miles to the *n. n. e.* of Trinidad and 152 *s.* of Barbadoes. Its length is about 26 miles, but its breadth only about six, and its circumference about 70 miles. The climate is not so hot as might be expected so near the equator; and it is said, that it lies out of the course of those hurricanes that have sometimes

proved so fatal to the other W. India islands. It has a fruitful soil, capable of producing sugar, and indeed every thing else that is raised in the W. India islands, with the addition (if we may believe the Dutch) of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous springs, and its bays and rivers are so disposed as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping. The value and importance of this island appears from the extensive and formidable armaments sent thither in support of their different claims. It seems to have been chiefly possessed by the Dutch, who defended their pretensions against both England and France with the most obstinate perseverance. By the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral; though, by the treaty of 1763, it was yielded up to Great Britain; but in June, 1781, it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the treaty of 1783: and captured by the British in 1793, in whose hands it still remains.

In the report of the privy council on the Slave Trade, in 1788, the British property vested here is estimated at 28,000 taxed acres of patented estates; and the Negroes are computed at 14,883, at £.50 each Negro.

By return to House of Commons, 1806, the hogsheads of sugar, of 13 cwt. exported, were as follow:

In 1789 - - -	5,800
1799 - - -	8,800
1805 - - -	15,327

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Tobago were, in

	Imports.	Exports.
1809	£.226,824	£.70,585
1810	£.201,169	£.70,787

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain was, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Gallons.	lbs.
1809,	3	—	130,122	21	525,327	48,791
1810,	9	—	124,208	—	337,433	11,818

By report of privy council in 1788, and by a subsequent return to House of Commons, the population of Tobago amounted to

	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
1787	1397	1050	10,539
1805	900	700	14,883

The Import of Slaves into Tobago, by report of privy council, 1788, at a medium of four years, and by a return to House of Commons, in 1805, at a medium of two years to 1803, was

Average of	Imports.	Re-exports.	Retained.
4 years to 1787	1400	—	1400
2 years to 1803	172	—	172

Tobago lies in lat. 11° 16′ *n.* long. 60° 40′ *w.*]

[TOBAGO Island, LITTLE, near the *n. e.* extremity of Tobago Island, in the W. Indies. It is about two miles long, and one broad.]

TOBAR, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between the rivers Cocuisas and Salinas.

TOBAS, a settlement of the province and viceroyship of Buenos Ayres.

TOBASIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a moderately cold temperature, situate in a pleasant plain; produces wheat, maize, barley, and other fruits; but is very poor, and its population is composed of only 50 families of Indians and a few whites: eight leagues *n.* of Tunja.

TOBATI, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay, situate in a plain about 30 miles *e.* from Asuncion. Lat. 25° 16′ 16″ *s.* and long. 57° 8′ 59″ *w.*

TOBATI-GUAZU, a small river of the pro

vince and government of Paraguay; which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river of this name near the Iboig.

TOBATI-MINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, which runs *n.* and enters the river Grande.

[TOBAYARES, Indians of Brazil, of whom we have already given a full description in the additional matter respecting the history, &c. of this kingdom: which see.]

[TOBY's Creek, an eastern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania; its *s.* head water is called Little Toby's Creek. It runs about 65 miles in a *w. s. w.* and *w.* course, and enters the Alleghany about 18 miles below Fort Franklin. It is deep enough for batteaux for a considerable way up, thence by a short passage to the *w.* branch of Susquehannah, by which a good communication is formed between Ohio and the *e.* parts of Pennsylvania.]

TOCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it is of a cold but healthy temperature; situate in a very beautiful *llanura*, and abounding in barley, maize, *papas*, and other productions of its climate. It has large breeds of cattle; and of the wools of these they make, besides the commoner manufactures of blankets and rugs, shirts, hats, serges, and baizes. It contains about 100 housekeepers, and as many Indians: in the time of the gentilism of the latter it was a large and rich city, and the court of the Fourth Elector of the Zaque, or King of Tunja; but nothing of its ancient grandeur has remained: two leagues and a half *s.* from Tunja.

TOCABELA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district Teotalzingo and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 19 families of Indians, and is 20 leagues from its capital.

TOCACHI, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital, to the *e.* of the settlement of Malchingui, and to the *w.* of the settlement of Cayambe. It is situate in a pleasant plain, surrounded with fertile hills, but of a somewhat cold temperature. It is watered by a small river of its name, which runs *s*, and enters the Pisque: in lat. 3′ *n.*

TOCAIMA, or TOCAYMA, a city of the government of Mariquita in the new kingdom of Granada; founded by Hernando Venegas Carrillo de Manos-albas in 1544, near the river Pati, which is the same which, higher up, is called Bogotá, and enters the Magdalena very near this city. It is of an extremely hot temperature, and situate in the midst of a small mountain covered with brambles, which it is necessary to cut down every six months. It suffers from drought, the river being at some distance, and as the water of a pit which is near, is ill tasted and never drank, although it affords advantageous bathing to such as are afflicted with the itch. Besides the inconvenience of the heat, its inhabitants are afflicted with the shingles, which they call *carate*, and which produces a very frightful appearance; also with *cotos*, or swellings in the throat, and buboes. It is much infested by venomous creatures, such as spiders, snakes of various kinds, vipers, *tayas*, *corales*, rattlesnakes, and mosquitoes, ticks, and other insects, and above all by the *coya*, which, although it does not sting, is of so venomous a nature, that if it be crushed so that its blood touch the skin of any one, it immediately causes death with violent struggles. [This account is, however, known to be fabulous.]

The woods abound in exquisite sorts of timber, cedars, walnuts, pomegranates, tamarinds, *buos*, and *guayacanes* of two sorts, which are often found petrified. It produces also much cocoa and tobacco, which is too strong to be smoked; an infinite variety of sugar-canes, of which they make many sweets and sugar; also maize, *yucas*, plantains, potatoes, yams, and a great quantity of other fruits. It abounds no less in fish in the rivers of Bogotá and Fusagasugá, and in these there are likewise many alligators. Here grow some pine-apples, the seeds of which serve as cathartics and emetics. The inhabitants, who amount to about 700, are very poor and weak, and much addicted to idleness, though they take the trouble of breeding some swine, which they carry for sale, by the river, to Honda, and alive, by land, to Santa Fé. In the district of this city are found mines of the finest copper, which are not worked, and of loadstone; and formerly there were some of gold, so rich, that they say here, that there was a certain inhabitant, called Juan Diaz Xaramillo, who became so wealthy as to measure his riches by the peck, and that he built a palace of such magnificence, that he brought from Spain, at immense cost, the window frames, the balconies, the tiles for the roof, and all other things necessary for its ornament. But this edifice was destroyed, (in punishment, as they say, of a dreadful blasphemy which its master had uttered,) together with the city, from the river having overflowed its bed in 1673, and at a considerable distance from the

spot where the town stood there was found floating upon a plank an image of Jacinthus, which had belonged to the town, and which is now preserved in the convent of the Franciscans, which building was raised upon the ruins of the palace above mentioned; the new city being built upon the top of the mountain, at the skirts of which runs the said river. The city is small, and of little commerce; it has a good parish church. It is in the ancient province of Los Panches; [56 miles *s. w.* of Santa Fé, and 58 *s.* of Mariquita, in the high road leading down to Honda, Mariquita, Neiva, and Popayan, in lat. 4° 16′ *n.* and long. 74° 59′ *w.*]

TOCALON, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Grande de la Magdalena.

TOCAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero. It has in its district six chapels annexed to its curacy.

TOCANA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *e.* of this city, unites with the Cravo, and enters the Meta.

TOCANCIPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is situate in a *llanura*, of a mild and healthy temperature, produces plenty of wheat, maize, and *papas*, and manufactures pitchers, jars, and other articles of earthen-ware, which are carried for sale to Santa Fé and other parts. The number of white inhabitants is so small, as scarcely to amount to 20; but the Indians exceed 200: seven leagues *n.* of Santa Fé, in the high road leading to Tunja.

TOCANCIPAES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, descendants of the Guatavitas. The country they inhabit is pleasant and fertile: they are warlike, robust, and faithful in their dealings, but are much reduced, and live in settlements of which that mentioned in the former article is one.

TOCANGUAZU, a rugged and mountainous province, now comprehended in that of Paraguay, towards the *e. s. e.* inhabited by the warlike Indian nation of the Guaranies.

TOCANTINES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, inhabiting to the *s. w.* of the province and *captainship* of Pará, near the river of its name. They are furious and irreconcileable enemies of the Portuguese, from whom they have retired, flying to the mountains and woods to the *s.* They are very numerous.

TOCANTINES, the aforesaid river, which takes its name from the above nation, is large and copious: the lands it irrigates are fertile and pleasant; and the Portuguese have made different excursions through them. This river, after having run many leagues in a *n.* direction, and collected the waters of the Araguaya, enters the river Pará (which is an arm of the Marañon, or Amazon) by the *s.* side: [in lat. 1° 45′ *s.*]

TOCAREMA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocaima and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is situate in the antient province of the Panches to the *w.* of Santa Fé, in a mountainous and craggy district. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in sugar-canes, maize, *yucas*, and plantains, and is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Anolaima. It is celebrated for two battles fought near it, between the Spaniards commanded by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada, aided by the Moscas Indians, and the Panches, commanded by Zaquizazipa, the last king of Tunja, in 1538; in the first of which engagements the latter were victorious, though in the second they were completely routed by the Spaniards. It is ten leagues from Santa Fé.

TOCARIA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which runs into the Meta.

TOCARIGUA, or TARIGUA, an extensive and pleasant *llanura*, or plain, of the province of Coro in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *s. w.* terminating to the *n.* by the mountains of Carora. Its climate is hot, but it abounds in excellent pastures, though uncultivated, from want of population.

TOCATIC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlaltenango and *alcaldia mayor* of Colotlan in Nueva España; nearly a league to the *n.* of its head settlement.

TOCAWNI, a river of the province of Pennsylvania in the United States.

[TOCAYA, the principal village of Minas Novas, in the province and government of Rio de Janeyro, in Brazil. It is 35 leagues distant from Tejuco, in a *n. e.* direction. The road thither is parallel with the river Jigitonhonha, which runs from two to five leagues *w.* of it. On this road there are numerous farm-houses, which afford sufficient accommodation for a traveller to pass a night: they in general belong to persons resident in Tejuco, where their produce is sold. Numerous rivulets flow into the Jigi-]

[tonhonha in this direction, in some of which are found white topazes, more commonly known here by the name of *minas novas*: they are pretty pellucid pebbles, generally rounded, though sometimes they occur perfectly crystallized, in the same form as the yellow topaz. Blue topazes and agua-marinas are also found here; some of the former are of a singular variety, being in one part blue, and in the other clear and pellucid. This neighbourhood is also noted for producing the beautiful chryso-beryl, which is much esteemed by the higher orders of society in Brazil, and in great request among the jewellers of Rio de Janeiro. These gems rarely occur crystallized; they sell at considerable prices in their rough state, and are much more valued in America than in England, where, indeed, they are little known, or they would be more highly appreciated, being, when polished, of great brilliancy and very beautiful.

To the *w.* of the river Jigitonhonha, and opposite the village of Bom Successo, is the Cerro of Sant Antonio, a place much famed for diamonds, which are said to be of an indifferent quality. There are also other parts, well known to many of the inhabitants of the district as being rich in these treasures.

The country is very fertile, and produces a great variety of the finest woods for cabinet-works; also numerous fruits, and most exquisite vaynilla, which grows spontaneously. The land, being less elevated than Cerro do Frio, is said to be much warmer, and is highly favourable to the growth of sugar and coffee. The plantations are chiefly of cotton, which is reputed to be equal in colour and quality to that of Pernambuco.

Minas Novas is under the jurisdiction of the Ouvidor of Villa do Principe, who goes thither once a year to settle disputes, administer justice, and discharge other duties belonging to his office.

At Tocaya the Jigitonhonha flows into a larger river, called Rio Grande, which, taking an *e.* direction, enters the sea in lat. 16° 20′ *s.* near Porto Seguro. The current to the sea is very rapid, and the navigation from Tocaya is performed in six days. It cannot be too much recommended to the government of Brazil, immediately to order a survey of this river, which might be performed in one of their launches in two months at little or no expense, and were it found necessary, a chain of connection might be established from its mouth to Tocaya.

The population of Minas Novas is thin, compared with its extent, but is daily increasing. It does not appear that mining is the object which attracts settlers, though there is a considerable quantity of stones exported, which are found only here, as has been before observed.

Where the rivers are deep it is very difficult to raise the cascalhao from their beds, in order to wash it for gold, &c.; for this purpose various trivial and ineffectual methods are practised: it would be highly conducive to the interest of the proprietor, as well as of the state, to have rafts or boats constructed, and to adopt the machinery used by the ballast-heavers on the river Thames, by means of which the cascalhao might be raised, even from a depth of twenty feet, however rapid were the current. This machinery is highly to be recommended, not only in this district, but throughout the mining country. Were a model of it made by order of government, and the requisite iron-work prepared in Rio de Janeiro (if necessary), and admitted into the mining country, free of duty, there would probably be such an increase of gold obtained by it, that the proportionate augmentation of the royal fifths would amply repay the expense of introducing the improvement. *Mawe's Travels.*]

[TOCAYMA, a city of Tierra Firme, and in New Granada. See Tocaima.]

TOCHIMILCO, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is four leagues from *e.* to *w.* and three in breadth from *n.* to *s.* and its population consists of nine settlements. It is of a soft and mild temperature, fertile, and abounding in fruit, maize, and French-beans, and has many fig-trees contributing chiefly to its commerce.

Tochimilco, the capital is the settlement of the same name, in which dwell 419 families of Mexican Indians, 50 of Spaniards, 82 of *Mustees*, and 44 of Mulattoes. It has a convent of Franciscans, and is 20 leagues to the *s. c.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 10′ *s.* and long. 274° 45′ *w.* The other settlements are

Huilango,	Santa Cruz,
San Lucas,	San Martin,
Santiago,	San Antonio Alponeca
San Miguel,	

TOCKAVA, an Indian village of the province and colony of South Carolina, at the head of the river Chunakanti.

TOCLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, and of the district of the former; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

TOCLLACURI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in the same king-

dom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Colcabamba.

TOCO, a settlement of the province and governmen. of Santa Marta in the New Kingdom of Granada, and of the division and district of the Rio del Hacha; situate in the road leading to Maracaibo, and to the *s. s. e.* of the city of the Rio del Hacha.

TOCOLUTA, a river of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España, which enters the sea at the river of that name, and by the point of Delgada.

TOCOME, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or New Andalucia, which rises in the country of the savage Caribe Indians, runs *n.* and joins itself with the Hacha to enter the Orinoco, changing its name to the Yoby.

TOCOMOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huambos.

TOCONAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacamo in the same kingdom as the former, belonging to the district of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of its capital.

TOCONOCK, a fall of the river Henebeck in the province of Continent, one of the four of New England, in the United States of America.

TOCOTA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *s.* turning its course to *w.* and enters with a large body into the Parime.

TOCOTAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chala.

TOCUYO, a town of the province and government of Venezuela in the new kingdom of Granada; situate between two mountains in the valley of this name, and on the shore of a river near the sea-coast, by the point of Chiburiche. [Its atmosphere is cloudy, and its climate, though rather cold, is wholesome. It has a convent of Franciscans, and another of Dominicans. It is governed by a *cabildo*. The soil is adapted to every sort of production, and the wheat is reckoned the best of the province. From eight to ten thousand quintals are annually exported to Baraquisimeto, Guanou, San Philipi, and Caracas. The inhabitants manufacture here blankets and other clothes, and they have a tannery; but their lucrative trade is in salt, which they procure from the salt-pits of Coro. The population is computed at 10,200 souls. Suicide is remarkably common amongst them. Tocuyo is 183 miles *w. s. w.* of Caraccas, and 58 *n. n. e.* of Truxillo, in lat. 9° 25′ *s.* and long. 69° 51′ *w.*]

[TOCUYO, a river of the same province and government as the former. It discharges itself into the sea 57 miles to the *s. s. e.* of the river Guayeu, or Guigues, and 80 *e. s. e.* of Coro. Its source is about 43 miles *s.* of Carora, and more than 152 miles from the sea. It is navigable as far as Banagua, which is more than 40 leagues from its junction with the sea. It fertilizes the neighbouring country, the soil of which is naturally good, and it also affords means of transporting produce; but the indolence of the Spaniards is so great, that none of the adjoining lands are cultivated.]

TOCUYO, another settlement, in the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná, situate on the coast, to the *w.* of the river Unare.

TODOS SANTOS, a large, hand-some, and convenient bay of the province and *captainship* of the same name, or San Salvador, in the kingdom of Brazil. It is 37 miles long from *n.* to *s.*; its greatest width from *e.* to *w.* 27 miles, and its circumference is 36. Its entrance is about eight miles from the point of Tagapipe to that of San Antonio, its two extremities. In it are many bays for careening vessels, and many fertile islands, but on the *w.* side are two shoals laying on the left as you enter, which are, however, not dangerous, since, there being so large a distance between the two aforesaid points, a sufficient chasm is left for the passage of vessels. Several rivers enter this bay; the principal of which are six, called the Paraguasu, Serzipe, Jaguaripe, Matuim, Paranamerin, and Pirajá.

The first who discovered this bay was Christoval Jacques, and it began to be peopled by Francisco Pereira Cowtiño, by order of King Don Juan III. of Portugal, he taking with him from that kingdom several persons of distinction for the purpose; but these were all obliged to retire upon an insurrection of the Topinambes Indians, and again returning to their settlement, they had the misfortune to encounter shipwreck on the coast of Itaparica, where they all perished by the hands of the infidels; on which account the right and proprietorship of the settlers fell upon the crown, who commanded it to be repeopled, and declared it the capital of the state of Brazil; as such there leaves it yearly a fleet, besides many other vessels bound for Lisbon, laden with gold, diamonds, topazes, sugar, tobacco, and other productions of immense profit. The Dutch gained possession of it in 1623, it

having then belonged to the crown of Spain, as well as the kingdom of Portugal itself, through the inheritance of Philip II.: but which was recovered the following year, 1624, by a powerful armament under the command of Don Fredrique of Toledo.

[A description of this bay has been already given by Alcedo, under article Santos. We have not thought right to suppress this account, it being, although containing some repetition, perhaps the better one of the two. We shall take this advantage of adding some particulars not contained in either, which we have collected subsequently to the publication of the former article, and which will not, we believe, be unimportant.

Some useful observations were made several years ago, respecting the different kinds of timber employed at this bay for ship-building, by Colonels de Brito and Weinholtz. The following table, drawn up by them, shows the gravity of a cubic foot of each, and to what purposes they may be most advantageously appropriated.

	lb.	oz.
Sucupira merim, useful in the construction of every part of a vessel - - -	59	7½
Pao de arco, serves for keels, sternposts, ribs, and gunwales - - - -	66	7
Pao roxa, for the same purposes - -	63	9½
Peguim, for deck-beams, &c. - - -	64	3
Sapocaya, for keels, ribs, &c. - - -	73	7
Jetahy amarello, for gunwales, &c. - -	66	0
Vinhatico, for planks above and below water, floors, &c. - - - - - - -	46	0½
Putumuju, for planks, floors, &c. - -	48	0
Louro, for yards, masts, &c. - - -	37	3
Jequitiba, for masts, top-masts, yards, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	44	4
Pao de olio do vermilho, for the same purposes - - - - - - - - - -	56	1½
Massaranduba, for beams, posts, &c. -	68	6
Olandim, for bowsprits, top-masts, cheeks, gunwales, and planks - -	57	9

These are only a very few of the trees which might be advantageously employed, not only in the construction of ships and houses, but for various other purposes; and it is much to be lamented that so many of the valuable productions of this country are still unknown to botanists. On account of the difficulty of transporting timber, many large woods in the interior of the country are burnt down by the inhabitants, in order that they may form plantations of maize and manioc: and, like the back-settlers in North America, they forsake these plantations in a few years, and proceeding still farther into the interior, continue to reduce the woods in the same manner, by which means a vast number of trees is destroyed that might be converted to purposes of utility.

The surrounding country is in general well cultivated, and abounds with many large plantations, the owners of which employ from two to three hundred slaves, with a proportionate number of horses in their sugar works. Many of these planters have realized large fortunes, and built for themselves elegant mansions, with chapels adjoining. Here they reside with their families, except during the rainy season, when they repair to the city, San Salvador.

The natural productions and animals in the province of Todos Santos are similar to those in the other *captainships*. Nitre *(nitrum nativum)* is found in great abundance towards the *s. w.* of the province; it is said to be of the best quality, and, if properly attended to, might furnish a profitable article of commerce. In Caxeira, another district of Todos Santos, a piece of native copper, weighing 2666 pounds, was found several years ago. It was transmitted to the Royal Museum at Lisbon, and far exceeds in size the specimens contained in any other European cabinet. From Bahia there was also brought, nearly about the same period, a specimen of globular iron mineral, *(Minera ferri sub-aquosa globosa, Wall-Min.)* with balls of various sizes, from two lines to half an inch. From this mine, besides the iron, ready formed balls for muskets and ordnance might be extracted.

In this province there are several little trading towns besides the capital; the chief of these are Jagoaripe, Amor Jacobina, Do Sitio, St. Francisco, and Cachoeira. The last of these places is pleasantly situated on the banks of a small river, about fourteen leagues from Bahai. It is here that the produce of the gold mines of the north centres, and for the space of about ninety leagues round the country, is highly cultivated and planted with tobacco. Though most of the *captainships* furnish a small quantity of this plant, it is in the province of Bahia alone that it is become of consequence as an article of commerce.

About forty years ago the stagnation of the exportation of tobacco, on account of the enormous duties imposed upon it in Portugal, was severely felt in this province, when the government found it necessary to lighten them, on which this trade recovered its former vigour. Besides]

that, which, previous to the recent changes, used to be exported to the mother-country; a considerable quantity of inferior tobacco is annually sent to the African coast, for which they receive various articles in return.

Tobacco, Brazil wood, and the produce of the gold and diamond mines were wholly monopolized by the crown; and from the probable estimates given by different writers on the subject of Portuguese finance, the revenue they derived from these articles was very considerable. So carefully, however, was this subject guarded from all inquiry that it was impossible to attain a knowledge of the exact amount.

Though the trade of Todos Santos is not equal to that of Rio de Janeiro, it is nevertheless considerable; which, however, is rather imputable to its local advantages than to the industry of the inhabitants. Before the irruption of the French into Portugal, its principal trade was carried on directly with Lisbon and Oporto. Above fifty large vessels were employed in this trade, which supplied the colony with European manufactures, as well as various other commodities, such as wine, flour, butter, cheese, &c. In return they were freighted with tobacco, lignum vitæ, mahogany, and various other woods, both for useful and ornamental works; coffee, sugar, cotton, a variety of medicinal roots, gums, and balsams, dyeing woods, and an ardent spirit distilled from the juice of the cane mixed with molasses, but different in flavour from rum. The shops in Rio de Janeyro are filled with Manchester fabrics of different kinds; several of these are likewise to be found at St. Salvador; but the printed cottons most commonly in use here are extremely coarse, and and chiefly of Lisbon manufacture.

The colonial trade of Todos Santos is also very considerable. A great number of vessels of about two hundred and fifty tons burden are employed in it. They are loaded at Bahia with rum, sugar, earthenware, British, and German goods, salt, &c. These cargoes are mostly disposed of in a contraband traffic with the Spaniards of Maldonado and Montevideo, and for which they are paid in silver. They bring home with them salt beef and hides. The beef, on their return, is sold by retail at about two vintims a pound to the poorer class of the inhabitants, as well as for the use of the slaves, and for victualling the shipping.

The inland trade, notwithstanding the indolence of the colonists, is also very considerable. Near a thousand launches, as Alcedo observes, and other small craft, are constantly arriving in the bay with the various productions of the interior of their own and the adjoining captainships. These chiefly consist of tobacco, cotton, and drugs of various kinds, from Cachoiera, rum and oil from Itaporica, wood of different kinds from the province of Ilheos, salt fish from Porto Seguro; cotton, maize, sugar, fire-wood, &c. from the adjacent woods and rivers; and vegetables from the more immediate confines of the bay.

The cotton, which here forms an important staple of trade, after being landed, is deposited in a warehouse appropriated to the purpose, where it is sorted, weighed, and made up into bales for exportation. The different qualities are marked on the outside of these packages; and they remain in the warehouse till they are disposed of.

Foreigners of all nations were expressly prohibited from any kind of participation in the trade of Brazil: they were not even allowed to ship colonial produce in Portuguese bottoms. Such unjust and impolitic restrictions and monopolies, while they deadened industry, and shackled the fair trader, opened a wide field for smuggling. Hence a great quantity of British commodities were poured into Bahia and the other parts of Brazil by the Lisbon traders; which even the severe laws, inflicting a heavy fine upon the captain engaged in such trade, and transportation to Africa for three years, could not wholly prevent.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of specie in circulation, a great part of their commerce is conducted by barter. The people of Todos Santos are accused by some writers of practising a mean and knavish cunning in their mercantile dealings, especially with strangers, from whom, it is affirmed, they frequently ask double the price they will take; while, on the other hand, they endeavour to undervalue, by every artifice in their power, the articles offered to them in exchange. In a word, they are represented as being, with a few exceptions, wholly devoid of the feelings of honour, and destitute of that common sense of rectitude which ought to regulate every transaction between man and man.

Except tanning of leather, manufactures of every kind were expressly prohibited; and so strictly was this absurd law enforced, that a few years ago a cotton-spinner, who lately attempted to establish one near St. Salvador, was sent to Europe, and his machinery destroyed.

The coast round Todos Santos abounds with whales; only a few large boats are, however, employed in this fishery; and the oil produced

[from those which are thus caught is by no means equal to the consumption; consequently it bears a high price.

The military establishment in this province is on the same footing as in Rio de Janeyro, and the other *captainships* of Brazil. The government is particularly strict, especially in St. Salvador and the other cities, in having all the young men enrolled either to serve in the regulars or in the militia. No rank, however high, is deemed sufficient to exempt them; even the Portuguese, as soon as they land, are liable to the same law while they remain in the colony, though they may be already enrolled to serve in the mother-country. Being a member of the holy office does not even appear to afford a sufficient protection. The capital of the bay and *captainship* of Todos Santos is San Salvador, which see. The bay lies in lat. 12° 42′ *s.* and long. 38° 42′ *w.*]

Todos Santos, a settlement of the same name, of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, belonging to the archbishopric of Charcas, and annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huachacalla.

Todos Santos, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlacotepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España, containing 16 families of Spaniards and *Mustecs*, and 67 of Indians: two leagues from its head settlement.

Todos Santos, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Acobamba.

Todos Santos, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 17 families of Indians, and lies half a league to the *n.* of its capital.

TOES, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the new kingdom of Granada.

TOGOBATCHE, a settlement of the province and colony of S. Carolina, situate on the shore and at the source of the river Albama.

TOGOSAHATCHEE, a small river of the province and government of Georgia in the United States of America, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Ocmulgi.

TOHIKON, an Indian settlement of Pennsylvania, on an arm of the Susquehannah.

TOICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Julcarmarca in the province of Angaraes.

TOJOQUA, a bay on the coast of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeyro.

TOJUCAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in the same kingdom as the former bay; situate on the shore of the river Tebiquari, near the coast.

TOLA, a settlement and port of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito; situate in an island on the shore of the river Bogotá.

TOLCAYUCA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Pachuca in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Texayuca. It contains 105 families of Indians.

TOLD, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. George.

TOLEDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria and archbishopric of Charcas in Peru. It has a sanctuary of our Lady of Candelaria, much frequented by the Indians.

TOLIMAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España, belonging to the bishopric of Puebla de los Angeles. It contains no families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

Toliman, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, in the head settlement of the district of Tuzcacuezco and *alcaldía mayor* of Amula in the same kingdom. It contains 38 families of Indians, who cultivate melons, which they sell to the other settlements. It is two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

TOLIMANEJO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ixcatepan and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in the same kingdom as the former. It is of a hot temperature, and contains only 11 families of Indians: two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

[TOLLAND, a county of Connecticut, bounded *n.* by the state of Massachusetts, *s.* by New London county, *e.* by Windham, and *w.* by Hartford county. It is subdivided into nine townships, and contains 13,106 inhabitants, including 47 slaves. A great proportion of the county is hilly, but the soil is generally strong, and good for grazing.]

[Tolland, the chief town of the above county, was incorporated in 1715, and is about 12 miles *n. e.* of Hartford. It has a Congregational church, court-house, gaol, and 20 or 30 houses, compactly built, in the centre of the town.]

TOLONTA, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito to the *w. n. w.* of the city; where there is

an excellent quarry of marble resembling the Grecian, which was worked for some time, but is now abandoned.

TOLOUROU, islands in the N. Sea, and near the coast of the county of the Amazonas, at the entrance of the river of this name.

TOLOUSE, or Tolosa, a sea-port formerly called St. Peter, in the Royal Island, or Cape Breton, in N. America, at the entrance of the Strait of Fronsac. It lies in a kind of gulf called Little St. Peter, and the island of this name is in front of that of Maurepas.

Tolouse, a fort built by the French in the province and colony of S. Carolina: situate on the shore of the river Albama, which name it also has. It is just at the confluence of the Albama with the Cousa, and is 50 miles from La Movila, and, by the navigation of the river, 180.

TOLPAN, a river of the island of Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Vergara.

TOLTEN, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which rises from the lake Mallabauquen, laves Villa-Rica, runs *n.* and enters the Pacific Sea, after collecting the waters of several other rivers, seven leagues to the *w.* of the port of Imperial, and forms a bay in lat. 39° 11′ *s.*

Tolten, some lakes of the same kingdom, forming an arm, or waste-water, of the former river.

TOLU, Santiago de, a town of the province and government of Cartagena in the new kingdom of Granada, founded by Pedro de Heredia in 1534. It is of a very hot temperature, but healthy, and abounding and fertile in grain, especially maize, and some trees, from which is extracted the celebrated balsam of Tolu, so renowned for curing of wounds, and on which account it is a considerable branch of commerce. This town has been several times pillaged by English and French pirates. [It is very near the sea-coast, 55 miles *s.* of Cartagena, in lat. 9° 32′ *n.* and long. 75° 30′ *w.*]

Tolu, another settlement, with the additional title of Viejo (Old), of the province and government of the former town; situate 12 miles *e.* from the former, on the shore of the river Pechelin.

TOLUCA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldia mayor* of Nueva España. Its district is limited, and its temperature cold; but it is very fertile, and abounding in fruits of this climate, such as maize, and beans, and barley, of which they gather large crops in a certain valley, and carry on a thriving commerce. But the most lucrative of all are its breeds of swine, which are fatted for the supply of Mexico and other provinces. Its population is composed of 17 settlements, so close to each other, that none of them are more than a league and a half apart.

Toluca, the capital, is the city of the same name, nicely constructed, with streets well disposed, and handsome squares and buildings. It belongs to the estate of the Marquis of Valle, and contains 412 families of Indians, 618 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and has four convents of religious, namely, of S. Francisco, La Merced, of bare-footed Carmelites, and S. Juan de Dios, with an hospital. In its parish-church is venerated an image of Christ crucified, which was brought some few years after it was made to be disposed of by two youths, who demanded for it 33 dollars, and which, whilst the purchaser was gone to fetch the money to pay for it, was left by the said youths, who suddenly disappeared. This circumstance soon reached the ears of the priest, who determined to give it a place in the church, and it is honoured yearly with a grand feast and procession; and it appears that the faith of the inhabitants has been frequently rewarded by miracles of the Divine mercy, as appears by authenticated testimonies, as related by Don Joseph Villaseñor, and Sanchez in his Teatro Americano.

[Humboldt describes this city as standing at the foot of the porphyry mountain of San Miguel de Tutucuitlalpilco, in a valley abounding with maize and *maguey* (agave). He calculates its height at 2687 metres, or 8813 feet.

It is 19 miles *w. s. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 16′ *n.* and long. 99° 21′ 30″ *w.*]

The other settlements of its district are the following:

Santa Ana,	San Francisco,
San Juan,	San Pablo,
San Geronimo,	San Christoval,
San Pedro,	San Andres,
San Mateo,	Tecaxic,
San Lorenzo,	S. Buenaventura
San Bartolomé,	San Antonio,
Capultitlan,	Ostotitlán,
Santa Cruz,	Cacamoloatlan.

[TOM's Creek, in New Jersey, which separates the towns of Dover and Shrewsbury.]

[TOMACO, a large river of Popayán, and Tierra Firme, S. America, about nine miles *n. e.* of Galla Isle. About a league and a half within the river is an Indian town of the same name,

and but small, the inhabitants of which commonly supply small vessels with provisions, when they put in here for refreshment.]

TOMAHAVE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

[TOMAHAWK Island, on the *e.* coast of Patagonia, is 24 miles *n. e.* of Seal's Bay.]

TOMALA, a settlement of the district of Ixtlahuaca and *alcaldía mayor* of Colima in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, situate at the skirt of a mountain, and inhabited by 30 families of Indians: one league to the *s.* of its head settlement.

TOMALTEPEC, SANTO DOMINGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cuilapa and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 74 families of Indians, who live by the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, seeds, fruits, and coal, and cutting of wood. It is two leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement.

TOMANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chuschi.

TOMATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of the town of La Purificacion in Nueva España; situate four leagues from the coast of the S. Sea and port of Chametlán, the population of which is occupied in watching vessels that may appear off the coast, and are constantly the first to see the galleon which comes from the Philippines. It is eight leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

TOMATLY, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of N. Carolina; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Euphasee.

TOMAVELAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito.

[TOMBA River, on the coast of Peru, is between the port of Hilo and the river of Xuly or Chuly. There is anchorage in this river in 20 fathoms, and clean ground. Lat. 17° 50′ *s.*]

[TOMBIGBEE River, is the dividing line between the Creeks and Chactaws. Above the junction of Alabama and Mobile rivers, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, situate on the *w.* side of it, about 96 miles above the town of Mobile. The source of this river is reckoned to be 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickasaws. The fort of Tombigbee was captured by the British, but abandoned by them in 1767. The river is navigable for sloops and schooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile: 130 American families are settled on this river, that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.]

[TOME, S. a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the *w.* bank of the Uruguay, in lat. 28° 32′ 49″ *s.* and long. 55° 57′ 43″ *w.*]

[TOME, S. See ST. THOMAS.]

TOME, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the Bay of Concepcion, little frequented and insecure.

TOMEBAMBA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the new kingdom of Granada.

TOMECBE, a settlement of the province and colony of S. Carolina in N. America.

TOMEPAMPA, a small and poor settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Quito, in the *s.* part. It was celebrated in former times for the sumptuous edifices it had in it belonging to the Incas, and especially a magnificent temple which they had built and dedicated to the Sun, of which the vestiges still remain.

TOMEPAMPA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos of Arequipa in Peru.

TOMEPENDA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate in a beautiful, delightful plain at the junction of three large rivers, namely, the Chachapoyas, Chinchipe, and Maráñon. It is of a warm and moist temperature, but very fertile, abounding in tobacco, cotton, honey, and wild wax, and is surrounded with thick woods. It is in lat. 5° 33′ 12″ *s.*

TOMIAN, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regular company of the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate 46 leagues to the *w. s. w.* of the *real* of mines of Chiguagua.

TOMIDO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Pez.

TOMINA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru; bounded *n.* by the great valley of Santa Cruz and the province of Mizque, *e.* by the territories of the infidel Chiriguanos Indians, *s.* by the province of Pomabamba, and *s. w.* and *w.* by that of Yamparaes. It is 24 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and 70 in circumference. Its temperature is hot, and in some of its valleys excessively so. In it are some sugar-

cane estates, the plants of which are accustomed to last thirty years. In its lofty parts are bred large and small cattle, and some horses.

The rivers which water this province are small, and, united, form one called El Dorado, which runs to the *e.* It is also traversed and irrigated in some degree by the river Grande, which divides it from the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, at the *e.* side of which it gives a turn so as to incorporate itself with the Marmore. In the district of Magocaya are two considerable lakes, and in that of the curacy of Villar many irruptions have been experienced from the Chiriguanos, notwithstanding a bulwark formed by many friendly settlements of Indians, who are in strict alliance, and who consist, at the present time, of Christians to the number of 100, living dispersed in their small estates, and being instructed in their faith by a priest appointed through the vigilance of the diocesan. Before coming to these settlements there is one of Chanaes Indians, who, flying from the servitude of the Chiriguanos, sought permission, in the year 1746, to establish themselves there, offering themselves to become Christians, but which, to the present hour, has never been effected.

In one of the estates, called Olopo, of the district of the town of Tomina, the inhabitants are notorious for being of a pigmy race, and all of them are afflicted with tumours in the throat, which causes them to look hideous. The inhabitants of this province amount to 12,000. The capital is the town of its name, about 55 miles *e.* from Chusiqusaca, or La Plata, and when there was a corregidor, he resided in it, and held a *repartimiento* of 31,067 dollars, paying an *alcavala* of 248 annually.

[TOMISCANING, or TOMMISKAMAIN, a lake of N. America, which sends its waters *s. e.* through Ottawas river into Lake St. Francis, in St. Lawrence river. The line which separates Upper from Lower Canada, runs up to this lake by a line drawn due *n.* until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, or New Britain.]

TOMOCORO, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the new kingdom of Granada; situate within the lake, on the *e.* side.

TOMOLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, of the district of the former, and annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Calecha.

TOMONIMES, a barbarous and ferocious nation of Indians of Brazil, who dwell near the river Paranayba, and to the *e.* of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo. The Portuguese, on various occasions, have put them to the rout, destroying their villages, but were never able to subject them. They are cruel and treacherous. The principal settlement is called Morogagen.

[TOMPSONTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, in Mifflin County, containing about a dozen houses. It is 22 miles from Lewistown.]

TOMULA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Calecha.

TONACATEPEC, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in Nueva España. It contains 16 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal.

TONACATEPEC, another settlement, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TONACUSTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huipuxtla and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango in Nueva España. It contains 65 families of Indians.

TONAGUI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tocontepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in the same kingdom as the former. It is of a cold temperature, contains 31 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

TONALA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia and bishopric of Guadalaxara. Its jurisdiction is very limited and reduced, inasmuch as it comprehends only two head settlements, and it is scantily supplied with productions; these consisting of merely some seeds and fruits of the country. The temperature is cold.

TONALA, the capital, is the settlement of the same name, in which is a convent of the religious of S. Augustine. Its population is composed of 25 or 30 families of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 84 of Indians employed in the cultivation of maize; but its principal commerce is in the making of earthenware, with which it supplies other jurisdictions. It is four leagues from Guadalaxara. The two aforesaid settlements are San Pedro and San Martin.

TONALA, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and its population is composed of 20 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It has a convent of the religious of S. Domingo. Fifteen settlements of its dis-

trict make their chief commerce by their breeds of goats, and cultivating seeds and some cochineal, the latter of which is found principally in the settlements nighest to La Misteca; but the greatest emolument arises from the tallow and hides of cattle which are slaughtered. It is 58 leagues to the *e. s. e.* of Mexico.

TONALA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco, called by others Toneladas, which enters the N. Sea.

TONALTEPEC, SANTO DOMINGO DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yanguitlan in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 64 families of Indians, who employ themselves in making earthenware. It is of a cold temperature, and is three leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

TONAMECA, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula in Nueva España. It is of an extremely hot and unhealthy temperature; its population is composed of 36 families of Indians, and in its vicinity are two small ports, called Escondido and Santo Angel. This settlement is scarce of water, and lies three leagues from that of Pochutla.

TONANCHIN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 26 families of Indians, and lies half a league *s.* of its capital.

TONATICHE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlaltenango and *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlán in the same kingdom. It is seven leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

TONATICO, a settlement of the head settlement of Escateopan and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecpotitlan in the same kingdom, and of the bishopric of Guadalaxara, 11 leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

TONAYA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuzcacuzco and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, or Amula, in Nueva España. It contains 13 families of Indians and six of Mulattoes, who gain their livelihood by working at the sugar-engines, called San Juan and San Antonio. In its district are some estates in which they breed horses and cows. It is five leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

TONAYAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlacolula and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in the same kingdom as the former; situate on a declivity surrounded by some of the highest mountains in those parts, from one of which it takes its name, signifying, in the Mexican idiom, a place where the rays of the sun shine early. This is the most ancient place of the jurisdiction, although, with the rest, it is at present in a great state of decay. It contains 273 families of Indians, in which are included those of the three wards annexed to its curacy, and they gain their livelihood by spinning *pita* (thread), and sowing maize, French-beans, and some fruits. It is two leagues and a half to the *n. e.* of its head settlement.

TONAYARIBO, a settlement of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part of it possessed by the French; situate on the shore of the river Sinawary.

[TONDELO, a river at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the *s. w.* part of the Gulf of Mexico; 15 miles due *w.* of St. Annes, and 24 *e.* of Guasickwalp. It is navigable for barges and other vessels of from 50 to 60 tons.]

[TONEWANTO, the name of a creek and Indian town, in the *n. w.* part of New-York. The creek runs a *w.* course and enters Niagara river opposite Grand Island, eight miles *n.* of Fort Erie. It runs, owing to its winding course, about 40 miles, and is navigable 28 miles from its mouth. The town stands on its *s.* side, 18 miles from Niagara river. Also the Indian name of Fishing Bay, on Lake Ontario.]

[TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in circuit, but rather oblong, and widest at the *e.* end. It has a rocky coast, except to the *n.* side, which is full of shoals and islands; and the shore is low and sandy. It furnishes the best harbour or anchorage to be found in these islands. The island is all laid out in plantations, between which are roads and lanes for travelling, drawn in a very judicious manner for opening an easy communication from one part of the island to another. In lat. 21° 9′ *s.* and long. 174° 46′ *w.* Variation of the needle, in 1777, was 9° 53′ *e.*]

TONGOI, a port of the S. Sea, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo and kingdom of Chile. It is small and of shallow bottom, formed by the river of its name, at the entrance of the same into the sea. [It is 22 miles *s. s. w.* of its capital, in lat. 30° 17′ *s.*]

The above river rises in the mountains of the Cordillera, and runs *s.* to enter the sea.

TONGORA, a small port, unsheltered and of shallow bottom, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura and kingdom of Peru, and is five leagues from Sechura, towards the *w. s. w.* On the *w.* is a small island serving as a shelter to a few fishermen's craft accustomed to anchor there. In its market there are often

found quantities of the fish called sea-wolves. In lat. 5° 41′ s.

TONGORA, a port of the coast of the S. Sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Piura and kingdom of Peru.

TONGOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the [illegible] of the settlement of Canchas.

TONGOS, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta, of the same kingdom.

TONIATA, a settlement of the Iroques Indians, in the province and government of Canada, on the shore of the river Catarucky, to the *e.* of Lake Ontario.

TONIBAI, a dry port of the great *sierra* of Siricagui in the province and government of Sonora, being very dangerous and difficult of access. [illegible] runs for the space of 30 leagues to the *n. w.* of the river Gila, and is 20 leagues distant from the same. It is eight leagues wide, and on its top there are, according to the testimonies of many who have visited it, and lived amongst the gentile Indians there, many indications of rich silver mines. Nature has crowned this *sierra* with frightful crags, which serve as a bulwark and defence to the Apaches Indians, who rush out from their safe retreat to pillage and destroy passengers. It abounds greatly in *[illegible]ueyes*, of which is made a certain mixture, [illegible] a spirit distilled from the leaves of those herbs. It produces also various kinds of seeds and wild fruits, which serve as food for those barbarians. We are indebted for the accounts received of this country to a Spaniard, native of Sonora, who was taken by the Apalaches Indians in the year 1746, and who had the fortune to [illegible] his escape.

[TONICAS. See POINT COUPEE.]

TONIGAS, a river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *w.* and enters the Mississippi.

TONICHI, a settlement of the province and [illegible] of Ostimuri in Nueva España; situ[illegible] and at the source of the river Hia[illegible]

[illegible] the province and [illegible] Indians in Canada. It [illegible] the river Se[illegible]

[illegible] Ontario in [illegible] Iroques In[illegible]

[illegible] Indians [illegible] of Tacunga [illegible] mountains

inhabited by the same nation, from whom the settlement take its name.

TONNAGANE, or NONTAUNAGANE, a river of the province and government of Canada, which runs *n.* and enters Lake Superior, between the rivers Sable and Original.

TONNAUTE, a settlement of Indians in the territory and country of the Iroques Indians, in the same country and province as the former; situate on the shore of the Lake Ontario, at the mouth by which enter the waters of the Lake Quento.

TONNE-GRAND, a river of the province and government of Guayana in the part possessed by the French.

TONNELIERS, a small isle of the S. Sea, in the [illegible] the Malvine or Falkland Isles.

TONNERRE, some islands [illegible] coast of Lake Superior in Canada. [illegible] and all small.

TONNERRE, a bay of the coast of Lake Huron, between the strait of Michilimackinac [illegible] Bay of Saguinam.

TONNERRE, a large bay on the coast of Lake Superior, and in the same province and government.

TONO, a settlement of the district of [illegible] in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the [illegible] the Strait of Chimbarongo.

TONOE, a settlement of the same kingdom as the former; situate on the [illegible] Pibinco.

TONORO, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises at the foot of the mountains of Bergantin, runs *w.* and enters the Guanipa.

TONROQUINO, a small river of the province and government of Guayana [illegible] Andalucia. It [illegible] and enters the [illegible]

[TONT[illegible] at the mouth of Lake D'Ur[illegible] extremity of Lake Ontario [illegible] with [illegible] territories [illegible] Point [illegible] and 12 [illegible] [illegible] island [illegible]

[TONT[illegible] on Tonty, a [illegible] through the [illegible] shore of L[illegible] by *n.* of Riviere [illegible]

[TONTORAL, Cap[illegible] S. America [illegible] miles [illegible] Huasco, and in lat. [illegible]

TONTA[illegible] Pana[illegible] of [illegible]

la Concepcion. It is the principal settlement of such as are formed in these parts of converted Indians.

TONUSCO, a river of the province and government of Antioquia, in the new kingdom of Granada. It rises in the valley of Guaca, and runs in the shape of an S to the *e.* to enter the Cauca, opposite the capital of the province.

[TOOBAUAI, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, not more than five or six miles across in any part. In lat. 23° 25′ *s.* and long. 149° 23′ *w.*]

[TOOSCHCONDOLCH, an Indian village on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, of considerable importance in the fur-trade; situated on a point of land between two deep sounds, opposite Queen Charlotte's Island.]

[TOOTOOCH, a small low island in Nootka Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, on the *e.* side of which is a considerable Indian village; the inhabitants of which wear a garment apparently composed of wool and hair, mostly white, well fabricated, and probably by themselves.]

TOPACURO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brasil, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Josari and the Iguarasú.

TOPAGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the new kingdom of Granada; situate in the ancient territory of Sogamoso. It is of an extremely cold temperature, and subject to bleak winds, being situate on the side of a hill, but it is very fertile and abundant in wheat, maize, *papas*, and other fruits of a cold climate, as also in cattle, of the wool of which the inhabitants, who amount to 150, make various sorts of clothings: the Indians also amount to 150. This settlement is surrounded with mountains and woods; it was large and rich, but has now fallen into great decay and poverty. It is eight leagues to the *n.* of Tunja, and very close to the settlements of Mongui and Togamoso.

TOPAIPA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and district of the city of La Palma, in the same province and kingdom as the former. It is very reduced and poor, of a hot temperature, and yields only some productions peculiar to such a climate.

TOPANA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru, which runs *w.* and enters the sea close to that of Herbal.

TOPANAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, but little known, who live in the woods bordering upon the river Yetau of the country of the Amazonas.

TOAPAYOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and country of the Amazonas, who dwell to the *s.* of the river of this name amongst the missions of the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, between the river Madeira and that of Topayos, to which they give the name, towards the *w.* and between the river Topayos and the Xingú to the *e.*. This nation was formerly very numerous, but the constant wars with the Portuguese have contributed greatly to its diminution: it was most warlike, and maintained itself solely by fishing and the chase. [We have already given a copious description of these Indians under the article TAPUYES, which see.]

TOPAYOS, a settlement or village of the Portuguese in the province and *captainship* of Pará and kingdom of Brazil, on the shore of the river of its name, and near the mouth, where it enters the Marañon.

TAPAYOS, the aforesaid river, is one of the most abundant of that kingdom; it has its source in the mountains and mines of the surrounding territory, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon on the *s.* side, in lat. 2° 56′ *s.* being one of the largest streams by which that river is replenished. [See TAPOYAES.]

TOPEHUE, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Sinaloa and kingdom of Nueva España.

TOPIA, SIERRA DE, a *cordillera* of very high mountains in Nueva España. It runs from *n.* to *s.* more than 150 leagues from New Mexico to the city of Guadalaxara, and is more than thirty broad. Its elevation is such as to be comparable only with the *sierra* of the Andes in Peru, and in it are to be seen many chasms which cannot be looked at without horror. The whole of this *sierra* is covered with pines of an amazing height and bulk, and so thick as to be impenetrable to the rays of the sun. It enjoys different temperatures, for in its higher parts the cold is intolerable, getting more mild in proportion as you descend the skirts of the mountains. From the same heights fall down many rivers, which, united, run towards the *w.* and enter the S. Sea, others falling by the *e.* into the N. Sea. These rivers become amazingly swelled at the melting of the snows on the *sierra*, where it often lays, upwards of a month, more than two yards deep. The largest of these rivers are the Nasas, the Papasquiaro, and the Ahorcados, the which form a great lake. The rains fall here continually from the month of June to September, and then they exhibit a grand and alarming

sight, for they spread themselves with excessive rapidity over a space of two or three leagues, causing a distressing inundation, to which is added the plague of an intolerable number of mosquitoes.

There are several trees in its woods producing wild fruit, and there are breeds of *guacamayas*, very beautiful through their vari-coloured plumage; carpenter-birds, who are fond of boring holes in the firs, in which they deposit their food so as to prevent it from corrupting; and it is curious to observe what extreme pains are required by any one to dislodge it from its place of security. Here also are great flocks of peahens, besides a multitude of other birds, with some royal eagles. No less are there found some wild beasts, such as bears, lions, and tigers, which with difficulty are killed by the Indians for their hides, with which to adorn themselves; and besides these, there are a great variety of squirrels.

This *sierra* has some very rich silver-mines, which at first yielded at the average of one mark of silver for every quintal of earth. It was this, indeed, that allured the Spaniards to enter these terrific wilds, and it is pretty certain, that no other inducement could have had any effect, for, according to all that have seen them, their horrors are such as to beggar all description. They were nevertheless inhabited by several barbarous nations of Indians, the principal of which is that of the name of the *sierra* itself, amongst whom the Jesuits entered in the year 1590, with a view of bringing them within the pale of the church. The chief of these missionaries was the father Andres de Tapia, who succeeded in converting many, and reducing them to a civilized settlement; and it was by such means that the Spaniards first began to establish themselves, and to work the mines, the which have been subsequently abandoned through the excessive cost of carrying materials to so great a distance. So great was the spiritual fruit that rewarded the labours of the missionaries, that in the year 1640, they had converted more than 50,000 souls, according to father Andres de Rivas, who dwelt there for many years, and wrote the history of the country.

TOPILTEPEC, San Pablo de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepalcaltepec and *alcaldia mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España; situate at the skirt of a mountain, at a short distance from its head settlement by the *s.* part. It contains 34 Indian families.

Topiltepec, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, in the *alcaldia mayor* of Yanguitlan in the same kingdom. It contains 104 families of Indians, with those in the wards of its district, where there are many farms, in which they cultivate maize and other seeds. It is of a cold temperature, and two leagues and a half from its capital.

TOPINAMBARANAS, a settlement of the province and country of the Amazonas, at the mouth of the river of its name.

Topinambaranas. This river rises in the territory of the Matayas Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon.

TOPINAMBES, a settlement of the province and country of the Amazonas, belonging to the Portuguese; situate in an island in the river Marañon, on its left shore, and towards the *s.* where the Portuguese have built a fort for its defence.

Topinambes, or Topinambos, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pará. They dwelt opposite the islands of the river Marañon, from its mouth to the Strait of Pauxis, and travellers have recounted a thousand fables of them. The greater part of them have now retired into the mountains and woods towards the *s.* very few remaining in the Portuguese territory. They were formerly very warlike, and laid down the law to other nations.

[These Indians are of a moderate stature, and of a lighter complexion than their more northern neighbours, who are not, however, so dark as the African negroes under the same degree of latitude. The Topinambis resemble them in their flat noses, which being esteemed a beauty, are produced by art, during infancy. The hair of their head, which is black, is long and lank; but, like the Tapuyers, they have no hair on their faces or any part of the body.]

Topinambes, one of the islands of the river Marañon, inhabited by the nation of Indians of the same name. It is one of the largest of those islands, being of 60 leagues in length, with a very fertile and agreeable territory.

TOPLIQUILLOS, a river of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España; it enters the N. Sea in the Bay of Mexico, between the rivers Tonala and Santa Ana.

TOPO, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Muzo, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the new kingdom of Granada. It is celebrated for there having been found in it a miraculous image of our Lady of Los Dolores, which was afterwards carried with great indefatigability by a certain priest to Santa Fé, to be placed in the

cathedral: it is there treated with singular devotion, and constantly resorted to by the faithful in their necessities. This settlement is annexed to the curacy of that of Itoco, and much reduced and poor.

Topo, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *s.* and enters by the *n.* part into the Pastaga between those of Topillo and Verde.

TOPOCALMA, a large abundant river of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago: it passes near this city, and disembogues itself into the Pacific near Valparaiso: in lat. 33° 31′ *s.*

TOPSAN, a settlement of the province of Continent, one of those of New England, in the United States of America, on the coast near the river Amariscoggin.

TOPSFIELD, a city of the county of Essex and province of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, in the *n.* part, pleasantly situate halfway between Reading and Rowley. [It is eight miles *w.* of Ipswich, and 27 *n.* of Boston.]

[TOPSHAM, a township of Vermont, in Orange County, *w.* of Newbury, adjoining. It is watered by some branches of Wait's river, and contains 162 inhabitants.]

[Topsham, a township of the district of Maine, in Lincoln County, 32 miles in circumference, and more than 25 miles is washed by water. It is bounded on the *n. w.* by Little River; *n.* by Bowdoin, and Bowdoinham; *e.* by Cathance and Merry Meeting Bay; *s.* and *s. w.* by Amariscoggin River, which separates it from Brunswick in Cumberland County. The inhabitants amount to 826 souls, and they live in such easy circumstances, that none have ever been so poor as to solicit help from the parish. It was incorporated in 1764. A few English attempted to settle here in the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century. These were cut off by the natives. Some families ventured to settle in this hazardous situation in 1730; from which period, until the peace of 1763, the inhabitants never felt wholly secure from the natives. It is 25 miles *s.* by *w.* of Hallowell.]

TOQUA, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of N. Carolina, on the shore of the river Tennessee.

TOQUELLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Taena.

TOQUEPANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huancane.

TOQUERAGUÁ, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the new kingdom of Granada: it runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Casanare at the settlement of San Ignacio.

TORACARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Soraya.

TORATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru, in which is venerated an image of the blessed Virgin, with the dedicatory title of La Purificacion, to whose festival the people flock in great numbers from the neighbouring provinces.

TORAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Soraya.

[TORBAY, a town on the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia; 22 miles *s. w.* of Roaring Bull Island, and 100 *n. e.* of Halifax.]

Torbay, on the coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the points Red and Cocus.

[TORBEK, a village on the *s.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; three leagues *n. w.* of Avache Island.]

TORCHES, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or New Andalucia, in the part possessed by the Portuguese, between the Macuacuari and the settlement of Vatapi. It disembogues itself into the sea.

TORDILLO, Bosque de, a wood of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the coast lying between the river La Plata and the Strait of Magellan.

TOREPI. See Carapo.

TORIN, a settlement of Indians of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España, situate on the shore of the river Hiaqui, between the settlements of Bicán and Bacún.

TORIS, a settlement of the missions held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa and kingdom of Nueva España.

TORLICENTA, a small river of the province and colony of S. Carolina, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Neus between the rivers Coneghta and Little.

[TORMENTIN Cape, on the *w.* side of the Straits of Northumberland, or Sound, between the island of St. John's and the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia, is the *n.* point of the entrance to Bay Vert. It is due *w.* from Governor's Island, on

the *s. e.* coast of the island of St. John's. In some maps this point is called Cape Storm.]

TORNACUSTLA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Octupán in Nueva España.

TORNO, an arm of the river Orinoco in the new kingdom of Granada, one of the channels formed by its mouths to enter the sea. It has this name, since, although it runs from *s.* to *n.* it goes in a serpentine course, or with many *tornos* or windings.

TORO, San Antonio del, a city of the province and government of Cartagena in the new kingdom of Granada. It is also known by the name of Puebla de los Brazos (town of the arms), from the circumstance of four rivers uniting opposite it. It was founded in 1553, is of a hot climate, and very fertile soil, but poor, small, and badly built.

Toro, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru, which was thoroughly destroyed in the year 1739, when the curate and an Indian were the only people who escaped the universal ruin. These two returned the following day to search for the blessed sacrament, and found under the altar four copper idols with human faces, the pix in the churchyard, and on a stone, close by it, a solid statue of *Santa Catalina*, the patroness of the place.

Toro, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, situate at the source of the river Rapel.

Toro, another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa and kingdom of Nueva España.

Toro, a very large and capacious bay on the coast of the N. Sea, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, called Las Bocas del Toro (the mouths of the bull). It was discovered by Admiral Christopher Columbus in his fourth voyage; is useless to vessels, on account of its entrance being surrounded by a line of islets, so as to leave only some narrow channels, and the same difficulties occurring even in the widest part of its interior. It is to the *w.* of the bay of Almirante.

TOROA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the new kingdom of Granada, of the division and district of the Rio del Hacha, situate in the road leading to the capital.

TOROCOS, Santiago de, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

TORONDI, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo, which rises near the settlement of Timotes, between Truxillo and Merida, runs *n.* and afterwards turning to the *w.* enters by the *e.* into the lake Maracaibo.

Torondi, a lake of the province and government of the Iroques Indians in Canada, formed by an arm of the lake Huron, and having an outlet into lake Ontario.

Torondi, a fort of the French in the same county as the former lake, on the shore of the river Ontario.

[TORONTO, a British settlement on the *n. w.* bank of lake Ontario, 38 miles *n.* by *w.* of fort Niagara.]

TOROPALCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru, in the district of which is the valley of Cinti, irrigated by the river Grande, so that it is rendered very fertile in vines of the best quality. It is 19 leagues from Potosi.

TOROPI, a small river of the province and republic of San Pablo in Brazil, which rises in the mountains of the Guaranies Indians, runs *s. w.* and enters the Ibicui.

TORQUILLA, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains of the *e.* coast, runs to this *rhumb*, and enters the Tarena just before the latter disembogues into the sea.

TORRE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Pashpaya in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pascollo.

TORRES, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, situate at the point of Itapeba.

Torres, a river of the province of Gairá, in the government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná: according to the accounts of the Jesuits it is the true Itazu.

TORRIBIO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the new kingdom of Granada.

[TORRINGTON, or Bedford's Bay, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, and its entrance is at America Point, about three miles *n.* of the town of Halifax. It has from 10 to 13 fathoms at its mouth; but the bay is almost circular, and has from 11 to 50 fathoms water in it. A prodigious sea sets into it in winter.]

[Torrington, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield County, eight miles *n.* of Litchfield.]

[TORTOISES, the River of, lies 10 miles above a lake 20 miles long, and eight or ten

broad, which is formed by the Mississippi in Louisiana and Florida. It is a large fine river, which runs into the country a good way to the *n. e.* and is navigable 40 miles by the largest boats.]

TORTOLA, an island of the N. Sea, the principal of the Virgins, near that of Puerto Rico, and on which are dependent those of Jost Van Dyckes, Little Van Dyckes, Iguana, Vaca, and Tatatch. This, of which we treat, is the principal, and almost the only one which carries on any commerce. It is 11½ miles long, and 3½ wide, and suffers much from want of water, being also of an unhealthy climate. It is, however, cultivated, and produces considerable cr ... fine cotton, much esteemed in the manufactories.

[Tortola formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It has an harbour at its *e.* end, and in 1802 it was made a free port.

By return to House of Commons, 1806, the hogsheads of sugar of 13 cwt. exported from this island were as follow:

In 1789 - - -	6100
1799 - - -	3105
1805 - - -	2500

The official value of its Imports and Exports was, in

	Imports.	Exports.
1809	£.33,399	£.52,009
1810	£.61,520	£. 6,612

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Gallons	lbs.
1809,	0	1,138	9,257	3,438	16,852	158,167
1810,	9	674	31,562	2,438	7,711	250,797

By report of the privy council in 1788, and by a subsequent estimate, the Population of Tortola amounted to

	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
In 1787	1200	180	9000
1805	1300	220	9000

The Import of Slaves, by the above report, at a medium of four years, and by a return to House of Commons in 1805, at a medium of two years, to 1803, was

Average of	Imports.	Re exports.	Retained.
4 years to 1787	120	—	120
2 years to 1803	438	259	179

Tortola lies in lat. 18° 27′ *n.* long. 64° 40′ *w.*]

TORTOLA, a small isle of the S. Sea, in the Bay of Panamá, of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is of a round figure, and desert, lying opposite the point of Palo Seco, at about 100 toises distance.

TORTS, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio between the Conhaway and the Bouffles.

TORTUE, a river of Canada, which runs *s.* in the territory and country of the Messeguages Indians, and enters the lake Huron by the *n.* side.

TORTUGAS, an island of the N. Sea, one of the small Antilles, near the *n.* coast of St. Domingo, formerly the asylum of the buccaniers or pirates, opposite the Cape S. Nicholas, 70 miles *n.* of Little Gonave, and 65 *e.* of the island of Cuba. It is surrounded by rocks on the *n.* and *w.* side, and the bottom on the *e.* is not only difficult to find, but dangerous through shoals of rock and sands, a circumstance which probably first led the said pirates to seek the island as a place of refuge. Notwithstanding this, their establishments were taken and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1638; but they afterwards returned

to recover it, and established themselves again under Captain Wallis, an Englishman. The latter was obliged shortly to abandon it to the French, and these were persecuted for many years by the Spaniards, till at last they were obliged to retreat. So unremitting, however, did they continue in their pretensions to recover it, that they made one last effort, and, with the assistance of the inhabitants of the other islands, and being joined by the pirates of all nations, they succeeded in making a settlement in Tortuga, and began to erect some towns and forts on the coast to the *n.* of St. Domingo. [This last possession by the French was effected in 1676.] Tortuga is 60 miles in circumference, and only five miles and a half distant from St. Domingo. It has many shoals, especially towards the *n.* but is very fertile and abundant in tobacco, palms, sandal wood, *guayacan*, resin, China root, aloes, sugar, indigo, cotton, ginger, oranges, lemons, apricots, *bananas*, and many other fruits peculiar to the W. Indies, such as certain pease, *yucas*, &c.; but it is very scarce of water, so that the inhabitants are obliged to catch the rain-water in cisterns. It abounds greatly in wild boars, the hunting of which is prohibited, as they serve for provision in case of invasion, and when the people are obliged to retreat to the mountains. In these are found parrots, starlings, and other birds, and some wild pigeons, which, in the proper season, are very good; but the rest of the year are flabby and bitter. The land-snails and sea-crabs, which abound greatly, cause vertigoes and shortness of sight.

The *n.* part of this island is desert, through the unhealthy air that prevails there, and through the coast being rough and difficult of access; but the *s.* part is well inhabited, the soundings on this part of the coast are good, and fish is caught in great quantities, and of all sorts. It has only one convenient port, the entrance of which forms two channels: the same is fit for large vessels, and lies at the end of a deep bay called Basse Terre. The capital, which is the city of Cayona, is defended by fort D'Ogeron, a name it took from the governor by whose orders it was built, and who was the founder of this colony. Tortuga is in lat. 20° 4′ *n.* and long. 72° 44′ *w.*

Tortuga, another island, also in the N. Sea; about 48 miles to the *w.* of Margarita, with the surname of Sal, to distinguish it from the former. It is moderately large, about 30 miles in circumference, and abounds greatly in salt, but is otherwise desert and uncultivated. Its *e.* extremity is full of rough and barren rocks standing out of the sea: on the *s. e.* is a road of some advantage to vessels, and much frequented by merchantmen in time of peace, in the months of May and August, when they come to take in cargoes of salt. It has in it a large pool of salt-water at 200 paces from the sea, and on the *s.* a small port, and some fresh water, although very little. In this part the island is well covered with trees, but to the *e.* it is naked, and without any herbage, notwithstanding it has some goats, and many tortoises, which come upon the strand to deposit their eggs. [This island is uninhabited, and lies in lat. 10° 53 *n.* long. 65° 18′ *w.* It is about 95 miles *e. n. e.* from the port of Guayra on the main. There are many islands of this name in on the *n.* coast of S. America.]

Tortuga, another small island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Honduras, on the *w.* side of Cape Camaron.

Tortuga, another, a small island on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, in the new kingdom of Granada, on the side of the entrance of the mouth of the river San Juan.

Tortuga, another, a small island of the Gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, lying in the centre of the same, at an equal distance from the coast of California and Nueva España.

Tortuga, a port, with the surname De los Chisnos, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru.

[TORTUGAS, Dry, shoals to the *w.* a little *s.* from Cape Florida, or the *s.* point of Florida, in S. America. They are 134 leagues from the bar of Pensacola, and in lat. 24° 31′ *n.* and long. 82° 56′ *w.* They consist of 10 small islands or keys, and extend *e. n. e.* and *w. s. w.* 16 or 17 miles; most of them are covered with bushes, and may be seen at the distance of four leagues. The *s. w.* key is one of the smallest, but the most material to be known, is one of the easternmost. From the *s. w.* part of this key, a reef of coral rocks extends about a quarter of a mile; the water upon it is visibly discoloured.]

[Tortugas Harbour, Turtle's Harbour, or Barraco de Tortugas, on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, is 60 leagues at *e. s. e.* from the point or cape of Arbrasee, or Des Arbres Sec, and the shore is flat all the way from the Gulf of Maranhao.

[Tortugas Point, on the coast of Chile, and in the S. Pacific Ocean, is the *s.* point of the port of Coquimbo, and seven or eight leagues from the Pajaros Islands. Tortugas road is round the point of the same name, where ships may ride in from six to ten fathoms, over a bottom of

black sand, near a rock called the Tortugas. The road is well sheltered, but will not contain above 20 or 30 ships safely. Ships not more than 200 tons burden may careen on the Tortugas rock.]

TORTUGUITAS, some small islands of the Gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes. They are four, situate, one at the entrance of the Bay of Concepcion, and the rest within the same.

TORTUI, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *n. w.* and enters the river Powells.

TOSAGUA, a small but abundant river of the province of Cara, the which is united to the province of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *serrania*, runs *s. s. w.* and unites itself with the Chonos in lat. 32° 30′ *s.*

Tosagua, a settlement of the same province and government; situate on the shore of the former river, from which it takes its name.

TOSIGUERACHI, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 24 leagues between the *s. w.* and *w. s. w.* of the *real* of mines and town of San Felipe de Chiquagua.

TOSO, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It flows down from the mountain of Canzacoto, runs *n. w.* and enters the Juli in lat. 13° *s.*

[TOSQUIATOSSY Creek, a *n.* head-water of Alleghany River, whose mouth is *e.* of Squeaughta Creek, and 17 miles *n. w.* of the Ichua Town; which see.]

TOSTA, a river of the province and government of Nicaragua, in the kingdom of Guatemala, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the sea at Port Posesion.

TOSTOS, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the new kingdom of Granada; situate to the *s.* of the city of Truxillo.

TOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the kingdom of Granada. It is of a very cold temperature, but has large breeds of neat cattle and sheep, of the hides and wool of which they make many fabrics, especially coarse sackcloth, with which they supply the whole kingdom, as also good coarse woollens. It contains more than 300 housekeepers and 200 Indians, and is eight leagues between *n.* and *n. e.* of Tunja.

Tota, a lake of the same province and kingdom, on the top of a mountain desert: it is six leagues in circumference, and of a nearly circular figure: its waters, which, although of a green cast, are clear, are as much affected by the wind as those of the sea, and so cold, that no fish can live in them; neither do its shores produce any thing. Its depth is so great, that its bottom could never yet be found. The natives of the province say, that there may be seen in it, from time to time, a large black fish, with a head resembling that of a bull.

Tota, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora, situate in the country of the Cocomaricopas Indians, on the shore of the great river Gila, opposite the mouth of the Salado.

TOTAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of La Barca, in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia.

TOTAVIMANCHA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the point of Las Piedras and the river Camarigibi.

TOTEOLMALOYA, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Santa Ana and *alcaldia mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España; situate on the plain bordering on a ravine. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 128 families of Indians, who employ themselves in working in the mines of Zaqualpa; for its district yields no fruit, being very stony and barren. It is 14 leagues from the settlement of Huiztlan.

TOTOLAPA, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Aguchetlan in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, situate in an extensive plain on the shore of the river Las Balzas, contains 138 families of Indians, and 25 of Mulattoes, who trade in cochineal, seeds, &c. It is three leagues *w.* of its capital.

Totolapa, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, of the *alcaldia mayor* of Nexapa of the same kingdom; situate opposite two small hills. It contains 10 families of Indians, lies in the direct road of the traffic to the kingdom of Guatemala, and it affords relays of horses and fresh provisions to travellers, at the same time that its inhabitants procure their livelihood by officiating as guides.

Totolapa, another, of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TOTOLMALOYAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ixtlahuaca and *alcaldia mayor* of Colima in Nueva Espana. It is

very small and poor, containing only 32 persons, who, at the proper season, mount guard as centinels in the bay of Salvagua, to give notice of the approach off that coast of the galleon of Manilla bound to Acapulco. At a spot called Miraflores, close to the hill where the centinel is stationed, is a watch-house, where also some few Spaniards reside, with some *Mustees*, Negroes, and Mulattoes: 38 leagues *w.* of its capital.

TOTOLTEPEC, San Simon de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Escateopan and *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa in Nueva España. It contains 233 families of Indians.

TOTOLZINGO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacán in the same kingdom as the former, It contains 33 families of Indians, who live by the trade of making *pulque* drink: two leagues *s.* of its head settlement, which is Tequiszitlan.

TOTOLZINTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlán in the same kingdom. It contains 120 families of Indians, and is situate in a very fertile glen on the shore of the large river Las Balzas, eight leagues from Apanco.

TOTOMACHAPA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepec in the same kingdom. It contains 14 families of Indians, including the wards of its district: six leagues to the *e.* with an inclination to the *s.* of its capital.

TOTOMEHUACAN, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of La Puebla de los Angeles in the same kingdom. It contains, besides the parish church, a convent of the religious of S. Francis, 460 families of Indians, and 60 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who trade by supplying its capital with seeds, fruit, woods, cotton, and other effects. It lies one league and a half to the *s.* of its capital.

TOTOMIXTLAHUACA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Clapán and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in the same kingdom. It contains 39 families of Indians, and four of *Mustees*, who live by cultivating seeds and fruits: one league *w.* of its head settlement.

TOTOMOCHOAPA, a settlement of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former: it contains 31 families of Indians, and lies a little more than one league to the *e.* of its capital

TOTONICAPAN, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala.

TOTONTEPEC, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in the same kingdom: it is of a cold temperature, contains 29 families of Indians, and is six leagues *e.* of its capital.

TOTORA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

Totora, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of the capital.

Totora, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Libitaca.

Totora, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Oropesa.

Totora, another, of the province and government of Mizque, in the same kingdom.

TOTORAL, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordoba; situate on the shore of the lake of Los Porongos.

Totoral, a lake of the *llano* or plain of Rumipampa, towards Cotocollao, in the kingdom of Quito, formed by the waters flowing down from the mountain of Pichincha, and which stagnating produce large beds of rushes. On the left side of the lake is a small rock, called Batan: it enters the river Machangara below the settlement Guapulo: in it are found a quantity of ducks and other water-fowl. The Indians of the neighbouring settlements make mats of the rushes, and carry them for sale to Quito.

Totoral, an island near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, on the side of port Yerbabuena.

Totoral, a port on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó, and of the same kingdom as the former island.

TOTORALILLO, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former port, near the coast and on the shore of a small river that enters the sea. In its vicinity are some mountains abounding in mines and Turkey-stones.

TOTORIHUAILAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pacaro.

TOTORO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the new kingdom of Granada.

TOTOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru.

TOTOTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Luis, of the coast and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 204 families of Indians, who gain their livelihood by making cotton fabrics: three leagues *s.* of its capital.

[TOTOWA, a place or village at the Great Falls in Passaik river, New Jersey.]

[TOTTERY, a river which empties through the *s. e.* bank of the Ohio, and is navigable with batteaux to the Ouasiato Mountains. It is a long river, and has few branches, and interlocks with Red Creek, or Clinche's river, a branch of the Tennessee. It has below the mountains, especially for 15 miles from its mouth, very good land.]

TOTULA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huatuzco and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba in Nueva España. It contains 54 families of Indians, and is 13 leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TOVAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Tucumán, 30 leagues distant from the city of Salta. It was first reduced to the faith and a civilized mode of life, and to settlements, by the father Pedro Andres, of the abolished order of the Jesuits. These Indians were very warlike, and in former times committed great depredations in the province.

TOUCHE, a small river of the island of Martinique, which runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of its name.

TOUCHE, the above bay, is on the *w.* coast between that of Cœur and the settlement of Mouillage.

TOULIGET, a small island of the N. Sea, situate near the *c.* coast of the island Newfoundland, between the same and the island of Pingovin.

[TOULON, a township of New York, in Ontario County. In 1796, 93 of the inhabitants were electors.]

TOUR, a port of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in N. America.

TOURMENTE Cape, on the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence in Canada.

TOURMENTIN Cape, on the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and in the strait formed by the island of St. John.

[TOWERHILL, a village in the township of S. Kingstown, Rhode Island, where a post-office is kept. It is 10 miles *w.* of Newport.]

[TOWNSHEND, a township of Windham County, Vermont, *w.* of Westminster and Putney, containing 676 inhabitants.]

[TOWNSHEND, a township of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, containing 993 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1732, and lies 38 miles *n. w.* of Boston.]

[TOWNSHEND, a harbour on the coast of the district of Maine, where is a bold harbour, having nine fathoms water, sheltered from all winds. High water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock.]

TOXO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Talina. In its vicinity, towards the *n.* are the ruins of the ancient town of Tarija.

TOXTEPEC, SANTA MARIA DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in Nueva España, containing 135 families of Indians.

TOYAGUA, a head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España, situate two leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

TOZIN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuzcacuezco and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, or Amula, in the same kingdom as the former, containing 10 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation of seeds and fruits, and in breeding cattle: nine leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

TRACADI, a small river of Nova Scotia, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the island Miscon, between the rivers Poquemouche and Taboquinquet.

[TRACADUCHE, now Carleton, on the *n.* side of Chaleur Bay, is about five leagues from the great river Casquipibiac in a *s. w.* direction, and is a place of considerable trade in cod-fish, &c. Between the township and the river Casquipibiac, is the small village of Maria.]

TRAMANDAI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, on the coast and at the point of Itapeba.

TRANCAS, SAN JOAQUIN DE LOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, on the shore of a stream, 21 leagues from the capital, and having also the title of Pozo del Pescado.

[TRANQUILLITY, a place in Sussex

nty, New Jersey, eight miles *s.* of New-

TRAP, a village in Talbot County, Maryland, about six miles *s. e.* of Oxford.]

[TRAP, The, a village of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County, having about a dozen houses, and a German, Lutheran, and Calvinist church united. It is nine miles from Morristown, 11 from Pottsgrove, and 26 from Philadelphia.]

[TRAP, a village of Maryland in Somerset County, situate at the head of Wicomico Creek, a branch of the river Wicomico, seven miles *s. w.* of Salisbury, and six *n.* of Princess Ann.]

[TRAPTOWN, a village of Maryland, in Frederick County, situate on Cotoctin Creek, between the South and Cotoctin Mountains, and seven miles *s. w.* of Fredericktown.]

TRASLASIERRA, a settlement of the province and goverment of Tucumán in Peru, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordoba

[TRAVERSE Bay, GREAT, lies on the *n. e.* corner of Lake Michigan: it has a narrow entrance, and sets up into the land *s. e.* and receives Traverse river from the *e.*]

TRAVERSE Point, on the *e.* coast of the Lake Ontario in Canada.

TRAVESIA, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It is an arm of the Cavieres, which is first called San Xavier, and then crossing and communicating itself with the Mato, runs *n.* with an inclination to *n. e.*

[TREADHAVEN Creek, a small branch of Choptank river.]

[TREASURY Islands, form a part of Mr. Shortland's New Georgia (Surville's Archipelago of the Arsacides), lying in lat. 5° 50′ *s.* and long. 155° 15′ *e.* from Greenwich. See ARSACIDES, &c.]

TREBLE River. [See TROIS RIVIERES.]

[TRECOTHIC, a township in Grafton County, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1769.]

TREMBADE, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of Nova Scotia, situate to the *s. e.* of Escatari. It is four cables length from *e.* to *w.* and forms a small port where two vessels of 100 tons or more may lie; but the entrance is dangerous. In it are some other creeks, in which some fishermen have established themselves; but who can, at certain seasons, with difficulty find shelter for their barks.

TREMUDA, SIERRAS, some very lofty and steep mountains of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TREMUDA, a river of the same province and kingdom, which runs *n.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Roatan.

[TRENCHE MONT River, a small river of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: it empties into the sea three or four leagues to the *w.* of the *e.* extremity of the island.]

TRENCHES, a small island near the coast of the province and colony of Georgia; one of those called the Georgian, at the mouth of Port Royal.

TRENT, a small river of the province and colony of S. Carolina, which runs *s.* and enters the Neus, near where this disembogues itself into the sea. [It is navigable for sea vessels, 12 miles above the town, and for boats 20. See NEUS.]

TRENTE-MILES, a small river of the same province and government as the former, which runs *s. e.* and afterwards changes its name to the Congari.

[TRENTON, is one of the largest towns in New Jersey, and the metropolis of the state: situate in Hunterdon County, on the *e.* side of Delaware river, opposite the Falls, and nearly in the centre of the state from *n.* to *s.* The river is not navigable above these Falls, except for boats, which will carry from 500 to 700 bushels of wheat. This town, with Lamberton, which joins it on the *s.* contains between 200 and 300 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. Here the legislature statedly meets, the supreme court sits, and most of the public offices are kept. The inhabitants have lately erected a handsome courthouse, 100 feet by 30, with a semi-hexagon at each end, over which is a balustrade. Here are also a church for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and a Quaker meeting-house. In the neighbourhood of this pleasant town are a great many gentlemen's seats, finely situate on the banks of the Delaware, and ornamented with taste and elegance. Here is a flourishing academy. It is 10 miles *s. w.* of Princeton, 24 from Brunswick, and 34 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. In lat. 40° 14′ *n.* long. 74° 49′ *w.*]

[TRENTON, a small post-town of the district of Maine, Hancock County, nine miles *w.* by *s.* of Sullivan, 17 *n. e.* by *e.* of Penobscot. This town is near Desert Island, and in a part of it, called the Narrows, were about 40 families in 1796.]

[TRENTON, the chief town of Jones's County,

N. Carolina, situate on the *s.* side of Trent river. It contains but few houses besides the court-house and gaol.]

[TREPASSI Bay, or TRESPASSES Bay, and Harbour, on the *s.* side of Newfoundland island, near the *s. e.* part, and about 21 miles to the *n. w.* of Cape Race, the *s. e.* point of the island. The harbour is large, well secured, and the ground good to anchor in.]

[TRES-MONTES, a peninsula of the *w.* coast of S. America, in the kingdom of Chile; joined to the main land by the narrow isthmus of Ofqui; situate between the lat. of 45° 40′ and 47° *s.*]

[TRES-MONTES, a cape of the above peninsula, which forms its most *s.* extremity: lat. 47° *s.*]

TRES PIES, small islands of the S. Sea; thus called from their number (Three). They are barren and desert, abounding only in marine wolves: in lat. 20° 47′ *s.*

TRES-ISLAS, other small islands of the Atlantic, near the coast of the Caribes Indians, and opposite the entrance of the river Essequibo. They serve to cover the bay, for the defence of which the Dutch have built a fort, and where they have some small settlements: in about lat. 6° 50′ *n.*

TREVAMAN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. John.

TRIANA, SANTA CRUZ DE, a town and capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile, founded in 1740 by Don Joseph Manso de Velasco, Count of Superunda, and formerly president of that kingdom. It has a parish church, two chapels of ease, an hospital of the religious of S. Francis, and another of La Merced; 53 miles *s.* of the city of Santiago, in lat. 34° 19′ *s.*

TRIANGULO, a small island of the N. Sea, one of the Lucayas, of a triangular figure.

TRIANGLE Shoals lie to the *w.* of the peninsula of Yucatan, near the *e.* shore of the Bay of Campechy, nearly *w.* of Cape Condecedo. Lat. 17° 5′ *n.* long. 111° 59′ *w.*]

TRIBUTARIOS, Los, an isle of the N. Sea, situate near the *n.* coast of Cuba.

TRIBUTOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, near the river Uruguay.

[TRIESTE Gulf, in Caracas. See TRISTE.]

[TRIESTE Island, a small island at the bottom of the Gulf of Campechy, *w.* of Port Royal Island, about three leagues from *e.* to *w.* The creek which separates it from Port Royal Island is scarcely broad enough to admit a canoe. Good fresh water will be got by digging five or six feet deep in the salt sand; at a less depth it is brackish and salt, and at a greater depth than six feet it is salt again.]

TRINIDAD, an island of the N. Sea, opposite the coast of Tierra Firmé, 10 leagues distant from it and from the mouths of the Toro and the river Orinoco; discovered by Admiral Columbus in his fourth voyage, in the year 1498, and conquered by Governor Antonio Berrio in 1592. Some make it 50 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and 30 wide from *n.* to *s.* following the chronologer Antonio de Herrera; whilst others, with greater probability, agree with Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, who allow it to be only from 25 to 30: [but according to the latest surveys its longest lines are from Cape Galera on the *n. e.* to Cape Ycacos, or Icaqui, on the *s. w.* 79 miles; and from Cape Galeota on the *s. e.* to Cape Blanca on the *n.* 56 miles.]

It is the largest, most fertile, and most beautiful of all the Leeward Islands, and was thus compared by its discoverer to a paradise. It is full of forests of exquisite kinds of wood, such as cedars, walnuts, *guayacanes*, and many others. It abounds also in palms, in cocos (which grow spontaneously), and, as its temperature is hot, it is found well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which is one of its principal productions, yielding the greatest profit. Indigo grows on the sides of the roads naturally, and in the same abundance as briars in other parts. Here are vines yielding very good grapes, china oranges, lemons, and citrons, in such abundance as to be esteemed of little value. The crops of maize are so large, that quantities of this article are carried for sale to Margarita; but the production of the greatest value in this island is the cacao, which, from its fine quality, is every where in request, in preference to that of Caracas; and the crops were even bought up before they were gathered, so that the persons to whom they belonged refused to pay their tenths to the clergy, and strange to say, that, as it should seem, Heaven in chastisement of their covetousness, had entirely deprived them of this means of emolument, inasmuch as, since the year 1727, the whole of their crops have turned out fruitless and barren, with the exception of one that belonged to a certain person, by name Rabelo, who had continued to pay his tythes, and whose estate is the only one in which that production is now furnished.

The opinions of writers concerning the quality of the land of this island is very various. Walter Raleigh, the Englishman, who visited it in 1593, says, that the *n.* part is mountainous; but that the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar-cane and tobacco. It abounds in wild hogs, in fish, birds, and animals; and the Spaniards confessed to the said Raleigh, that there was some gold in the rivers. In the reign of Charles III. great pains were taken for increasing the cultivation, population, and commerce of this island, and there were planted in it coffee, cotton, and many other productions; at the same time a regiment of infantry was established for its defence in the capital, which is S. Joseph de Oruña.

[This island was, as Alcedo has observed, discovered by Columbus, in his fourth voyage, having entered, or rather been forced through the passage, called, at present, the Serpent's Mouth, *Boca del Sierpe*, by the force of the currents. It is said, that here he imagined all his labours were lost, or had ceased, and in consequence named the gulf he got into the Golfo Triste, as it was some time before he perceived the outlets now known by the name of Bocas del Drago, or Dragon's Mouths, and through which he sailed. It also received the name of Golfo de la Balena, from the vast quantities of whales which he then saw, and which now resort thither at certain periods of the year.

The island is nearly of a square form, having two points stretching to the *w.* from its *n.* and *s.* corners. Point Icaque, which has been mentioned above, is about 10° 4′ of *n.* lat. and is distant from the Macareo channel of the great river Orinoco, between five and six leagues, but from the nearest land of the American main 10½ miles.

The gulf is now known by that of the Gulf of Paria, from the opposite part of the continent, which runs to the *w.* and is perhaps one of the most beautiful sheets of water to be conceived, always placid, and having the best of anchorage throughout. The usual entrances for vessels coming from the *n. e.* or *n.* are by the Bocas del Drago. The first from the *e.* called the Boca de Monas, or Ape's Mouth, is only made use of by small vessels. The second, Boca de Huivos, Egg Mouth, or Parasol Mouth, so called from the resemblance which a tree on the rock on the *n.* side of it has to a parasol, is the common passage for square-rigged vessels, provided the wind is strong enough to insure it. The third, Boca de Navios, Ship's Mouth, is seldom used, except in going out. The Boca Grande is the best and surest, as all danger is avoided from the caprice of the currents. The breadth of the channel here to Point Moro on the Main is between two and three leagues. La Isla del Pato, or Duck Island, is situated within the gulf, about two leagues to the *s. e.* of the Grand Bocas, and five miles from the Spanish main. Ships coming into the gulf are obliged, generally, to pass to *s.* of this island, the strength of the current, as also certain shoals which lie between it and the main, frequently making it dangerous to attempt to weather it. The Serpent's Mouth, Boca del Sierpe, on the *s.* side, can only be made use of, as a channel of entrance, by vessels from the *e.* running down the coast of Guayana, the streams of the river Orinoco invariably rushing into the gulf with such vast strength, as to render it next to impossibility for vessels to stem it, and consequently to go out of the gulf by that channel.

Properly speaking, there is no harbour within the gulf, except Chaguarama, and even it can only be classed as a roadsted, rendered disagreeable by a tendency of the currents to pass through it; yet the island of Chiccachiccanea, the westernmost of the Bocas, furnishes one of the finest in the whole W. Indies, and where ships of the largest rate may anchor, and lie with safety close to the sides, and the importance of this station is such, as to controul and command the whole Gulf of Paria, the proper course being close to this island; but the gulf itself is not to be surpassed for anchorage throughout, and free from danger.

Trinidad is happily situated out of the parallel of hurricanes, which have never as yet shifted so far to the *s.*; although, on the 12th of August, 1810, a very violent indication happened; it luckily lasted only a few hours, blowing only from the *s. w.* Shocks of earthquakes have been felt, but very slight, and not of such consequence as to cause alarm.

The *n.* side of the island is a continued ridge of hilly mountains, which end at Toco, or Point Galera, and seem formerly to have been the continuation of the Parian Mountains, before the great convulsion, which, no doubt, has insulated Trinidad, and forced the passages of the Bocas. From the ridges or summits of the above hills, abundance of the finest and clear streams issue on both sides, and contribute on the *s.* side to form the river Caroni, which is considerable, and can be navigated by flats and canoes some distance into the interior of the island. Another ridge of hills commences at L'Ebranche on the

[e. side, and run in a s. w. course, and are called the Monserrat Hills; the rivers or streams from which are distinguished by a yellow clayish colour. A canal has been traced by order of government by Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford, then surveyor-general, from the mouth of the Caroni to L'Ebranche, across the island, and passing through the valley which lies between these two ridges, which, if ever completed, must infallibly produce incalculable advantages to the colony, equally in a commercial as in an agricultural view, as its entrance on the e. side at once affords the easiest and most direct communication with the river Orinoco, and is therefore peculiarly adapted for trade with Spanish Guayana, and even with Santa Fé, Quito, and Lima.

The gulf and coasts of the island abound with fish of various kinds, and fisheries in time might be established sufficient to furnish salted food for the Negroes; even at present more appears at the market than is required for the poorer classes of the free inhabitants. Oysters are to be had in abundance, particularly the class called mangroves, which fasten and breed on the branches of trees so named. Off Point Galera there are banks, which furnish them of a superior quality. Various sorts of shell-fish are also to be found, including the finest lobsters, crabs, &c. as well as shrimps and prawns. The whole fishery might likewise be carried on with safety to great advantage at certain times of the year.

The mornings and evenings in Trinidad are delightful, and the nights invariably cool and refreshing, although the heat is great during the day. Upon the whole, the island is undoubtedly full as healthy as any part of the new world, and many are the instances of people arriving at extreme old age.

The population is of a very mixed nature, composed of no less than 17 different nations, according to the latest returns of the commissary of that department, and is enumerated at the bottom of this article.

The introduction of the Chinese as colonists has been attempted without success, a consequence which might have been foreseen, as they were not accompanied by women of their own nation, a matter probably not easily to be accomplished: as it was, however, it has been found that no class would intermix with them; indeed, with respect to the coloured part of the community, they would think themselves dishonoured, nay disgraced, by such a connection, as they respect and regard their rank and situation with extreme jealousy. The event, of course, has been, that very few now exist in the island, some have died, but by far the greater proportion have returned to Europe with the intention of getting back to India, or their own country, their stipulation with government having provided for that object, should they not be satisfied with their situation in Trinidad. The few who remain are, in some measure, useful as pork butchers, or fishermen; but for purposes of agriculture, none of them evinced the smallest disposition.

It is scarcely to be doubted, but that Trinidad has already reached to its greatest state of population, unless the distraction of its neighbouring provinces on the continent may furnish yet some emigrant inhabitants.

The island is divided into several districts under the superintendance of commandants' and adjoints, who preserve the peace by adjusting small differences or complaints, and, if necessary, refer them either to the governor or the tribunals.

Trinidad is capable of producing every article for the W. India market, equally, if not superior in many, to any other of the Windward Islands. Its sugar is excellent, and there is more land applicable for its culture than in Jamaica itself: at present, from the want of capital, the estates are small, and consequently not so productive as the larger properties of the same in the other islands. Cocoa, from not being subject to the demand of great capitals, bids fair to be the principal staple, and it is only lately that the advantages to be reaped from, provided any sale could be got for, it, have been noticed, and which will very soon be felt. The greatest part of the island is excellently adapted for this tree, and it has been found that it will bear its fruit, or pod, much sooner than generally was believed. Nature has furnished for it a tree, called the *bois immortelle*, or, by the Spaniards, *la madre del cacao*, in English, mother of the cocoa: it is planted at equal distances amongst the cocoa, and in the driest weather collects the dews, moistens, shades, and nourishes it. The cocoa once bearing continues to do so for many years. Coffee is excellent in its quality, but only planted on small properties, and does not add much to the revenue. The indigo is equal to the Guatemala plant, from which probably it was originally brought, as it is not aboriginal. The culture of it is by no means to be recommended, from its poisonous and pestilential smell, without a process could be introduced of effecting its manufacture by means of boiling,

which is said to be the case in India and Africa. Tobacco grows here, and is of a superior quality, but it is only planted for immediate use by the inferior class of inhabitants: what is used by the estates for the Negroes is imported. The want of this article, at times, is of a most serious nature, as the Negroes esteem it equally as necessary for their subsistence as food itself. The grape vines which have been brought from the s. of France, or from Spain, equal in flavour their parent stocks, and are delicious; of course, at this period, they are only planted for the luxury of the table. All other fruits, or vegetables, congenial to the tropics, exist here, and even some European ones.

In many quarters of the island large quarries of lime-stone, resembling, in some degree, marble, abound. Bricks and articles of pottery are likewise burnt, the clay having been found of a superior quality: of late tanneries have been established, and a substitute for hemp in making white rope has been discovered, and proved of use to the planters.

The island is benefited with extensive wild savannahs, on which quantities of cattle, horses, and mules, are fed in common, but might be extended to exportation. The woods abound with game of different sorts, amongst which are deer, the lap or laba, the cuenca, a species of wild hog of exquisite flavour, and a variety of others of the same description. Among the feathered are the wild turkey, the ramier, the parrot, &c. with which the markets are daily supplied.

The Lake Brea, or of pitch, is a most wonderful phenomenon; it is of considerable size, about 150 acres, and capable of supplying all the naval dock-yards of England, if not Europe. The Spanish government had shortly previously to the British conquest of the island found out its value, and intended to have made use of no other for their naval yards; even at this day, the neighbours carry off, whenever they can, quantities for pitching their vessels and launches. It is of a bituminous quality, and most efficacious against worms, which are so destructive to shipping upon all the coast of Guayana. Its process is very simple, requiring only tallow to melt and refine it, which can be had at a very small price from the main, where such innumerable flocks of cattle are bred, and daily slaughtered for their hides only; and as to fuel, it is at hand, and enough for centuries to come.

Abundance of the finest timber, woods for construction, are to be found all over the island, many of which are fit for the royal navy; the best of them are as follows:

Quarters within the Gulf, including Cuva.

Red cedar,
Crapaud,
Acajou,
Walaker,
Bois rouge,
Angelin,
Mangrove,
White calabas,
Bulata,
Yook,
Pouy,

Quarters of Naparime and Oropuche.

Red cedar,
Acajou,
Bois lizard,
Gomier,
Agouma piquanti,
Noyer noir,
Savonette grise,
Courbary (locust)
Pouy,
Balata,
Boi d'orange,
Roble,
Angeline palmiste,
Mora.

Quarters of Brea, Cedre, Guapo, and Irvis.

Acajou,
Courbary,
Balata,
Mora,
Cypre.

Quarters of the South.

Acajou,
Courbary,
Balata,
Cypre,
Agouma,
Noyer,
Pouy.

Quarters of the East.

Courbary,
Acajou,
Cedar,
Balata,
Agouma,
Noyer,
Pouy,
Galba.

Quarters of the North.

Balata,
Coubary,
Agouma,
Cedar,
Pouy,
Gomier.

And a variety of the palm class, from the imperial cabbage-tree to the cavaat, the leaves of which furnish covering for the roofs of houses, and which will last for a length of time, and are exceedingly light. Many trees brought from India and Otaheite also flourish here. Cinnamon is becoming abundant, and is already sold in the markets, and the clove is likewise found to thrive.

The capital of the island, properly speaking, is St. Joseph de Oruña; for all public acts were dated from thence by the Spaniards. It is a small village of plastered houses. Above, on a small eminence, are the remains of an old Spanish work, in which Sir Walter Raleigh surprised the Spanish governor, having previously

[anchored his vessels at Point a Brea, and ascended the river Caroni, into which the branch of the St. Joseph's empties itself. Since the capture, Port of Spain has supplanted St. Joseph's, and is the residence of the governor, and where all the courts are held. This town was lately burnt down, but is fast rebuilding with stone, and bids fair to surpass all others in that part of the world in size and handsome buildings, being regularly laid out at right angles, and blessed with the best of water from numerous wells: indeed, every valley throughout the island has a stream, larger or smaller, running through it. New towns have been laid out at St. Joseph's, St. Juan, St. Fernando, and Guayquayaro, but are yet in their infancy.

The Spaniards and French enjoy the full extent of their religion, and have their churches accordingly, and their clergy are paid by government. The few Indians that remained on the island had been distributed into several missions by the Spaniards, and supplied with resident priests: the chief of them is Arima, which is a charming and healthy village, nearly in the middle of the road which goes across the island. These people are a docile quiet race, and are useful in cutting down lands for clearing; so are the Peons, who are a mixture of them and Spaniards. It has been with some trouble that the use of the stiletto has been restricted among them. The English chapel was burnt in the great fire; but a new church is about to be erected. The Missionary Society have built one lately.

It had been the intention of the Spanish government to have constituted Chaguarama Harbour and the peninsula of Point Gourde their naval and military stations for the Windward Islands. The late Captain Columbine, of the navy, ascertained the uselessness of the first, and the incapability of the second, after a long discussion and struggle, was fully proved, and the strong hold has been removed to the hill, now called Fort George, a position which bids fair to preserve the sovereignty of the island, having every necessary qualification for a garrison.

Trinidad, although discovered in 1498, was not taken possession of by the Spaniards till about 1592: its importance was not noticed until the peace of Paris, when every measure was adopted for its rapid settlement. Encouragement was held out to all nations to colonize it (so unusual to the Spanish policy); lands were liberally granted; utensils for agriculture provided; and Negroes were imported at great expense by the King of Spain, and afterwards sold to the new settlers at a very long credit, and comparatively at a small price. Induced by this, numbers of debtors and unfortunate people flocked thither from all the other colonies of the Antilles. The convulsions of France helped to increase the population; both royalists and regicides successively emigrating there with the property each had been enabled to save. The island assumed the most rapid and flourishing appearance, and had the happiness, during that period, to have for its governor Don Chacou, a man of the most unbounded liberality, and who, if he had a bias, it was in favour of the British. The island was taken in 1797, without any resistance, by the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby; indeed, the want of troops for its defence, and the state of the colony from such a congregate mixture of inhabitants, rendered it a sure and easy conquest. The Spanish squadron, consisting of some sail of the line and a few frigates, fell at the same time, and which had been anchored in the harbour of Chaguarama.

The island is by far the finest of the W. India cluster: the soil throughout being fit for every kind of culture, and the *e.* and *s.* coasts are not to be surpassed in the disposition of the land, the undulations of which are beautiful in the extreme; and the position commands a safe and short passage to the several mouths of the river Orinoco, a river, the importance of which is very little known or understood at present. On the *e.* side is the extensive *coco* walk, and which gives its name to the bay; it is self-planted, the original nuts, as it is said, having been drifted ashore from some vessel which had been lost or wrecked off the coast. This walk now occupies a very long space or skirting, from the nuts of which abundance of oil may be extracted sufficient for consumption, and even exportation. In short, Trinidad can furnish various materials for a navy, such as timbers, plank, pitch, &c. and finally is capable of commanding, by the shortest route, the most ample share of the commerce of Lima and of Quito.

In the report of the privy council on the Slave Trade, in 1788, the Negroes are computed at 19,709, of the value of £.50 each Negro.

By return to House of Commons, 1806, the hogsheads of sugar, of 13 cwt. were exported, as follows:

In 1789	—
1799	4,500
1805	12,000]

[The official value of the Imports and Exports of Trinidad was, in

	Imports.	Exports.
1809	£.328,512	£.579,719
1810	£.300,999	£.357,073

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool
British Plant.	Foreign Plant.	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.		
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Gallons.	lbs.
1809, 3,696	2	157,866	—	208,677	1,171,500
1810, 2,713	—	166,627	—	87,741	883,384

By report of the privy council in 1788, and by a subsequent estimate, the population of Trinidad amounted to

	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
1787	—	—	—
1805	2261	3275	19,709

The Import of Slaves, by the same report, at a medium of four years, and by a return to House of Commons, in 1805, at a medium of two years to 1803, was

Average of	Imports	Re-exports.	Retained.
4 years to 1787	—	—	—
2 years to 1803	1516	33	4483

The *n. e.* point of Trinidad is in lat. 10° 51′ *n.* long. 60° 55′ 25″ *w.*]

TRINIDAD, an island of the Strait of Magellan, near the island Santa Cruz. On the *w.* side of it the sea is very boisterous, but on the *e.* quiet and tranquil. It is low and desert, but covered with trees. [See TRINITY Isle.]

TRINIDAD, a city of the island of Cuba, situate on the *s.* side of the island, and on the shore of a river of the same name, with a celebrated port, at which is carried on the traffic in sugar and tobacco, both of excellent quality. Its natives, who are much given to seafaring, are good mariners. The English pillaged it in 1704. [A very severe hurricane was felt here on the 14th of October, 1812; the damage sustained was incalculable; the houses which had fallen, and were reduced to a tottering condition, amounted to 500. In the country it was more severely felt, some breeding pens had lost upwards of 500 head of cattle; many of the vessels which were at anchor in the harbour of Casilda were driven on shore, and others sunk. The convents of the Popa, with its hospital, viz. Francisca de Paula and Santa Anna, were all materially injured.] This city lies in lat. 21° 42′ *n.* long. 80° 6′ *w.*

TRINIDAD, another city, of the kingdom of Guatemala, on the shore of the river Belen, in the province of Costarica, three leagues distant from the sea, but by an intransitable rout. It is 82 miles *e. s. e.* from Guatemala, in lat. 13° 46′ *n.* long. 90° 15′ *w.*

TRINIDAD, another, of the island Martinique, one of the Caribes, in a large bay, formed on the *s. e.* by the point of Caravela, which is two leagues long, and on the opposite side by a very high mountain united to the main by an isthmus of 200 feet wide. The *e.* part of this bay, which looks to its interior, is surrounded by a chain of rocks flush with the water, but appearing very visibly at the ebb. The population is very flourishing, it being the residence of the governor of Cabesterre, besides many rich merchants, through the numerous trading vessels arriving here, especially from Nantes, as being sure of finding a ready dispatch of their cargoes, inasmuch as the inhabitants of the district are ready to avail themselves of a supply at first hand, instead of buying on retail at Basseterre, not to mention that all vessels are here safe from hurricanes; and another advantage, that, for their return to Eu-

rope, they start to the leeward of all the other islands, and escape a voyage of 300 leagues, which they would make were they to proceed by St. Domingo, or Puerto Rico. Although the parish and curacy of this city extends over the whole of Cabesterre, the church is built of wood. It yields much *cacao*, cotton, and sugar, which are the staples of its commerce.

TRINIDAD, a town and capital of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Sonsonate in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate near a bay on the coast of the S. Sea, four leagues from Acaxatla, 65 miles *s. e.* of Petapa, and 162 from Guatemala. It contains 450 families of Spaniards, exclusive of Mulattoes, Indians, and people of colour, five churches, and a monastery of nuns. It is the place of export for all the merchandise of Mexico and Peru, is three leagues from the bay; and for this reason is considered the most desirable *entrepot* to those two kingdoms, although it is without defence. Notwithstanding the coast is too low for the shelter of vessels, the achorage is very good.

TRINIDAD, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in Nueva España, containing 38 Indian families.

TRINIDAD, another, a parish of the French in the island of Martinique, on the *n. e.* coast, with a very large, secure, and convenient port, defended by a castle of the same name at its entrance. It is a curacy of the religious of St. Domingo.

TRINIDAD, another, with the surname of RIO DE JESUS, in the province and government of Veragua, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which was formerly an hermitage, where many people used to assemble. It has a good parish church, dedicated to St. Francis of Paul, and is three leagues from its capital.

TRINIDAD, another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Paraná, on a peninsula formed by two small rivers. [This settlement consists entirely of Indians, and is situate, according to the description of Azara, who lately visited these parts, a little from the *w.* bank of the Parana, about 19 miles *n.* from Candelaria; in lat. 27° 7′ 35″ *s.* and long. 55° 44′ 59″ *w.*]

TRINIDAD, another, of the province and government of Venezuela in the new kingdom of Granada, situate on the shore of the river Guarico.

TRINIDAD, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains of Capira, of the jurisdiction of Natá, and enters the Chagre, forming, between both, a point of land, in which a fort is built of a very commanding situation, and which is furnished by a detachment of troops from Panamá to defend the entrance of both rivers.

TRINIDAD, another, of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, on the shore of the bay of the same name as the province, and to the *s.* of the town of San Amaro.

TRINIDAD, another, of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TRINIDAD, another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, a *reduccion* of the missionaries of the Jesuits, on the shore of the river Marmoré.

TRINIDAD, another of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España, which runs *s.* from the territory of the Cenis Indians, where it rises, and enters with a very abundant stream into the sea, between the bay of S. Bernardo and the river Magdalena.

TRINIDAD, another, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises at the skirt of the mountain of Tabaraba, and runs *s.* till it enters the large river Martin, near its disemboguement into the sea.

TRINIDAD, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Patóz, in Peru, which runs nearly due *w.* and enters the Guallaga at its source.

TRINIDAD, another, an arm of the Orinoco, forming a channel with the island of Trinidad.

TRINITY, a French settlement in the island of Newfoundland, situate on the *e.* coast, on the shore of the bay of Borchaps.

TRINITY, a small river of New Breton, or land of Labrador, which runs *s. e.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

TRINITY, a large bay on the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence in Canada, between port S. Nicholas and Egg Island, or Des Œufs.

TRINITY, another, very large and handsome, on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland Island.

[TRINITY Port, in the large bay of Martinique Island, in the W. Indies, formed on the *s. e.* by Point Caravelle.]

[TRINITY Isle, lies near the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, *e.* of York Islands. In lat. 50° 37′ *s.*]

[TRINITY Isle, the north-easternmost of the small islands on the *s. e.* coast of the peninsula

of Alaska, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, *n. e.* of Foggy Islands.]

[TRIO, a cape on the coast of Brazil, S. America.]

TRIS Island, on the coast of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Tabasco. See CARMEN.

TRISTE, a gulf in the N. Sea, in the province and government of Caracas and new kingdom of Granada: its entrance is 16 leagues wide from the point of Carvalleda to the *s. s. e.* as far as Cape Muerto to *n. n. e.* and being nine leagues in depth. It was discovered and thus named by Admiral Christopher Columbus, in his fourth voyage, in 1498, in memory of the misfortunes he suffered here. Some rivers, flowing down from the mountain of San Pedro, empty themselves into this bay.

TRISTE, an island of the N. Sea, near the coast of the province and government of Campeche, to the *w.* of, but in a line with, that of Puerto Real, the two shutting up the entrance of a bay, and having between them a very narrow channel. It is three leagues long, abounds in delicious water; but is full of lizards and other reptiles, and is desert.

TRIUNFO, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Honduras, of the kingdom of Guatemala, close to Triunfo de la Cruz, from whence it takes its name.

[TRIVIGILLO Bay, in the Gulf of Honduras, or *s.* shore of the Gulf of Mexico, is within the island of Pines. Dulce River lies a little to the *w.*]

[TROCADIE, a small island on the *n.* coast of the island of St. John's, lying off the mouth of Shimene Port, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

TROCAMANA, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, which runs from *n.* to *s.* with many windings, and enters the Tigre, or Piquena, just where this joins the Marañon.

[TROCA Point, or Cape, on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, is a rough headland, eight leagues from the valley of Colina.]

TROIS RIVIERES, THREE RIVERS, or TRIBLE RIVER, a city of the province and government of Canada, thus called from three rivers, which unite themselves at a quarter of a mile from it, and enter the great river St. Lawrence. It was formerly the capital of the country, when the same belonged to the French, and was very much frequented by different nations of Indians, who used to come down these rivers to commerce in skins. It was the residence of the governor, who had under him a mayor, and in it was a convent of religious Franciscans, to whose care it belonged. This city was looked upon as the general emporium for merchandise, where all the natives of the country flocked to sell their skins, and other articles of traffic, previously to its being taken by the English, together with the establishment of Montreal; but it was delivered up in 1635, and revisited by the above religious order in 1673; though, in 1760, it was retaken, as well as Quebec, Montreal, and all the rest of Canada, by the English generals, Wolf, Murray, and Amherst, and belongs to that crown at the present day. The population of the city is small, though the inhabitants are rich, and have large houses splendidly furnished. The country in the vicinity is barren in grain and fruits, but very pleasant. Its valleys, which are very delightful, lie about a gun-shot from each other. The river is always covered with fishermen's boats, and affords an abundant supply, especially of large eels, which are driven down by the force of the tides from the sea. They catch them in baskets, and, when salted down in barrels, they are preserved for a long time good. This city is 55 miles *s. w.* of Quebec, and 62 *n. e.* of Montreal; the navigation from one to the other is extremely delightful.

[Three Rivers is very small, compared with Montreal and Quebec; but in size it ranks as the third town in Lower Canada. It is, however, scarcely larger than some English villages. Mr. Lambert, (whose account of this place is the latest and the best) was not able to ascertain the exact number of houses and inhabitants; but the former, he believes, not to exceed 250, nor the latter 1500. There are very few respectable looking houses in the place; the rest are paltry wooden houses, containing a few rooms on the ground floor, and a garret above. Some of them are in better condition than others; but, for the most part, they appear to be falling to decay, from neglect. It is very seldom that the houses in Canada have any paint bestowed upon them; but they are often whitewashed: yet few in Three Rivers have even this decoration to recommend them.

The houses are mostly built with small intervals between them; apparently to prevent accidents from fire. The streets are narrow, and unpaved, and on a dry windy day, the sand and dust fly about in clouds. The foot-paths are badly kept up, by pieces of timber placed about three feet from the houses. Notwithstanding the]

[inconveniences of the arid soil of Three Rivers, it has its advantages, inasmuch as you may walk out immediately after the heaviest rain, without soiling your shoes.

The woods being almost close at the back of the town, favour the retreat of innumerable musquitoes and sand-flies. These with the multitude of common flies which inhabit the town, are extremely troublesome in sultry weather.

The public buildings of Three Rivers, at the present day, are the convent of St. Ursule, the Roman Catholic church, the barracks, and the old monastery of the Recollets, or Franciscan friars; which latter is now converted into a gaol, a court of justice, offices for the sheriff and prothonotary, a billiard-room, and an episcopalian chapel. The convent of St. Ursule was founded in 1677, by M. de St. Valier, bishop of Quebec, for the education of female children, and as an asylum for the poor, the sick, and those who were tired of the world. The number of nuns, at present, does not amount to more than twenty; they are, for the most part, elderly women, and are governed by a superior. This nunnery was burnt down, for the second time, in 1806, and is not yet completely rebuilt. In consequence of the fire, the nuns were distributed in the convents of Quebec and Montreal; and subscriptions were set on foot throughout the country, for the purpose of building a new one. The funds of the Ursulines were very poor, and the British inhabitants, much to their honour, contributed, in common with the French people, in aid of the institution; a convincing proof of the unanimity of Catholics and Protestants in that country. The new convent was opened early in 1808, for the reception of the nuns, though then not more than half finished. The house is very long, and built in the form of a cross: the chapel, for the performance of mass, is in the centre on the ground-floor; together with the refectory; the hall, and kitchen; the rooms for educating the children; and the apartments of the curé, or minister, who resides in the convent, and performs the religious duties of the house and chapel. The present resident is the Abbé de Calonne, brother to the celebrated prime minister of Louis XVI. He was allowed by the English government to retire to Canada, and arrived in the autumn of 1807. He is said to be a very amiable and accomplished man, and appears about sixty years of age.

The French church, in which service is performed by the grand vicar, and his assistants, is a plain stone building, roofed with shingles painted red, and ornamented with a small belfry and spire, covered with sheets of tin. In the interior is a handsome altar piece, adorned with gilt ornaments, silver candlesticks, flagons, wax tapers, crucifixes, &c. The church is generally well attended, and in summer is often very crowded; during that season, a great many people sit or kneel in the open air, close by the doors, or under the windows of the church; the mass being sung loud enough for them to hear without.

The English church is very small, being part of the chapel formerly occupied by the Franciscan friars, who resided in the adjoining building. The other part is appropriated to a court of justice, and is divided from the place of worship by a slight partition. It is only of late years, that an English minister has resided in the town; and, from appearances, there indeed seems very little occasion for him even now, since it is not unusual to see the French church overflowing, morning and afternoon, on Sundays, and open every day in the week besides; while the English church, not a fourth of the size, is shut up all the week, except for two hours on Sunday morning, and then never half filled. The Protestant inhabitants are nevertheless sufficiently numerous to crowd it to excess.

The Recollet building is of stone, and much dilapidated. Next to the church and court-house, are the offices of the prothonotary, adjoining which, on the ground floor, are the rooms that are at present converted into a goal. Above them are the sheriff's office, and the subscription billiard-room. There are several small taverns or public-houses in Three Rivers, kept by French Canadians; but only one decent house for the accommodation of respectable travellers. The building now occupied by the soldiers of the Canadian Fencibles for barracks, was formerly the residence of the French governor. It is built of stone, and compared to the houses in the town is of considerable magnitude. It is situated on the most elevated part of the town, and has a court-yard in front, inclosed by a wall and gates; an old stone building near it, is turned into a guard-house. On the right side of the barracks is an excellent garden, and on the left is a small lawn, where the soldiers are drilled and exercised.

The Canadian fencible regiment is commanded by Colonel Shank, who resides at Three Rivers. It was formerly raised in Scotland, and consisted of a thousand men, but in consequence of some misunderstanding, the soldiers, who were all married men with large families, refused to embark for Canada; upon which the regiment was]

disbanded, and the officers, together with some of the non-commissioned officers, were sent out to Canada, to recruit in that country. They have been out upwards of three years, and have procured about 500 men, the majority of whom are French Canadians; there are also many Americans from the United States among them. Most of the officers are Scotchmen, and were employed in the American war; for their services on that occasion they had grants of land in the country. Colonel Shank particularly distinguished himself in some engagements during that contest. He afterwards commanded the Queen's Rangers, and received from government a large tract of land in Upper Canada. The French Canadians make tolerable steady soldiers; but the Europeans that are picked up in different parts of the country, are generally a drunken dissolute set, and give the officers a great deal of trouble by their frequent desertion. The province, of late years, has paid the inhabitants £.10 or £.12 for every deserter they apprehend, and this has made the people very alert, so that few now can escape out of the country.

The remains of two redoubts, or fortifications, thrown up by the English army in the American war, are still visible on the common, and upon the hill at the back of the town. The latter commands the whole of Three Rivers, and is furnished with a well in the centre, for supplying the soldiers with water. A large cross is erected near the spot, adorned with the instruments used at the crucifixion of our Saviour, and other ornaments.

The trade of Three Rivers is confined chiefly to the supplying of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, with European manufactured goods and W. Indian produce. The family of the Harts, who are Jews, carry on nearly all the business that is transacted in the town. There are four brothers, three of whom reside in Three Rivers, and have separate stores. The other, Alexander Hart, resides at Montreal. They are said to be possessed of considerable property, and besides the stores which they keep, deal largely in furs, potash, &c. one of them is a manufacturer of pot and pearl ash, and a brewer of ale and spruce beer. They purchase most of the furs, brought down from the interior by a small party of Indians, who pay an annual visit to Three Rivers. This trade, which a century and a half ago was the total support of the town, is now greatly diminished. The agents of the N. W. Company are scattered over every part of the interior, and much money has been sunk in order to monopolise the whole of the fur trade. But a few of the Indians, from the back country, choose to bring their furs to the Harts, at Three Rivers, and receive European goods and money in exchange, very often to a considerable amount. An Indian once gave Mr. E. Hart, 60 guineas for a clock, and five guineas for a brilliant ring to decorate the finger of his squaw. Another has been known to pay four or five guineas for a little cannister of gunpowder tea, which he carried away with him under his dirty blanket. Many of the Indians, who are fond of dress, will go to a great expense in the purchase of silver ornaments, and superfine scarlet or blue cloth, coloured silk, &c. with which they decorate themselves in a costly manner. During their stay, they encamp about a mile from the town, and are generally in a state of intoxication the whole time, so that when they return in the autumn to their hunting grounds, they have most commonly spent all their money. They are then obliged to go in debt to the Harts, sometimes to the amount of several hundred dollars, which they punctually repay in furs the following year. But if they die in the mean time, the money is lost.

There are but few other stores of any consideration in Three Rivers, and they are kept chiefly by French people. These stores contain almost every description of goods that can be named, and exhibit a motley collection of woollen-drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, linen-drapery, grocery, cheesemongery, stationery, ironmongery, and the contents of the oil shop, the gin shop, and the wine vaults. The store-keepers charge from 50 to 100 per cent. profit upon most of their goods, and sometimes a great deal more. The Harts import a considerable portion of their goods from England, the rest they purchase at the Quebec auctions; they also deal largely in pot and pearl ashes and furs, which they remit to England.

A store belonging to Messrs. Munro and Bell, of Quebec, is established at Three Rivers, for the sale of the cast-iron stoves, potash kettles, and bar-iron, manufactured at the St. Maurice forges which belong to those gentlemen. The store is superintended by Mr. Graves, and the forges by Mr. M'Cauley. They make about 1000 stoves per annum; the small single stoves sell for £3. and the larger sort for £6. each. The double stoves, which have an oven at the top, are sold for £10 or £12. according to the size. Potash kettles sell from £.20 to £.25 each. Fresh veins of ore are daily discovered, and purchased of the people in whose land it is found, at a trifling price.]

[Most of the large bark canoes for the N. W. Company are made at Three Rivers; and several women in the town make a variety of handsome toys, pocket-books, purses, work baskets, pincushions, &c. of bark, curiously ornamented with flowers worked on the bark with elk hair, dyed of various colours. The Indians make a few bark works of an inferior description.

At a short distance from the town there is a brick-maker, and, it is thought, the only one in Canada. The bricks are nearly of the same size as those in England, but not quite so thick; they are of a deep red, and are made in a peculiar manner. Instead of throwing the clay in a mould, it is spread out to a great extent on a smooth piece of ground, of the thickness of one brick, the clay is then cut into parallelograms, each of which are afterwards subdivided into nine bricks; they are then left to dry, and when sufficiently hard, are taken up and piled in stacks, after which, they are formed into a kiln and burnt as in England.

The genteel society of Three Rivers is very small, and consists of the officers of the Canadian regiment, the provincial judge, sheriff, English and French advocates; the Protestant and Catholic clergy; the grand voyer of the district; the colonel of militia; and the family of the Harts, who are the only merchants or storekeepers that are classed among the gentry of Three Rivers.

The market is held twice a week, on the post days; and in general the supplies are scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the town. The country people come from Champlain across the St. Maurice river, and from Becancour on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. They arrive at Three Rivers in the summer, as early as five o'clock in the morning, and most of the inhabitants are in the market place frequently an hour before their arrival, in order to have their choice of the provisions. By eight o'clock the market is generally over.

Many of the females at Three Rivers are troubled with wens, swelled necks, and other disorders of the throat, as mumps, swelling of the glands, &c. In other parts of Canada, there are but few who are afflicted with those complaints; but in Three Rivers they seem to be more general, particularly among the women. Some are of opinion, that they are occasioned by the well-water of the town; others, that they are caused by the water of the St. Lawrence, which is impregnated with snow and ice upwards of six months in the year. But if swelled necks were occasioned by snow water, why should they not prevail equally at Quebec and Montreal, where the river water is used in abundance? It is certain, however, that in some of the mountainous parts of Switzerland and Styria, the women have large wens and swellings on their necks, called by the Styrians *bronchocles*, which are supposed to arise from the frequent use of snow water. It is possible, therefore, that the same disease in Canada may arise, in some measure, from a similar cause.

In other respects Three Rivers is favourable to health, and possesses a more steady climate than Quebec, which being situated in the neighbourhood of so many lofty mountains, is oftener subject to rain, and frequent variations of the weather.

Small as the town of Three Rivers is, the number of foundlings, who are placed under the care of a poor person to bring up, are equal, in proportion to its population, to the number of children at the Foundling Hospital in London. It would be creditable to the inhabitants of Three Rivers, were they as well taken care of as in London; but the contrary is the case: for in consequence of the scanty allowance for their support, little attention is paid to them, and we are told that few live to maturity.

Three Rivers is in lat. 46° 21′ *n.* and long. 72° 27′ *w.*]

[Trois Rivieres, a bay at the *e.* end of the island of St. John's, and *w.* of Cape Breton Island. Three streams fall into it from different directions: hence its name. Lat. 46° 5′ *n.* and long. 62° 15′ *w.*]

TROLOCACHI, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province of Tarahumara, near the settlement of Matachique.

[TROMPEUR Cape, del Enganna, or False Cape, is the easternmost point of the island of St. Domingo. Lat. 18° 35′ *n.* long. 68° 19′ *w.*]

TROMPETAS. See Turuputu.

Trompetas, a large and abundant river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Curupa, towards the *e.* part. It runs *s.* and enters the Marañon on the *n.* shore, near the Strait of Pauxis, in lat. 1° 50′ *s.*

TROPIC-KEYS, small islands or shoals to the *n.* of the island of Cangrejos, or Crabs, and to the *e.* of the coast of Puerto Rico. They are thus named from their abounding in birds called *tropicos*, never showing themselves there but in the tropics.

[TROQUOES, a bay at the *s.* extremity of the

e. part of Lake Huron, separated from Matchudoc Bay on the *n. e.* by a broad promontory.]

[TROQUQUA, an island on the *n.* coast of S. America, in the mouth of a small bay near Cape Seco, a short way *s. e.* from the *e.* point of the bay or river Taratura.]

[TROU JACOB, on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo. From this to Cape Beate, or Cape a Foux, the shore is rocky.]

[TROU, Le, a settlement in the *n.* part of the French division of the island of St. Domingo. It is five leagues and a half *e.* of Ouanaminthe, and two *s. e.* of Limonade.]

TROU-PETIT, a port of the island St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, on the *n.* coast, between the points Roche and Isabelica.

Trou-Petit, another port in the same island, above the *n.* coast, and at the *w.* head, between the Bay of Baradero and the great river Nipe.

Trou-Petit, a bay of the same island on the *s.* coast, near Cape or Point Beata, between Point Mongon and the Bay of Neiva.

Trou-Petit, a parish of the French in the same island, on the *n.* coast and on the shore of Port Delfin.

Trou-Petit, another parish of the French in the part they possess of the island St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, and at the *w.* head, being dependent upon port Principe.

TROWEL, a settlement of the island Barbadoes, in the *s.* part.

[TROY, a post-town of New York, Rensselaer County, six miles *n. n. e.* of Albany, three *s.* of Lansinburgh city. The township of Troy is bounded *e.* by Petersburgh, and was taken from Rensselaerwyck township, and incorporated in 1791. In 1796, 550 of the inhabitants were electors. Very few years ago, the scite of the flourishing village of Troy was covered with flocks and herds, and the spot on which a school, containing 160 scholars, is now erected, was then probably a sheepfold. The school is under the direction of three schoolmasters, and is a very promising seminary.]

TRUCUYA, a river of the kingdom of Brazil; it rises to the *w.* of Lake Parapituiga, runs many leagues to the *n.* and then, taking a *n. n. e.* direction, enters by two branches the great lake of St. Francis.

[TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, situate in Halifax County, at the head of the Basin of Minas, opposite to, and three miles *s.* of, Onslow; 40 miles *n.* by *w.* of Halifax, and 40 from Pictou. It was settled by the North-Irish, some Scotch, and the descendants of North-Irish. Through this town runs the river called by the Indians Shubbenacadie, navigable for boats to within nine miles of Fort Sackville.]

[Tru ro, a township of Massachusetts, situate in Barnstable County. It is on the easternmost part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 47 miles *s. e.* of Boston, in a straight line, but as the road runs it is 110, and 40 from the court-house of Barnstaple. It is the Pamet of the Indians, and after its settlement in 1700 was some time called Dangerfield: it was incorporated under its present name in 1709, and contains 1193 inhabitants. Only one family of Indians remained a few years since, and lived on Pamet Point. In the valley called Great Hollow, a creek sets up from the bay, at the mouth of which is a tide harbour. The other landing places are of small note. Pamet Harbour is about 100 yards wide at the mouth, but is wider within; and if repaired would be of public utility. It lies above eight miles *s. e.* of Cape Cod Harbour. The hill on which the meeting-house stands branches from the high land of Cape Cod, well known to seamen. The mountain of clay in Truro, in the midst of sandy hills, seems to have been placed there by the God of Nature, to serve as a foundation for a light-house, which if erected might save the lives of thousands, and millions of property. The soil of Truro is, in most places, sandy, like Provincetown; and the inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from the sea, which here abounds with vast variety of fish. Great part of their corn and vegetables are procured from Boston and the neighbouring towns. Two inhabitants of Truro, Captains David Smith and Gamaliel Collings, were the first who adventured to Falkland Islands in pursuit of whales. This voyage, which was crowned with success, was undertaken in 1774, by the advice of Admiral Montague of the British navy. The whalemen of Truro now visit the coast of Guayana and Brazil. Many of the masters of ships employed from Boston and other ports, are natives of Truro. The elderly men and small boys remain at home to cultivate the ground: the rest are at sea two-thirds of the year. The women are generally employed in spinning, weaving, knitting, &c.]

TRUXILLO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru, bounded on the *n. e.* by the province of Caxamarca, on the *n.* by that of Saña, on the *e.* by that of Guamachuco, on the *s. e.* by that of Santa, and having for its limits on the *s.* the river Saña, and the royal road leading to Lima, from whence it extends

24 leagues; and being bounded on the *s. w.* and *w.* by the S. Sea, the coast of which runs *s. e.* and *n. w.* It is composed of three valleys, namely, of Chiraru, Viru, and Chicama, in which it rains only in the months of June, July, and August, a sort of dew called there *garua*. It is 27 leagues long and 10 broad, and has in its jurisdiction three ports, Malabrigo, Guañape, and Guanchaco; it is of a very fine temperature ,although rather cold, very healthy, and the ground agreeable and fertile. Several rivers water and fertilize it, especially that of Moche, which is a source of great wealth. It produces a great deal of wheat, maize, wine, olives, sugar-canes, and all sorts of grain, flowers, limes, esculent plants, and fruits, such as plantains, pines, *lucmas*, *granadillas*, *guayabas*, *mameyes*, *palillos*, cucumbers, *tumbos*, and *chirimoyas*, which are esteemed the most delicate of all Peru. Formerly the corn they reaped was so abundant, that the earth yielded regularly in the harvest two hundred fold, and the produce of the valley of Chicama alone amounted to 160,000 bushels; but since the great earthquake, which happened on the 20th of October, 1687, the soil has been so sterile, that hardly any thing yielded fruit for more than 30 years; but it now begins to recover by degrees its ancient fertility. Almost the whole province is filled with plantations, which yield a great quantity of sugar and other productions, in which they carry on a great trade.

Truxillo, the capital, is the city of the same name, suffragan of Lima, erected by Paul V. in 1609. It was founded by Don Francis Pizarro, Marquis of Charcas and Atavillos, conqueror of Peru, in 1535, and named by him in memory of his native place in Estramadura. It is situate in an agreeable and fine plain, called De Chimu, from originally possessing the land of a chief of that name, which signifies a powerful lord: it is abundant in corn and sugar, with which they make exquisite sweetmeats, that constitute the principal article of their commerce; its climate is cold and dry, but very mild and wholesome; the soil is sandy, and consequently inconvenient for walking, and for the inhabitants. It is of an oval figure, and surrounded with a wall of bricks unbaked, built by the viceroy, the Duke of Palata, having 15 bastions, and as many curtains; the streets are 45 feet broad, and run *n. e.* and *s. w.*; the houses are very pleasant, and magnificently ornamented: it has, besides the cathedral, three parishes, St. Ann's, St. Sebastian's, and St. Stephen's; convents of monks of the orders of St. Francis, St. Domingo, La Merced, and St. Austin, a college which was of the Jesuits, and an hospital of the Bethlemites; (nonasteries of the nuns of St. Clare, and of the barefooted Carmelites, and a seminary.

It has suffered much from several earthquakes; first, on the 14th of February, 1619, in memory of which the city voted St. Valentine for its patron; next, on the 6th of January, 1625; then on the 20th October, 1759, and 2d September, 1759. Great riches have been discovered in this district, which were hidden by the Indians on the invasion of the Spaniards; John Gutierrez de Toledo, in particular, discovered a quantity in 1576; the king's share, being one-fifth, amounted to 58,527 *castellanos* of gold.

At the distance of one league runs the river Mocha, which fertilizes the district, and from which they draw, through conduits, water, as well for the consumption of the people as for the irrigating the orchards and gardens. The inhabitants, who amount to more than 9000, and amongst whom are many illustrious families descended from the conquerors, are docile, affable, liberal, and of sharp intellects. The arms are a shield azure, bearing a griffon, and in the centre two columns, white and blue, over water, in which is placed a crown of gold crossed with two sticks, and at the bottom the letter K. It lies three quarters of a league from the sea.

[The intendancy of Truxillo contained, according to the official accounts in the *Guia del Peru*, in the year 1797, 87 doctrinal curacies, five cities, two towns, and 142 settlements annexed to the same, containing 230,967 souls, viz. 460 clergy, 160 monks, 162 nuns, 19,098 Spaniards, 115,647 Indians, 76,949 *Mustees*, 13,757 free Mulattoes, and 4725 slaves.

There are two districts belonging to this intendancy, called Cescado de Truxillo and Lambayeque. The former contained, in the year 1797, 10 doctrinal curacies, and six settlements annexed, inhabited by 12,032 souls, viz. 144 clergy, 60 monks, 129 nuns, 1431 Spaniards, 4577 Indians, 1549 *Mustees*, 2357 free Mulattoes, and 1582 slaves; and the latter (Lambayeque) contained 20 doctrinal curacies and seven settlements annexed, inhabited by 35,192 souls, viz. 62 clergy, 27 monks, 2299 Spaniards, 22,333 Indians, 5448 *Mustees*. 3192 free Mulattoes, and 1831 slaves.

The city is situate 268 miles *n. n. w.* from Lima, in lat. 8° 8′ *s.* and long. 78° 53′ *w.*]

Bishops who have resided in Truxillo.

1. Don *Fr.* Alonzo Guzmán y Talavera, na-

tive of that place, monk of the order of St. Jerome, elected the first bishop of that church in 1577; he renounced it immediately he was consecrated, for which reason Truxillo does not include him in the dyptych of its bishops.

2. Don Luis de Carcamo, native of Mexico, and not, as Jerome erroneously calls him, Gil Gonzales Davila, was professor of decrees in the university of the cathedral in which he studied, and treasurer and canon of his church: he was consecrated bishop of Truxillo in 1611, and was drowned in the S. Sea off Puerto de Paita, in his voyage to his diocese.

3. Don *Fr.* Francis Cabrera, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Cordoba, collegiate of St. Thomas of Seville, lecturer of arts and theology in his convent of Granada, and master in his order, prior of the convents of Osuña and Cordoba, elected bishop of Puerto Rico, and promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo in 1614: he took possession in 1616, built the church of the bishopric, and afterwards transferred the see to the settlement of Lambayeque; the city being ruined by an earthquake in 1619, he died in the same settlement, having presided three years, one month, and 22 days.

4. Don Carlos Marcelo Corni, native of Truxillo, and of extraordinary virtue and erudition; was magisterial canon of Lima, a preacher of great celebrity, and bishop of Santiago of Chile, from which see he was promoted to that of his native town, and commenced his functions in 1621. He was the son of a metal founder, and hearing the bells chime when he was entering the city, said, that bell which sounds the most joyfully, my father founded. He endowed the houses established by the Jesuits with funds for two chaplains, drawing the same from the fees of marriages; and he also formed one of the parishes. He died in 1629, as appears by the archives of his church, and not, as Gil Gonzalez Davila relates, in 1620.

5. Don *Fr.* Ambrose Vallejo, of the royal and military order of Our Lady of Merced, native of Madrid, lecturer of arts and theology, prior of the convents of Avila, Valladolid, Medina del Campo and Madrid, provincial of Castille, and attorney-general of the provinces of Spain and Portugal, was elected bishop of Popayán, and from that promoted to the see of Truxillo in 1630, where he died in 1635.

6. Don Diego de Montoya y Mendoza, native of Miajancas, and bishop of Calahorra; he was promoted from the bishopric of Cuzco in 1639, and died the following year, 1640, in the settlement of Cascas, of the province of Caxamarca, in making his visit.

7. Don *Fr.* Luis de Cordoba y Ronquillo, of the order of the most Holy Trinity, native of Granada, in the convent of which place he taught the arts and theology: he was minister of the convent of Malaga, and twice so of that of Sevilla; he was provincial and vicar-general of Andalucia; promoted to the see of Carthagena in the Indies, from whence he went over to Spain, without receiving a licence till eight years after, and being promoted to the church of Truxillo, died before he could take possession.

8. Don Pedro de Ortega y Sotomayor, native of Lima, studied in that university, and at 19 years of age gained the election of a professorship of arts, he afterwards gained the chair of the professor of theology of vespers and prime: he was magisterial canon of Lima, master of the academy, and archdeacon of the church of Truxillo, and presented to the see of that place in 1617, and was promoted to that of Arequipa in the same year.

9. Don John de Zapata Figueroa, promoted from the church of Santa Cruz, of the *sierra*, and died before he received the bulls.

10. Don *Fr.* Marcos Salmeron, of the order of La Merced, native of the town of Buendia in the bishopric of Cuenca. He studied the arts in his convent of Huete, was collegiate of that of the Conception of Alcala, lecturer of arts in that of Segovia, and of theology in that of Toledo: he was graduate and prelate in Segovia and Guadalaxara, *difinidor*-general, provincial and *calificador* of the council of the inquisition; twice prelate in his convent at Madrid, visitor of the provinces of Castilla, Arragon, and Catalonia, and general of his order: he was elected to the see of Truxillo in 1647, and died before his consecration.

11. Don Andrew Garcia of Zurita, native of Seville, collegiate and rector in the royal college of St. Philip and St. Marcos, of the university of Lima, whence he became doctor of canon laws, was curate in the bishopric of Quito, canon and dean in the church of Lima, coadjutor of the bishop of Guamanga, and presented to the see of Truxillo in 1650. He died there in 1652.

12. Don Diego, of Castillo and Arteaga, native of Tudela in Navarra: he studied in the university of Alcala, belonged to the college of Malaga, was professor of prime, of arts and theology in his university, as well as doctor of it; he was magisterial canon of the church of Avila, was presented to the bishopric of Cartagena in Indies, but refused the see, accepting afterwards

of that of Truxillo in 1653, and before being consecrated he was promoted to the metropolitan church of Santa Fé of Bogota, in the new kingdom of Granada.

13. Don *Fr.* John de la Calle y Heredia, of the order of Our Lady of Mercedes; he consecrated the cathedral church, and governed it until 17th October, 1675, when he was translated to the see of Arequipa.

14. Don Antonio de Leon, was bishop of Panama, and promoted to Truxillo in 1677, and afterwards to the church of Arequipa.

15. Don Francis, of Borja, was bishop of Tucuman, when he was translated to the see of Truxillo, in which he died on 13th April, 1689.

16. Don *Fr.* Peter de la Serna, of the order of the most Holy Trinity, was made bishop of Truxillo, but died at Cadiz, whither he had repaired to embark for that place.

17. Don Peter Diaz, of Cienfuegos, brother of the cardinal of that name, was soliciting the see of Popayan, when he was promoted to that of Truxillo in 1697: he died 1702, in the settlement of Catacaos, of the province of Piura, on a visitation there.

18. Don *Fr.* John Victores de Velasco, of the order of St. Benedict, died 17th December, 1713.

19. Don Diego Montero del Aquila, translated from the see of la Concepcion of Chile in 1716: he died in the city of Saña performing his yearly visit, seven months and 14 days after his taking possession.

20. Don *Fr.* James Mimbela, of the order of Preachers, translated from the see of Santa Cruz del Sierra in 1719; he was of most exemplary manners and talents, and enriched his cathedral with many ornaments, and rich golden and silver furniture; he constructed the monastery of the Carmelites from the foundation, and died 4th July, 1739.

22. Don *Fr.* Joseph Cayetano Paravicino, of of the order of St. Francis; a divine, *calificador* of the holy office, preacher-general, *difinidor* of his province of Charcas, and pro-minister of the same province: in order to vote at the general chapter, he was elected bishop of Paraguay, and from that church translated to the see of Truxillo in 1748, where he died in 1750.

23. Don Bernard de Arviza y Ugarte, native of Cuzco in Peru, belonged to the college of St. Martin of Lima, where he studied and obtained the degree of doctor in that university: he was made judge of the royal audience of Panama, and the king being informed of his strenuous and faithful exertions in the cause of the church, presented him to the see of Carthagena in the Indies; from whence, having governed with much judgment and discretion, he was translated to that of Truxillo, where he died, in 1756, already destined to the archbishopric of Charcas.

24. Don Francis Xavier de Lima y Victoria, born at the city of Panama, was a soldier in his youth, then entered into holy orders, and was the person the most esteemed in the city for his engaging accomplishments and great charity, which raised him to the diocese of his country; from which he was promoted to that of Truxillo in 1759: he died 1778, advanced, like his predecessor, to the archbishopric of Charcas.

25. Don Balthasar Jayme Martinez Compañon was precentor of the holy metropolitan church of Lima, when his majesty presented him to the bishopric of Truxillo in 1778, and which he now actually holds.

[*N. B.* We find by the Guia del Peru, a work from which we have quoted above, that the last mentioned bishop governed till 1788; but it does not say whether he died in that year, nor is the series continued from that period in any work we have been able to discover.]

Truxillo, another city, of the same name as the above, in the province and district of Venezuela, and in the new kingdom of Granada: Captain Diego Garcia de Parades founded it in a place called Escuque, on the summit of a mountain close to the large river Motatan, where he remained but a short time; for the youth of the place having taken improper liberties with the daughters and wives of the neighbouring Indians, the latter, being greatly irritated, one night assaulted the city and put a number of the offenders to death; and they continued the siege so as to oblige the inhabitants to depart in the following years, 1557 and 1558. It was, however, resettled under Francis Ruiz, who gave it the name of Mirabel, which it retained very few days, having resumed the original name: but experiencing the inconveniences of continual rains, repeated storms, and owing to the humidity of the neighbourhood, the people were sent to Cabecera, one of the valleys on the banks of the river Bocono; here they fomented such discord and dissentions among their neighbours, that they were sent immediately afterwards to another place, called De los Truenos, at the mouth of the river Motatan, where no grain was produced, from the plague of ants, which destroyed the whole of it; nor did the cattle increase, from the voracity of the tigers, which are so obnoxious, even to

the inhabitants, that they were obliged to decamp for a third time; establishing themselves in another place yet more inconvenient, four leagues lower down the same river on the centre of a mountain so rugged, wet, and full of mosquitoes, snakes, tigers, and insects; that, persecuted with so many calamities, and by the badness of the temperature of the neighbourhood, they were sent a fourth time, six leagues more to the e. of the valley of Pampá, where they were able to remain but a short time, on account of the excessive heat and humidity of the country: and they then exclaimed bitterly, but in vain, against the uncertainty of climate, since they were doomed from the above cause, to transmigrate, until the city might be said to be portable. They however bore with these evils until 1570, when, obliged to remove, they fixed their fifth and last foundation, in the present site; in a valley of a wholesome and more moderate climate, which extends about a league *n.* and *s.*; but is so confined, that one half the city admits of but two streets: and the other half, so much more confined, that it admits of only one. It appears, that the climate converted the fractious and quarrelsome tempers of the people, to dispositions more quiet and pacific; since discord and strife are unheard of here. And it is sufficient throughout all the kingdoms to characterise a man as ingenious, and of a good disposition, his being known to be of Truxillo.

This city became one of the most beautiful and opulent by the great trade in its productions, especially in *cacao*, to the improvement of which the inhabitants applied themselves: planting a great number of trees in the valleys of Poco, which, transported by the lake to Gibraltar, produced them immense riches: with which they erected costly and beautiful houses; but felicity changing to calamity, they have been since so dejected, that at present hardly a shadow of their greatness remains: and losing the *cacao* trees by the inundations of the river, scarcely any trade or commerce exists. To this misfortune followed the sacking of the city, in 1678, by the pirate, Francis Peter Gramont, who burnt and destroyed the sumptuous edifices. At present there are somewhat more than 300 inhabitants, and, besides the parish church, two convents of the monks of St. Francis and St. Domingo; one hermitage of Our Lady of Chiquinquia, in which there is founded an hospital, and two nunneries of Dominicans, in which they manufacture beautifully, many curiosities and pieces of needlework, which are much esteemed throughout the kingdom.

This district is very abundant in corn, barley, maize, cotton, pulse, and similar seeds; they make a great quantity of sugar, which affords them exquisite preserves, and have every sort of fruit to be found in America, and many of those of Europe. They rear an immense number of ewes and goats, fowls, turkeys, and other birds; so that they want nothing that can be thought necessary for the luxury or convenience of life. But these advantages are counterpoised by the calamity under which all the inhabitants suffer, namely the *cotos*, or swellings of the throat, caused no doubt by the waters of the river being impregnated with metals.

[There is no city in the province of Venezuela, that has made such rapid improvement as Truxillo. The salubrity of the air, and the fertility of the soil, have attracted many settlers; which has increased the number of its inhabitants to 7,600 persons. The remains of many superb buildings sufficiently attest the magnificence of the town before it was destroyed by Gramont.

Little with regard to its productions can be said, in addition to what was related at the time Alcedo wrote; the sheep that are bred here, are of an extraordinary size, and the mutton is preferable to that of any other part of the province The cheeses are also held in high estimation, and the inhabitants are famous for the cleansing and carding of wool, which they manufacture for trade. The women are in a much better condition than in the other towns, on account of their industry in making and disposing of preserves.

There is a trade from Truxillo to Maracaibo, by the lake, which is 12 miles to the *w.*; but the chief traffic is with Carora, where they send the skins of the sheep and goats to be dressed; but the carriage by this road is very inconvenient, as they have to pass over some unwholesome plains. This city has a *cabildo* for its police. It lies 77 miles to the *s.* of Coro, 58 to the *s. w.* of Tucuyo, and 12 from the lake of Maracaibo, and 59 *n.* of Varinas. In lat. 8° 33′ *n.* long. 70° 15′ 30″ *w*]

Truxillo, another city, capital of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala; founded by Francis de las Casas in 1524. It is situated between two rivers of good water, and abounding in fish. The climate is temperate, fertile in all kinds of grain, and there is abundance of cattle, particularly black cattle; which is much more fleshy than that of Spain. It produces much honey and wax, and the vines and wheat yield twice a year. The lemons, oranges, and the other fruits of Europe have so multiplied, that they are no-

longer looked upon as any rarity. It produces in like manner a quantity of sugar-canes from which they make sugar; also, the *cañopotola*, or purging cassia. In its district it has mines of the richest gold.

It was named Truxillo, from the greater part of its founders being of the city of that name in Estremadura; it was the capital of the province, and its cathedral was therefore erected into a bishopric, continuing so until 1558, when it was translated to Valladolid, from whence it is 60 leagues distant. The parish church is very large and good, it has a convent of monks, of La Merced, an hospital with the name of Our Lady of La Conception, and a good port, which is very commodious and celebrated; the principal one of this coast, and from whence Hernan Cortes embarked on his return to Mexico from the journey to Ibueras; the same was pillaged by the Dutch at the end of the last century. [It lies in lat. 15° 51′ *n.* and in long. 86° 8′ *w.*]

Truxillo, another city of the province and government of Popayan, in the new kingdom of Granada.

Truxillo, an island or small rock of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of that name; close to the point of Guanchaco.

[TRYON MOUNTAINS, in N. Carolina, lie *n. w.* of the town of Salisbury, on the borders of the State of Tennessee.]

[TSCHUGATSCHI, a Russian settlement, on the *n. w.* coast of America; occupying the country between the *n.* extremity of Cook's inlet, and the *e.* of Prince William's Bay (Tschugatskoia Gulph.)]

TUAICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who dwell to the *e.* of the Chiquitos. The missionaries who were dwelling among them, discovered them in 1751; but they are not yet reduced or known.

TUANSIQUITI, a river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains towards the *n.* and falls into the sea opposite the Mulatas Islands.

[TUAPE, the chief town of the division of Senora, in New Mexico.

TUARIQUI, a small settlement of savage Indians, of the province and kingdom of Darien, situated in the mountains of the *n.* coast.

TUBAC, a town and fortress, of the province and government of Sonora, founded about the middle of the 17th century to restrain the incursions of the disloyal Indians, and to secure the communication with New Mexico.

TUBAGE, a large and deep river, of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the new kingdom of Granada: it enters the Orinoco a little lower than the Meta. On its banks were some settlements of Salibas Indians, converted to the faith by the missionaries of the Jesuits in 1732; but they were destroyed and burnt by the Caribe Indians.

TUBAGI, a great and deep river, of the province and government of San Pablo, in the Brazils. It rises in the mountains by the coast, runs *n. w.* and then changing its direction to the *n.* enters the Parapamena, close to the settlement of S. Ignace.

There is another river of this name, in the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente, in the same kingdom. It runs to the *n.* forming a curve, and uniting with the river De Yapo, enters into the river of Paranapane.

[TUBAI, a small island, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Is about four or five leagues to the *n.* by *w.*; or *n. n. w.* from Bolabola. Lat. 16° 12′ *s.* long. 151° 44′. *w.*]

TUBAPUL, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on the banks of the river of the same name, almost opposite the city of La Asuncion.

TUBARA, a settlement of the province and government of Carthagena, in the new kingdom of Grenada; celebrated for having been the doctrinal curacy of St. Luis Beltran, who reduced the nations to the Catholic faith. Its curacy afterwards belonged to the religious of the order of Preachers, till, under the authority of bishop Don Luis Ronquillo, it was delivered to the charge of the regular clergy; when a considerable disturbance having taken place about the justice of the case, the King adjudged the proprietorship to the former.

TUBARES, a settlement of the missionaries belonging to the Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinaloa.

TUBASIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descendents of the Chiquitos, in Peru; they are to the *e.* of the river Aparé, or that of S. Michael, and were formerly very numerous, but are now reduced to a few families.

TUBATI, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, situate to the *e.* of the lake of Ipacatui.

TUBUGANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien, and the kingdom of Tierra Firme; its source is in the mountains of the *n.* coast, it runs to the *w.* and falls into the Chucunaqui.

TUBUL, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs to the *n. n. w.*; is salt to the sea, and enters the Carampangur, and the promontory of Lava.

TUBUSAMA, or TUBUTANI, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora; situate on the banks of a river, between the settlements of Addi and Aquimuri.

TUCACAS, a port of the coast of the province and government of Caracas, in the new kingdom of Granada, in a cove formed by the promontory of San Juan, or Chiribiche.

TUCAPEL, a fortress of the province and *corregimiento* of La Concepcion, in the kingdom of Chile, situated on the banks of the river of the same name; [106 miles *e.* of Concepcion,] on the confines of the Araucanos infidels, with the title of S. Philip. [In lat. 36° 45′ *s.*]

TUCAPEL, a settlement of the same province and kingdom of this name, with the addition of Viejo, in memory of an antient city so called; which was situate about 53 miles *s. s. w.* of Concepcion, near the sea. This settlement was founded by the direction of Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete; which led to the entire destruction of the Araucanos Indians, in 1600.

TUCAPEL, a river of the same province and kingdom, which runs to the *s.* and changing then its course to the *w.* is salt to the sea; and enters the rivers of Lleullew and Lobo. The Spaniards fought a famous battle with the Araucanos on its banks.

TUCAPEL, a volcano, of the same province and kingdom.

[TUCKABATCHEES, a town of the Creek nation of Indians.]

[TUCKAHOC Creek, in Maryland, Talbot County. A branch of Choptank river.]

[TUCKERTON, the port of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbour, in the State of New Jersey.]

TUCKSIGI, a settlement of Indians, of the province and colony of *s.* Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Tennesse.

TUCOMBIRA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil, which rises on the confines of the province of Todos los Santos; it runs *s.* and then changing its courses to the *e.* takes the name of Das Contas; is salt to the sea, and enters the same about 21 miles *n.* of Los Ilheos.

TUCOPIA. See TACMACON.

TUCSANI, S. SIMON DE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora, in Nueva España; situate in the territory of the Cocomaricopas Indians, on the banks of the great river of Gila.

TUCTLA, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Malacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España, situate in a plain which is formed by the summits of hills where the great level tracts of Alvarado are elevated. Its climate is cold, and the mists so continued and thick, that very seldom in the year do they enjoy the sun. Its neighbourhood consists of 44 Indian families, employed in cultivating cotton, which is grown in a plain more than two leagues broad; the crops are so abundant, that they supply the whole jurisdiction. It lies 10° *n.* of its capital.

TUCTLA, another settlement of this name, with the dedicatory title of San Sebastian, in the head settlement of the district of Ciulapa and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, (four towns.) It consists of 75 Indian families, who are employed in the cultivation of and trade in cochineal, seeds, fruits, and charcoal; and in felling timber. It lies half a league to the *s. e.* of its capital.

TUCTLA, another settlement, with the same dedicatory title, in the head settlement of the district of Zapotitlan, and in the *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan; distant a little more than two leagues from the last.

TUCTLA, another, which is head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa, which includes in its district 265 families of Indians.

TUCUACA, islands of, situate in the Gulf of Triste; in the province and government of Venezuela, and of the new kingdom of Granada.

TUCUMA, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Paucarbamba.

TUCUMAN, a province and government of Peru, belonging to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; bounded on the *n.* by the province of Chichas and Lipes; from the *n. w.* to *w.* by that of Atacama, and on the *w.* and *s. w.* by that of Cuyo of the kingdom of Chile. The territory from this latter *rhumb* to the *s. e.* being a desert, and having the plains overrun by savage Indians; namely, the Aucaes, Huarcas or Pampas, Pihuenches, Puelches, Uncos, and other nations which inhabit the *serranias* or mountains contiguous to the *cordillera* or smaller chain of Chile; which extends to the Straits of Magellan. This province is bounded towards the *s. e.* by the jurisdiction of Santa Fé, belonging to the govern-

ment of Buenos Ayres, or the Rio de la Plata; and from the *e.* point to the *n.* where it joins the province of Chichas; it has for limits, the delightful regions of Chaco Gualamba, an uncultivated and mountainous country inhabited by different savage nations.

Tucuman, extends from 22° to 33½° ; and its length is from the rivulet of Quiaca, which divides it from Chichas unto Melingue, towards Buenos Ayres, almost 370 leagues; which they travel in carts. The breadth is, at the widest, 190 from *e.* to *w.*

The first discoverers of this country divided it into three provinces, with respect to the three nations they found there; namely, the Juries who occupied the eastern part, the Diaguiras the western, in many valleys: and the Comichingones to the *s.* where at the present day stands the city of Cordova. These latter Indians dwelt in caves underneath the earth. Diego de Roxas, first discovered and conquered this province in 1543, by order of the Licentiate Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru; with some of those captains who served against Diego de Almagro the younger. These, entering the plains, encountered some settlements of Indians; and in the valleys of Salta and Calchaqui, certain tribes who were bold enough to face the Spaniards, when a serious affray took place, in which Diego de Roxas lost his life.

After several disturbances in the Spanish armies about a successor to the command, and the conquest of the territory appearing desperate, they returned to Peru just at the time that the Brigadier General Francis de Carbajal had defeated Diego de Centeno, in the battle of Pocona; and who immediately turned his victorious arms against the new comers. After Peter de la Gasca conquered Gonzalo Pizarro in Xaquixahuana in 1548, he entrusted the conquest of Tucuman to John Nuñes de Prado, who commenced it in 1550, with little more than 80 men. Founding near the *sierra*, a city they called Barco, in compliment to Gasca, who was of the settlement of that name, near Avila.

Francisco de Villagra, passing by the town in 1551, as he was carrying succours to Peter de Valdivia, for the conquest of Chile, subdued the city and its founder to his obedience, in the name of Valdivia; pretending that the province was a part of that kingdom. And immediately that he had attained his object, he sent thither as his lieutenant, Francis de Aguirre, who removed the said city of Barco, to the boundary of the Juries Indians; and it was for many years the capital of that province, subject to the kingdom of Chile.

Aguirre reduced and registered 47,000 Juries and Toconotes Indians at Santiago, the river Salado, and La Sierra: distributing them into 56 parishes. And John de Zuriata, who succeeded him in the government, founded a city in the valley of Calchaqui; as also another in the valley of Conando, 80 leagues to the *s. s. e.* which he called London, in compliment to Queen Mary of England, who had espoused Philip II. These cities were afterwards destroyed by the Indians, during the government of Castañeda.

The climate of this province is hot, in proportion to its distance from the torrid zone; and it is observed that those places nearest the equator, are cold in the degree, as the country becomes more elevated: until it joins the mountainous tracts, or *cordillera* of Peru. The seasons are regular, and the fertility general throughout; as the soil is fat and porous to a certain depth. It produces all sorts of seeds, esculent plants, and fruits in abundance; with plenty of excellent pasture for the immense breeds of mules, horses, mares, and other sorts of cattle. And, what might appear incredible is, that if the earth does not yield more produce, it is merely because there are not a proportionate number of inhabitants for the consumption. The average amount of these may be taken at 100,000, whereas the extent and fertility of the country is equivalent to the support of four millions. In some places they have wine, of which they make brandy; they have abundance of cotton, and of a very fine quality; excellent timber for building, with which they do not neglect to trade: especially in boards, which are carried in carts drawn by oxen, from the city of St. Michael to Salta, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres.

It also supplies the timber which is necessary at Potosi, for the engines of the miners: receiving for each axletree, which by the bye is made of the very strongest and best wood, from 1800 to 2000 dollars, on account of the labour of transporting such bulky articles over rugged and difficult roads. It has also *guayacanes*, box trees, laurels, pines, dragon trees, walnut trees, very high palm trees, and many others. They gather here a quantity of honey, of which they have twelve different kinds; also an acid, which is made by a species of bee under the earth. A great quantity of white wax, of the smooth podded tare of which they make mead; cochineal, indigo, and flax, but which are productions of little use: since they do not benefit by them. They

abound in every species of game, which they do not destroy, such as tigers, and small lions that they call *pumas*, hogs, deer, elks, *quiriquinchos*, hares, *vizcachas*, ant-eaters, *huanacos*, *vicuñas*, ostriches, and many insects; various species of snakes, amongst which is that they call *ampolaba*, which appears like the trunk of a large tree, and which feeds on small animals that it attracts with its breath, the same being tame and unwieldy: here are also a multitude of large spiders' webs, which might supply the place of silk.

In the rivers and lakes of this province is found abundance of fish, *sparus aurata*, (Linn.) *dentados*, eels, and many other sorts.

Many rivers water this province, all which, with the exception of two, after having run many leagues, disappear, forming lakes, or losing themselves in the earth: the principal rivers are the Salado, the Xuxuy, the Dulce, and the Quarto. There is no dearth of mines in this province; for, although the greater part is level, there are high lands where Nature has deposited her treasures; for instance, in the *serranias*, which, on the *w.* run towards Peru, and are branches of the *cordillera*, as is that of Aconcagua: there are tracts always covered with snow, in which there are mines of silver, several veins of which were worked at the end of the last century (the 17th), but which were abandoned, on account of wars and disturbances with the Indians of Chaco. There have been lately discovered the entrances of many mines worked by the Indians before the conquest, the metal of which, it appears, they worked by fusion. Similar mouths have also been discovered in a place called Pulares, in the valley of Chalcaqui, and in two other places of the mountains, called Tampatamba and Paeta, and in that of Acui, near which are also mines of copper, and towards the confines that divide this province from Atacama, are the gold mines of Incahuasi, and of Olaros; and in La Ouña are others, the working of which is assisted by some Indians of the settlements of Casivinco and Cochinoca, belonging to the estate of the Marquis of Valle del Toxo (the only title that nobleman enjoys), and others likewise of gold, though of base alloy, were discovered and worked in 1757, in the *serranias* of Cordoba; others also in the mountain of the district of Rioxa, but which have not been worked for want of hands.

The principal trade of this province is that in mules, which they bring from the jurisdictions of Cordova, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres, buying them for two, three, or four dollars. These animals are suffered to winter in the confines of Salta, in order to fatten and give them fresh vigour, (for many of them are often much injured in travelling), whence those fit for service are taken and sold every year to the number of from 30,000 to 50,000. The purchasers immediately drive them to the provinces of Peru, where they are worth from 12 to 17 dollars each. They also often drive with them from 14,000 to 16,000 cows for the miners, the original price of which is from 12 to 14 reals, and one for the hide, of which they make very good sandals. This province also trades in soap, which it sends in trunks covered with hides to Peru, paying a duty to the king of 11 reals for each cargo, besides a toll of three for each cow, and six for a mule, according to the decree of 1740, by which the produce was destined for the defence of the frontier against the unsubjected Indians, and for the pay of the troops, and support of the forts constructed for that purpose. The mules are subject to a disease in their hoofs, which is here badly named *del bazo* (of the milt), and the drivers assert, that it is contagious, and is communicated to those that are healthy, by passing over the ground on which the diseased have trodden; but in reality it is nothing but the feet being bruised by the great distance they travel, especially if they have tender feet, and therefore those who are experienced will take care, during the winter, which they generally pass near Salta, to procure pastures that are dry, and not liable to be overflowed, whereby the hoof may be predisposed to the above disease, by being rendered spongy and porous.

There is scarcely a province the population of which has experienced so many changes, by the continual irruptions of the Indians, as this; for they surround it on the *e.* and *s.* and formerly by the *w.* and have assaulted and annoyed the people, so as to drive them from their fields, retiring immediately that they had committed the first hostility; when, although they might leave many killed, they invariably would return loaded with spoil; for which reason the province has been always in arms, and has not increased its population in proportion to its extent, climate, and fertility. It is moreover obliged, in order to check the same infidel Indians, to maintain, as a defence, several garrisons and fortresses in the places most exposed to their invasions, and there the number of inhabitants is frequently very considerable: these garrisons are at present

Rio Negro,	SanLuis de losPitos,
Ledesma,	Estancia del Rey,
Santa Barbara,	Balbuena,
El Piquete,	San Estevan de Miraflores,
San Fernando,	El Sauce,
Piquete Segundo,	El Fuerte del Tio.
Tunillar,	

The monks of the extinguished order of the Jesuits established some missions where various settlements were founded, containing 24,000 persons reduced to social life, who have served at times as militia to the governors when they have attempted to invade Chaco; and they were very dexterous in the use of arrows, darts, and lances. They are very inimical to the Indians of Chaco, and particularly to the Mataguayos, which is the most numerous, unfaithful, and traitorous nation of all. The above subjected people are employed in agricultural occupations, and raise abundant crops of maize, *zapayos*, and other seeds and fruits: they cultivate tobacco, cotton, and *agipara*, for their trade with the neighbouring cities, and their time is distributed with the greatest regularity between their labour and instructions; and thus they acquire many commodities which they had not before. They are at present under the care of the monks of St. Francis.

There is a tradition here, of the province having been inhabited by giants; some of the bones of whom have been discovered washed up by torrents out of the beds of deep ravines, and some little time back there were found in the curacy of La Punilla, of the jurisdiction of Cordoba, a human skull four fingers thick. The number of inhabitants amounts, as we have already observed, to 100,000, and the capital,

Tucuman, is the city of the same name, with the dedicatory title of St. Michael, founded in 1564 by Don Diego de Villarroel, and translated in 1685 by the governor Don Fernando de Mendoza Mate de Luna, on account of an inundation in 1680, which swept away the church and a street of houses. It is 12 leagues from the place where it first stood, in a pleasant field, though without water, and the inhabitants can hardly procure any, except what they draw from some wells, and from a trench which has been made from the river, running at a league's distance, by the first founders, and lately repaired by the governor Don Geronimo Matorras. It is of a mild temperature, and very abundant in fruits; it is the head of a bishopric erected in 1570, and contains, besides the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Michael, patron of the city, a convent of monks of St. Francis, another of La Merced, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits. It has some trade, although very trifling, in the breed and sale of mules, but the principal traffic consists in taming oxen for the carts. [It is 1170 geographical miles in a direct line, crossing part of the Peruvian Sea, by the said direct line, from Lima, 462 to the *s.* of La Plata, and lies in lat. 26° 49′ *s.* and long. 64° 36′ *w.*]

The cities and settlements of the above province, besides the capital, are as follow:

Cities.	
Cordoba,	Tocama,
Rioxa,	Huañagasta,
San Salvador,	Matara,
Santiago,	Marapa,
Londres (or London),	Chiquiligusta,
San Miguel,	San Joaquin,
Salta,	Chiquiana,
Balbuena,	Calchaqui,
Talavera,	Atapsi,
Tarija.	Cafayate,
	Pulares Grande,
	Laracachi,
	Poyogastà,
Towns and Settlements.	Bombolán,
Rio de Cordoba,	Quilme,
Altaboyano,	Sicha.
Saldán.	
Lagunilla,	*Settlements of Missions.*
Rio Segundo,	S. Francisco de Pampas,
Rio Tercero,	Concepcion de Abipones,
Rio Quarto,	San Ignacio de Tobas,
Samampa,	Saldán,
Tulumba,	S. Estevan de Miraflores,
Ischillin,	Nuestra Señora del Buen Consejo,
Punilla,	S. Joaquin de Umoampas,
Calamuchita,	S. Juan Baptista de Balbuena,
Traslasierra,	Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Mecapillo,
Humahuaca,	S. Joseph de Petacas.
Cochinoca,	
Santa Catalina,	
Iruya,	
Casivindo,	
San Francisco de Yavi,	
San Juan de los Cerillos,	

Bishops who have held the see of Tucuman.

1. Don *Fr.* Gerome, of Villa Carrello, of the order of St. Francis, commissary-general of the provinces of Peru, first bishop of Tucuman, appointed in 1570, but not admitted.

2. Don *Fr.* Jerome de Albornoz, of the same

order as the former, and likewise commissary-general; he was created on the resignation of the first bishop in the same year, 1570.

3. Don *Fr.* Francis de Victoria, of the order of St. Domingo, a Portuguese, master and president of his religion, elected for his virtue and learning in 1576. He invited the Jesuits to come and convert the Indians, and, accordingly, five of that body entered with that view the kingdom of Brazil, and four that of Peru, when many thousands of Indians were brought into the bosom of the church. He went with permission into Spain, and died in his convent of Atocha in Madrid in 1592.

4. Don *Fr.* Fernando Trexo de Sanabria, of the order of St. Francis, native of Lima, a celebrated preacher in Potosi, elected provincial, and was the first Creole who attained to that dignity; he was created bishop of Tucuman in 1592, was consecrated in Quito, and died at his church in 1614.

5. Don *Fr.* Thomas de Torres, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Madrid, of the college of St. Gregory of Valladolid, of which he was president and master: after having many years read theology in its convents, he followed the same course with great applause in that of Lovain eight years, and returning to Spain, became prior in the convents of Atocha and Zamora. Don Philip III. created him bishop of Paraguay, and he was translated from that see to Tucuman in 1629. He died at Chuquisaca of a fit of frenzy going to Lima, to attend the council celebrated there.

6. Don *Fr.* Melchor de Maldanado and Saavedra, of the order of St. Augustine, native of the city of the Rio del Hacha, in the new kingdom of Granada. He went to Spain, and took his residence in Seville, studied in Salamanca, and was created bishop of Tucuman in 1632. He devoted himself with the greatest attention to the conversion of the infidel Indians, on which he wrote with much zeal to his holiness and the king. He governed his church with great applause and prudence 30 years, and died in 1662.

7. Don *Fr.* Nicholas de Ulloa, of the order of St. Augustin, native of Lima; he studied in the college of that city, was provincial and founder of the college and university of St. Augustin, created bishop of Tucuman in 1663, governed his diocese with great prudence, and was a watchful promoter of the conversion of the infidel Indians, lending his assistance to the exertions of the Jesuits, and died full of virtues in 1682.

8. Don Francis de Borja, who was elected bishop of this church in the aforementioned year 1682, and promoted in the same year to the see of Truxillo.

9. Don *Fr.* Alonso Pacheco, of the order of St. Augustin, native of Lima, provincial of his province, founder of the pontifical college and university of St. Augustin, elected bishop of Tucuman.

10. Don *Fr.* Manuel de Mercadillo, of whom no notice is made, excepting in the history of Chaco by Father Peter Luzano, who records his being bishop of Tucuman in 1710.

11. Don Juan de Laiseca Alvarada, elected bishop of that church in 1711; translated from thence to the see of Popayán before he took possession.

12. Don Alonzo del Pozo and Silva, dean of the church of La Concepcion of Chile, the place of his birth, collegiate of the convent of St. Francis Xavier of that city, rector, magisterial canon, archdeacon, and finally dean in his church: was presented to the bishopric of Tucuman in 1711, in which he lived with the fame of great charity and virtue, and was translated to that of Santiago of Chile in 1723.

13. Don Juan de Sarricolea y Olea, born at the city of Leon de Guaunco in Peru, a man of such rare talents that at 11 years of age he defended publicly grammatical and rhetorical theses in Lima: he was of the royal college of St. Martin, took the degree of doctor of divinity in the university of St. Mark, obtained three contested cures, was synodical examiner of the archbishopric, and in the election for a penitentiary of that metropolitan church the king promoted him to that office without his proposing himself: he put up for many professorships, and gained those of none and prime in the above university, was nominated bishop of Tucuman in 1724, and promoted to the see of Santiago of Chile in 1730.

14. Don Joseph Garcia Gutierrez de Cevallos, knight of the order of Santiago, of the royal college of Salamanca, was made Inquisitor of Lima, created bishop of Tucuman in 1730, and from that church translated to the metropolitan archbishopric of Lima in 1742.

15. Don Ferdinand de la Sota, made bishop in 1742, and died two years after in 1744.

16. Don Pedro de Argandona, elected in 1745, and translated to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1761.

17. Don Manuel de Abad and Illana, chosen in 1763, and afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Arequipa in 1770.

18. Don Juan Manuel de Moscoso y Peralta,

native of Arequipa, of the royal college of S. Marcos, ordained with the title of curate of the town of Moquehua, was provisor and vicar-general of that bishopric, visitor general of the same, commissary and apostolic judge of the holy cross and of the Inquisition, as well as qualifier of it; synodical examiner, magisterial canon of the church of his country, and afterwards treasurer, schoolmaster, and archdeacon, and under this name, being auxiliary bishop with the additional title of Tricomi; he was translated to the see of Tucuman in 1770, assisted as suffragan in the council of Plata, and was then promoted to Cuzco in 1778.

19. Don *Fr.* Joseph Antonio de San Alberto, of the order of the barefooted Carmelites, created bishop of Tucuman in 1778, and promoted archbishop of Charcas in 1784.

20. Don Angel Mariano Moscoso, Perez y Oblitas, native of Arequipa: he studied in the royal college of S. Bernardo, of the city of Cuzco, philosophy and theology, in which he obtained the degree of doctor: he went to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, as secretary to the bishop Don Ferdinand Oblitas, where he was ordained and destined to the curacy of Tarata, in which he served more than 20 years; he rebuilt the parochial church, and erected another in a place called the Paredon: he undertook the conquest and *reduccion* of the Juracarees Indians, of whom he formed two settlements, opening a regular communication with them. He assisted most zealously with his person, people, arms, and succours, the royal army raised to restore the tranquillity of the provinces, that had been put into agitation by the rebel Tupamaro. These services were represented by the secular audience and the *cabildo* of Charcas to his majesty, who ordered, in two royal edicts sent to the chamber of the Indies, that he should be consulted in the election of the prebends of the church of Charcas, and in the year 1784 he was presented to that bishopric, where he governed with the greatest prudence and popularity.

TUCUMAN, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, a large settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Mexico in Nueva España, in which there is a beautiful stone bridge on the road which leads to that city.

TUCUMAN, a river of the province and government of Tucuman, which takes a course *s. s. e.* and runs beyond the capital.

TUCUMANILLA, a settlement of the same province and government as the former river, situate near the capital towards the *n. n. w.*

TUCUMARE, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas: it is small, runs to the *w.* and falls into that of Madera between the rivers Yamari and Macacipe.

TUCUME, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canes and Canches in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Muchumi.

TUCUME, a river of the same name, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme: it rises in the mountains of Pacora, and enters the sea in the Bay of Panamá.

TUCUPA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises to the *w.* of Lake Icupa, runs to the *n.* and falls into the river Paraguay.

TUCUPIO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in the new kingdom of Granada; it takes its rise in a plain *w.* of the city of Guanare, and runs forming a curve to the *e.* in order to fall into the river Guanarito.

TUCUPIO, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná; which rises in the heights of Imatica, runs to the *s.* and then unites with the river Curuma, to fall into that of Cuyuni.

TUCURA, a large and deep river of the new kingdom of Granada, called also Bejucos; from a bridge that had been built of twigs by the Spaniards, for a passage in the time of the conquest of that kingdom.

TUCURAI, a deep river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; it rises in the chain of mountains, and falls into the river Guallage.

TUCURU, a settlement of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Vera Paz, in the kingdom of Guatemala.

TUCUTI, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the coast of the S. Sea, and on the banks of a river.

TUCUYACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the *corregimiento* of Capi.

TUCUYO, NUESTRA SENORA DE LA CONCEPCION DE, a city of the province and government of Venezuela, in the new kingdom of Granada, founded in 1545, by the captain John de Carvajal, in a beautiful valley of the same name, the which it takes from the said river, which passes by it fertilizing it, and irrigating other parts of the province with its waters, which are crystalline, tenuous, and salubrious. The climate here is moderate, although somewhat inclined to be hot; the soil of the district is fertile

and abundant in grain, maize, sugar-canes, cocoa, cotton, and every species of fruits, as well those of America as of Europe, and particularly the apple, which is exceedingly fine: the pasture is abundant, and maintains an infinite number of goats, from the skins of which they procure a quantity of good chamois leather, in which the neighbourhood, consisting of 130 families, trade: it has, besides the parish church, two convents, the one of St. Francis, and the other of St. Domingo: in its vicinity are many barbarous and cannibal Indians of the Cuicas, Cuibais, and Coines nations, who live in the woods and wilds. This city is celebrated for the condign punishment it visited upon its founder, whom they hanged on a *ceyba*-tree, for his disorderly and atrocious rule, and the same justice they afterwards executed on the tyrant Lope de Aguirre. [It lies 28 miles from Bariquisimeto, 28 from Cacora, 182 from Caracas, 120 from the N. Sea, and 393 from Santa Fé: in lat. 9° 27′ *n.* and in long. 69° 51′ *w.*]

TUDELA, a city of the new kingdom of Granada, founded in the territory of the Colimas Indians by Captain Peter de Ursuâ, in 1551, and not, as is related by the ex-Jesuit Coleti, in 1547, in memory of the city of the same name in the kingdom of Navarre, which was his native place. It was situate on the banks of the river Zarbi, but a short time after its foundation it was destroyed by the Indians; and as the rebuilding of it has never since been agitated, it still remains but a heap of ruins.

TUESDAI. See SANTA MONICA.

TUERTO, River of, in Hispaniola, or St. Domingo: it runs to the *n.* and falls into the sea on the *n.* coast, in the part possessed by the French between St. Anne's and the prison of Ogeron.

[TUFTONBOROUGH, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford County, situate on the *n. e.* side of Lake Winipiseogee, adjoining Wolfborough, containing 109 inhabitants.]

[TUGELO River, in Georgia, is the main branch of Savannah river. The other great branch is Keowee, which, joining with the other 75 miles *n. w.* of the *n.* boundary of Wilkes's County, forms the Savannah. Some branches of the Tugelo rise in the State of Tennessee. A respectable traveller relates, that in 10 minutes, having walked his horse moderately, he tasted of Tugelo, Apalachicola, and Hiwassee rivers.]

TUGELO, a settlement of the province and colony of S. Carolina, situate in the country of the Low Cherokee Indians, on the banks of a river of the same name, in which the English have an establishment, and a fort constructed for its defence.

TUHERE, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, and part of Portuguese Guayana: it rises in the territory of the Indians of that nation, runs *s. s. e.* and enters in the Marañon, between the rivers Isari and Igarape.

TUHERE, a settlement of this name in the same province, situate on the banks of the last named river, near the mouth of the Marañon.

TUI, a river of the province and government of Venezuela and the new kingdom of Granada: it rises in the mountainous tracts of its coasts, and runs to the *n. e.* until it falls into the sea about 62 miles *s. e.* of Caracas.

TUI, another small river of this name, in the province and government of Nueva Andalucia. It has its rise in the country of the Armacotos Indians, and enters the source of the river Arui.

TUICHI, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Apolabamba in Peru; its source is in the mountains of the Cordillera, and, receiving many streams, it runs more than 40 leagues to the *n. e.* and enters very copiously into the river Beni, by the settlement of Reyes, in the province and government of Moxos of the kingdom of Quito. It contains much fish of various species and excellent quality, which the Indians catch in abundance.

[TUICHTENOONA Creek, in the State of New York, is 16 miles above Schenectady: *e.* of the creek is a curious Indian inscription.]

TUIGH, a small river of the island of Barbadoes.

TUINAITA, a small river of the government and province of Paraguay; it runs to the *e.* and enters another of this name close to the settlement of San Ignacio.

TUINAMANES, a nation of barbarous Indians, who inhabit the ancient province of Catepararo, in the thickets to the *s.* of the river Caqueta; it extends to the source of the river Negro, but little is known of its customs.

TUIRA, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the mountains of which it takes its rise by the coast of the N. Sea, and traversing almost all the isthmus which divides the two seas, after a very irregular course in different directions, it discharges itself into the Gulf of St. Michael of the S. Sea, forming the Bay of Garachine: [in lat. 8° 18′ *n.*]

TULA, a province and *alcaldia mayor* of Nu-

eva España. It is very fertile in productions, with which it supplies Mexico: and particularly with burnt lime for all its works, that article being the best that is made throughout the kingdom. Its population consists of many hamlets. This province was, according to the tradition of the Indians, inhabited by giants; who shew huge bones and teeth. And in 1738, *Fr.* Louis de Vergara, doctrinal curate of the settlement of Huejutla, discovered an entire skeleton fixed across a water-course, made by some violent rains; but which had left the skeleton with the legs and head buried in either bank, so as to form from its size and bulk as it were a small bridge. This *acaldía mayor* belongs to the Duke of Alisco, who enjoys it as an estate granted to his family.

TULA, the capital, is the city of the same name, which is of a good climate; fertile and abundant in fruits, grains, and seeds. It consists of a convent of St. Francis, and 280 Indian families; besides many others, inhabited by Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*. The settlement is more ancient than New Spain, and was founded by the Tuldecas. [It is 14 miles *n. n. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 57′ *n.* long. 99° 21′ *w.*]

The other settlements of this jurisdiction are the following:

Michimaloya,	Axuchitlan,
Tepexi del Rio,	Iztlapa,
Tepetitlán,	Tultengo,
Nextlalpan,	Xicapotla.

TULA, another settlement, with the tutelary appellation of San Antonio, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcazar, in the same kingdom. It is one of the missions which the Franciscan monks have there; it consists of 1000 families of Chichimecas Indians, reduced to the Catholic faith; and of these there is a body of 100 armed men mounted on horseback, with their chief to protect the missionaries, and check the wild Indians, who make frequent irruptions: and who dwell in the woods and caverns, of which there are many in this district. It is 25 leagues *e.* of its head settlement and capital.

TULANZINGO, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, the district of which alone comprehends seven head settlements, and many suburbs or villages; all of which are surrounded with gardens, abundantly fertile in fruits, flowers, seeds, and vegetables. Here also the quantity of cattle is so great, that the inhabitants have no necessity to resort to other provinces for them; or, indeed, for a supply of any thing requisite for convenience or luxury.

TULANZINGO, the capital, is the settlement of this name, one of the best of all; for its size, situation, and beauty: as well as for the prospect it enjoys of a verdant country. It consists of 710 families of Indians, 100 of Spaniards, Mulattoes and *Mustees*; and has a very fine convent of the Franciscan monks. [It is 51 miles *n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 58′ *n.* long. 98° 22′ *w.*] Its other settlements are,

Atotonilco,	Acaxuchitlin,
Zonguiluca,	Tutotepéc,
Guazcazaloya,	Tenango.
Acatlan,	

TULANZINGO, another settlement of this name, with the tutelary appellation of San Miguel, of the head settlement of the district of Mamaltepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula, in the same kingdom. It consists of 96 Indian families.

TULCAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto, in the kingdom of Quito; situated on the road leading to the province of Popayán.

TULIALCO, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco, in Nueva España; with a large stone causeway passing entirely over the lake, by the side of which it is situate.

TULIAN, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordova; on the banks of the former river.

TULIASTLOACAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atoyaque, and the *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan in Nueva España. It consists of 14 Indian families, who cultivate cochineal, tobacco, cotton, and all sorts of seeds. It is situate quite close to the *alcaldía mayor* of Ixcapa, and 11 leagues from its capital.

[TULLY, one of the military townships of Onondago County, New York; having Sempronius on the *w.* and Fabius on the *e.* It is within the jurisdiction of Pompey, and lies 23 miles *e.* of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.]

[TULMERO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; it is situate equally in the valleys of Arogoa, two leagues from Maracay. It has a modern look, is well built, and the residence of many planters; as well as of all the persons employed in the superintendance of the tobacco, which is cultivated in the environs on account of the king. It has a curate, and a lieutenant of justice. The population is 8000 persons.]

TULPEHOCKEN, a city of the county of Lancaster, in the province of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America; situate on the

banks of a branch of the river Schuylkill. Six miles *w.* of Middleton, six *n. e.* of Lebanon, and 65 *n. w.* of Philadelphia.

TULPEHOCKEN, a small river of the same name, in the county of Berks in the same province.

TULPETLAC, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ecatepec, in Nueva España; it comprises 54 Indian families.

TULTENGO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tula, in the same kingdom as the last; distant a quarter of a league *e.* of its capital. It comprises 79 Indian families.

TULTEPEC, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coautitlan, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of its capital, from which it is distant 2 leagues *e. n. e.* It comprises 378 Indian families.

TULTEPEC, another settlement of the same name; the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec, in the same kingdom. It comprises 62 Indian families.

TULTITLAN, SAN LORENZO DE, a large settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Tucuba, in the same kingdom as the last; situate five leagues from its capital, towards the *n.* and beyond the port of Barrientos. It contains 332 Indian families, and a convent of Franciscan monks; in the church of which, they worship an effigy of St. Anthony of Padua, for which the inhabitants have a singular devotion. In the plains of this settlement it was, that Herman Cortez halted with his army, to recover them from the fatigues of war, on his celebrated retreat from Mexico, on the sad night after the death of Moctezuma.

TULUA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the new kingdom of Granada.

TULULUI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas, in the kingdom of Quito; which runs to the *w.* and after it has received the waters of the rivers Patari and Aquasucia, enters by the *n.* into the river Bogota, in lat. 58 *n.*

TULUMBA, a river of the province and settlement of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordova.

TUMACO, an island of the Pacific Ocean or South Sea; called also Gorgona. It belongs to the government and province of Esmeraldas, in the kingdom of Quito. It is from *s. e.* to *n. w.* two miles long: and one broad from *n. e.* to *s. w.*; distant one mile and a half from the continent of Tierra Firme, opposite the mouth or entrance of the river Mira, called also Aqua-Clara. It is surrounded by other small islands, called La Viuda, El Viudo, Placer de Poilas, and El Morro. It has a snug commodious port, consisting of a small settlement of the same name; with good anchoring ground for small vessels. The climate is hot: it has the name of Tumaco, and is also called Gorgonilla, for this was the name of the chief, or elder *cacique* of the island, when the Spaniards conquered it. [It is in lat. 1° 46′ *n.* and long. 78° 43′ *w.*]

TUMACO, a settlement of the same province and government as the former.

TUMBACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quito.

TUMBADEN, SAN LUIS DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the *corregimiento* of Chalique.

TUMBADO, an island of the N. Sea, one of the Lucayas: and the last of those forming the Bahama channel to the *n.* of the island of this name. It is inhabited by the English.

TUMBAVIRO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the *e.* part of Mount Yana-Urcu, and to the *s.* of Caguasqui. To the *n. n. e.* it has another settlement called Las Salinas, in which district they discovered a fossil salt, of which, though of bad quality, the consumption is very great. It is of a moderate climate, serene and healthy, and very fertile in cotton and sugar-canes. It is in lat. 20 7″ *n.*

TUMBEZ, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, founded on the banks of a river of the same name, and near the coast of the S. Sea; famous for Francis Pizarro disembarking here in 1526, when on his way to the conquest of Peru; as also, for the peculiar circumstance attending the landing of Peter of Candia, one of his soldiers, and a native of the island of that name: for he was the first who put his foot on earth; and to whom occurred the prodigy of a furious lion, which had been set upon him by the Indians to tear him to pieces, crouching to a Cross which he carried in his hand; when they, being overpowered at the sight, submitted to the Spaniards, whom they afterwards assisted to conquer the Indians of the Island of Puna; between whom, and these, there was always an irreconcileable enmity. This settlement is of a warm and dry climate, but benign and healthful, very fertile and abundant in productions, cotton, tobacco, and cocoa of excellent

quality; it is the end of the viceroyship of Peru on the *n.* It seldom rains here, but when it does, which is after many years, it does not cease the whole winter. There are in its district many good salt works. On the opposite side of the river, on which the settlement stands, are seen the ruins of the original town that belonged to the Indians; and which was afterwards deserted by the Spaniards for the spot where they now are. There also are to be seen the ruins of the temple of the sun; also a fortress, and a stone causeway, built by order of the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, twelfth Emperor, when he conquered this country and united it to the empire. The first bishop of Peru, who was Hernan de Luque y Olivera, took the title of bishop of Tumbez. [It is in lat. 3° 26′ *s.*; 115 miles *s. w.* from Piura.]

TUMBEZ, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom. It rises in the mountains of the Andes, and empties itself in the Gulf of Guayaquil in the S. Sea: opposite the island of Santa Clara, or Amortajado. By it launches, flat-bottomed boats, and other small vessels pass as far as the settlement; but in winter it cannot be navigated for the great current arising from the extraordinary increase of its waters. Its banks are covered with a number of country houses, inhabited by Indians; who, with the advantage of irrigation supplied by the river, cultivate a quantity of maize and other seeds peculiar to hot climates. Also in the more distant tracts, where the water cannot be procured, they raisé *carobes*, with which they feed every sort of cattle, who fatten well by it; acquiring great strength, and procuring to their flesh a very delicate flavour.

TUMBEZ, a large bay or gulf, in the S. Sea, and of the same province and *corregimiento*, formed on that coast by Cape Blanco, and the Point Cannero; distant from each other eight leagues, which is the breadth of the bay: its length being nearly equal, or somewhat longer. It was the first Peruvian land discovered by its conqueror, Don Francis Pizarro, Marquis de los Charcas and Atavillos.

TUMBIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasca, in the new kingdom of Granada; its climate is hot, and it produces much maize, sugar-canes, *yucas*, and some black-cattle: for the breed of which it has excellent pastures. Its inhabitants are 100 housekeepers, and 30 Indians: it is 24 leagues from Santa Fé.

TUMBIQUI, SANTA BARBARA DE, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó, in the same kingdom as the last: and of the division and district of Barbacoas; situate in one of the islands formed by the abundant river of Patio at its entrance into the S. Sea.

[TUMBLING Dam, on Delaware river, is about 22 miles above Trenton, in the United States.]

TUMBO, DE ORELLUDOS, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the n. kingdom of Granada; which runs to the *e.* and falls into the Orinoco.

TUMIPAMPA, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Quito, during the paganism of the Indians; situate towards the *s.* It was very large and populous, and was conquered by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, twelfth Emperor.

TUMUCURAQUE, SIERRAS DE, great and very rugged mountains, of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. They run from *n. n. w.* to *s. s. e.*

TUMUPOSA, TRINIDAD DE, called also Yariapu, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba in Peru, situate on the banks of the river Tequieri.

TUNA, a settlement of the island of Porto Rico, situate on the *n. w.* coast and by Point Boriquen.

TUNA, a small river of the same name, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; it rises rear the coast, runs *e.* and falls into the sea, between the rivers Ilheos and Piratuningá.

TUNA, another settlement, with the appellation of Santiago, of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlements of San Corme and San Damian.

TUNAL, a settlement of Indians of the Tepeguana nation, in the province and government of Nueva Vizcaya; it is two leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

TUNAQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in the same kingdom as the preceding.

TUNAR, a settlement of the island of Margarita, situate on the *n.* coast, close by Cape de Robledo.

[TUNBRIDGE, a township of Vermont, Orange County, 12 miles *w.* of Thetford. It contains 487 inhabitants.]

TUNCACAS, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the new kingdom of Granada; it has an indifferent port, which is very much resorted to by the foreign traders, who carry on here an illegal commerce. It lies between La Guayra and Cape San Roman

TUNEBOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, in the new kingdom of Granada, who inhabit the mountains of the *e.* part; these Indians are inconstant, and given to superstition; they relate that the devil appears to them in the form of a horrible serpent, in the environs of Lake Saché, where they consult him as a prophet. The missionaries of the abolished society of the Jesuits of Santa Fé, commenced the conversion of these deluded creatures in 1661.

TUNGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto, in the kingdom of Quito; situate close to a mountain in which there is a volcano.

TUNGAREO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España; it contains 60 families of Indians, and is two leagues *w.* of its capital.

TUNGAZUCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canes y Canches, or Tinta in Peru; in the vicinity of which there is a celebrated sanctuary, in which they venerate an effigy of our Redeemer. The sanctuary bears the appellation of the settlement.

TUNGURAGUA, a very high mountain, of the district of the *asiento* of Ambato, in the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, and kingdom of Quito. It is of a conical figure, and the top is always covered with snow, and regularly sloped on all sides. It is situate in the deep valley of the Baños de Potate, and is 2,623 Paris perches above the level of the sea; having its skirts covered with a thick wood, and being in consequence supposed to be inhabited by some wild Indians. In these woods there is a fountain of mineral water, which issues out boiling. It is seven leagues from Riobamba, in lat. 1° 29′ *s.*

TUNGURAGUA, an abundant river of the same name, which has its source in the above mountain and wilderness, below the province of Mainas of the same kingdom, and enters into the Marañon on the *n.* side; being a league broad, and at the distance of 80 leagues from Cararai, when such is the volume of its waters, as to stay the whole stream of that formidable river from its usual course for some leagues. The Tunguragua thus procuring itself a space in the native bed of the Amazonas for more than a league, supplies that river with a great variety of fish, which are not otherwise found in it, even from its mouth.

TUNIA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the new kingdom of Granada.

[TUNICAS, Indians of N. America, who lived formerly on the Bayau Tunica, above Point Coupee, on the Mississippi, *e.* side. They now live at Avoyall, and do not at present exceed 25 men. Their native language is peculiar to themselves, but they speak Mobilian; are employed occasionally by the inhabitants as boatmen, &c. They are in amity with all other people, but their number is gradually diminishing.]

TUNILLAA, a fortress of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, constructed to repress the incursions of the infidel Indians.

TUNJA, a province and *corregimiento* of the new kingdom of Granada, bounded on the *w.* by the jurisdiction of Santa Fé and *corregimiento* of Bogota; on the *e.* by the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos: on the *n. w.* by the government of Muriquita, the great river of Magdalena serving as the limit; on the *n.* by the government of Cartagena, and on the *n. e.* by the *corregimiento* of Muzo. It is in general of a cold and dry climate, though in some places they enjoy a very moderate temperature, extremely abundant and fertile in grain, vegetables, and delicate fruits; and especially in tobacco of an excellent quality, of which they had manufactories, until they were put a stop to for the royal revenue. This article was held in very particular estimation throughout all America and Europe, so that it was a property of the greatest value; and it appears that it was impossible to grow in this province alone, sufficient to supply the demand from every quarter. This province abounds in saltpetre, from the aridity of the soil; and they have therefore established here, the only manufactories for powder, which are to be found throughout the new kingdom. It has mines of gold, and is celebrated for those of emeralds, of which there have been so many taken away, that their scarcity is very apparent; whilst the working of the gold mines has also fallen into decay.

This province was, during the time of the paganism of the Indians, a kingdom separate from that of Bogotá, whose kings were called Zaques, and waged sanguinary wars with the Zipas. It was then called in the idiom of the country Hunzustá. It ruled the nations of the Chibataes, Soracaes, Tibaquiraes, Soras, Cucaitas, Susas, Furaquiras, Boyacaes, Icabucos, Tibanaes, Tenzas, Garagoas, Matabitas, and the *cacique* Furmeque, a chief powerful in vassals, and who resided on the frontiers of the states of Zipa and Bogotá.

This province was formerly much esteemed and sought after on account of its riches; its

jurisdiction comprehends eight *corregimientos* of Indians, which are

Turmeque,	Paipa,
Tensa,	Sogamoso,
Duitama,	Chita,
Chibata,	Gameza.

And in these are four cities, two towns, and 69 settlements, containing in all 20,220 souls, according to the census lately made by its *corregidor:* by order of the viceroy of that kingdom, D. Joseph de la Cerda, Count of La Vega de Armijo. One of the principal sources of trade of this province is in its cattle, which are bred in the excellent pasture in which it abounds. The afore-mentioned settlements are,

Turmeque,	Miraflores,
Chirive,	Ramiquiri,
Tibána,	Viracacha,
Boyaca,	Duitama,
Lengusaque,	Serinzá,
Guachetá,	Sativa,
Icabuco,	Suata,
Sogamoso,	Chita,
Mopsa,	Buavita,
Chamesa,	Cocui,
Tibazosa,	Panqueva,
Mongui,	Guicani,
Cuitiva,	Chiscas,
Isa,	Guacamayas,
Tota,	Pueblo de Sal,
Guaraquirá,	Morcote,
Firabitoba,	Tequia,
Tensa,	Onzaga,
Susatensa,	Susa,
Guateque,	Santa Rosa de Blan-
Somondoco,	cos,
Garagoa,	Capitanejo,
Tequas,	Valle de Miel,
Lengupá,	Chibata,
Gameza,	Siachoque,
Tobacia,	Toca,
Busquanza,	Saraca,
Beteitiva,	Pesca,
Tutaza,	Paipa,
Socha,	Sotaquirá,
Tasco,	Gambita,
Mongua,	Tuta,
Topaga,	Oicata,
Socota,	Cambita,
Cheva,	Motavita.

TUNJA, the capital, is the city of the same name, founded in 1539, by the captain Gonzalo Suarez Rondon, on a height or small mountain in the same valley in which the king used to hold his court. Its climate is dry and cold, being continually refreshed with winds, and healthy. It is very abundant in cattle, and fertile in all productions necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of life; but deficient in fuel and water, since it has not more than what enters by an aqueduct, from a height commanding the city. It had a great trade in tobacco, of a peculiar sort, and much esteemed in Europe until it was suppressed in favour of the royal revenue. This city was very rich and opulent at its first establishment, from the greater part of the conquerors settling here; from whom have descended many illustrious families, now included in its population; which is reduced to about 400 housekeepers. But nevertheless, there are still to be seen specimens of its greatness in the buildings, which are magnificent, particularly the parish church of Santiago, which might serve as a cathedral any where; besides which, there are two others, Santa Barbara, and Las Nieves. It has three convents of the orders of St. Domingo and St. Austin; two nunneries; one of Santa Clara, and the other of the Conception; three hermitages; dedicated, the one to St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the city, on the way to Santa Fé; and the other to St. Lucia, and the third to Our Lady of Chiquinquira, on the top of the lofty plane of Los Ahorcados, (the gallows); thus named on account of its being, in the time of the paganism of the Indians, ornamented with bones and skulls of persons executed and sacrificed. This city has for arms the same as those of Castille and Leon, and they were granted it by the emperor Charles V. in 1541. In the centre of the inferior part of them is a grenado, and a black eagle with two heads and golden crowns [illegible] braces the whole shield, having a fleece pendant from its wings. [It is 54 miles *n. n. e.* of Santa Fé, in lat. 5° 24′ *n.* and long 73 45′ *w.*]

[TUNKERS. See EPHRATA.]

[TUNKHANNOCK, a township and creek in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The creek is a water of Susquehannah.]

TUNQUIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas, and the archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of that of Corquemar.

TUNU, a small antient province of Peru, in the time of the Indians. It was to the *e.* of Cuzco, in which it is now comprehended. It was reduced to the empire by the emperor Inca-Roca, the sixth of the Incas.

TUNUYAN, a large and abundant river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule, in the kingdom of Chile. It rises in the mountains in

the *s.* part, runs inclining to the *n. e.* more than 60 leagues, until near the city of San Louis it forms a lake, into which it loses itself.

TUOTONE, a small river of the colony and province of Surinam, or part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It unites with various others, and enters the river of Cuyuni by the *s.* side.

TUPA, an abundant spring, in the province and *corregimiento* of Muzo, in the new kingdom of Granada. The water is saline, and they extract from it a very white salt, much in request. It is six leagues distant from the city of Muzo, and has given continually rise to contests and distrusts amongst the inhabitants, who pretend to the possession of it, and to the right of taking the salt.

TUPARRO, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the new kingdom of Granada; issuing from four lakes in the country of the Chirocoas Indians. It runs to the *e.* and falls into the Orinoco, by the settlement of the missions founded by the Jesuits, called Santa Teresa de Maipures.

TUPATARO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España, situate at the foot of a delightful mountain; it consists of 23 Indian families, and is distant rather more than five leagues from its capital.

TUPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, the inhabitants of which are obliged to take care of the bridge of ropes which they have here, as a passage over the river Cañete, in the road going from Guancavelica to Lima.

[TUPI, Indians of Brazil, of the manners and customs of whom we have given a long account under that article. We therefore must refer our readers to the additional matter respecting the history, &c. of the kingdom of BRAZIL.]

TUPI, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the last, annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

TUPICOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru, annexed to the curacy of San Cosme, and San Damian.

[TUPINAMBES. See TOPINAMBES.]

[TUPINIQUINS, Indians of Brazil, of whom we have given a long description in the new matter under that article; which see.]

TUPIZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas, and Tarija in Peru; and of the division and district of the former.

TUPIZA, a river of the same name, in the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains of the interior of that country, runs nearly due *w.* and falls into the river Chucunaqui.

TUPO, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, situate by the settlement of Hinares, and by a river.

TUPUQUEN, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalusia; one of the missions held there by the Capuchin fathers. It is situate on the banks of the river Yaruario.

TUQUAQUE, Islands of, in the N. Sea upon the coast of the province and government of Venezuela in the new kingdom of Granada. They are numerous, but all small, forming a chain from Point Seca to Point Cavello: they lie between lat. 10° 15′ and 10° 35′ *n.*

TUQUARES, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; it runs to the *s.* and enters the river Paraná between those of Yacare-guazu and Yacau-mini.

TUQUEQUE, a large and abundant arm of the river Apure in the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalusia, from whence it communicates with the river Portuguesa.

TUQUERRES, or, according to others, TEQUERRES, a settlement of the province and government of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

TURANDEO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuxpan and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 23 Indian families, and is a league from its capital.

TURAPAMBA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, on the banks of the river Dulce.

TURBACO, or CALMARI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the new kingdom of Granada, in which there was the doctrinal curacy of San Luis Beltran. It is one league from the capital, and in the time of the pagan Indians it was a very large and populous city, as it then contained more than 200,000 souls. It was conquered at great cost and trouble, and many battles, by the bold D. Pedro de Heredia, and it preserved the name of its *cacique*, or chief lord. It is of a hot climate, but very healthy and fertile, especially in maize. It is on the *s. e.* coast near the swamp of Tesca. It is celebrated for the battle that Alonzo de Ojeda fought with the natives in 1510, in which he was put to the rout. Pedro de Heredia was also engaged here in some other very bloody

battles, but in which he came off victorious, setting fire to the settlement, by way of punishment to his antagonists.

[TURBET, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah river. See NORTHUMBERLAND County.]

TURBIO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro in Brazil: it runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between the rivers Paranapana and Tiete, or Añembi.

TURBO, a river of the province and settlement of Choco in the new kingdom of Granada. It rises in its mountains, and empties itself into the N. Sea, in the cove or gulf of Tucumari.

TURBO, a lake of the same name, on the coast of the province and government of Darien, formed by the last-mentioned river.

TURCAS Islands. [See TURKS Islands.]

TURCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas, and of the bishopric of Charcas in Peru.

TUREN, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the new kingdom of Granada; situate between the rivers Acarigua and Guache, to the *s. s. e.* of the town of Araure.

TUREQUARO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Piedad in Nueva España: it contains 25 Spanish families, with some of the mixed breed, and 47 Indian families; also, in two establishments, or congregations, connected with these are 40 others: it is 11 leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

[TURIAMO, a large bay of the *n.* coast of S. America, in the province and government of Caracas. It is a league long from *n.* to *s.* Few vessels are found here, on account of its affording no shelter from the *n.* winds, and the sterility of its neighbouring lands. The same was said of the neighbouring bays of Patanemo, Burburata, and Cienega, there being no inhabitants on the shores of any of them, except a body of troops in each to prevent smuggling.]

TURIBASA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; it rises by the coast, runs *n. n. e.* and falls into the sea between the Turirana and the Gururiba.

TURIBUNE, a large and very rapid river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; it has its source in the territory of the Camelos Indians, runs *s. s. e.* and enters by the *n.* and *e.* into the Curaray. Some wild Indians of the Yetes dwell in the neighbourhood of its source.

TURICACHI, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Sonora, reduced by the missions held there by the Jesuits.

TURICARO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Siguinam and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán: it contains 27 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

TURINO, or TURQUINO, a river of the island of Cuba, which rises about the *s.* coast, and runs to that point, falling into the sea between the Tarquino and Sevilla, forming at its mouth a good port.

TURIRANA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil; it springs from a branch of the river Tocantines, and runs almost due *n.* serving as a line of division for the province of Para and that of Marañan, and falls into the sea, forming a large port opposite the island of San Juan.

[TURKEY, a small town of New Jersey. Essex County, 14 miles *n. w.* of Elizabeth-Town.]

[TURKEY Foot, in Youghiogany river, is the point of junction of the great S. Branch, Little Crossings from the *s. e.* and N. Branch from the *n.* It is 40 miles from the mouth of the river, 20 miles *s. s. w.* of Berlin, in Pennsylvania, and 29 *n. e.* of Morgantown. Lat. 39° 48′ *n.*]

[TURKEY Point, a promontory on the *n.* side of Lake Erie, lies opposite to Presque Isle, on the *s.* side, about 35 miles across.

[TURKEY Point, at the head of Chesapeak Bay, is a point of land formed by the waters of the bay on the *n. w.* and those of Elk river on the *s. e.* It is about 15 miles *s. w.* of Elkton, and 40 *n. e.* of Annapolis. Here the British army landed, in August, 1777, before they advanced to Philadelphia.]

[TURKISH Islands, a group of little islands, called also Ananas, since they are the islands of Don Diego Luengo, thus called by him who discovered them. They are more than 30 leagues *n.* of Point Isabelique, on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo.]

TURKS Islands, several small islands in the W. Indies, about 75 miles *n.* of the island of St. Domingo. The Bermudians frequently come hither and make a great quantity of salt, and the ships which sail from St. Domingo commonly pass within sight of them.

[These islands, belonging to the British, are the most *s. e.* of all the Bahama Islands; the principal of which is Grand Key, where there is established a port of entry. There is an anchorage, but no harbour. In 1803, the inhabi-

tants amounted to about 1200 in number, including Negroes. But many of these, as before observed, migrate yearly from the Bermudas for the purpose of salt-raking, and return to Bermuda after the season is over for that purpose, so that the number is very fluctuating. There is no other produce exported from the Turks Islands.

The import duties at the port of this island amounted, in one quarter, ending 17th Februry, 1804, to £.122 1*s.* 4*d.* and in the quarter ending 5th April following, vessels entered with cargoes to the amount of 8830 tons, the freights being from the W. Indies and N. America; and in the same period, vessels cleared outwards to the amount of 7201 tons, chiefly to the United States. The receipt of duties on the export of salt in the above-mentioned period was £.333 14*s.* 1*d.* These islands lie in lat. 21° 25′ *n.* and long. 71° 5′. *w.*]

TURMEQUE, a settlement and capital of the Indian *corregimiento* of that name, in the province of Tunja and new kingdom of Granada, to which the Spaniards, when they visited it the first time, gave the name of Las Trompetas (the Trumpets), because they made some of these instruments out of some old caldrons, by way of terrifying into submission some other Indians who had not acknowledged Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada in 1537. It is of a moderately cold climate, but fertile and abundant in wheat, maize, barley, vegetables, and other productions of its climate. It has at the entrance a very beautiful chapel of Our Lady of Chiquinquira. It was, during the time of the paganism of the Indians, the court of a very powerful *cacique*, subject to the king of Tunja; and he had a fortress which was a defence against the Zipás, or kings of Bogota. It submitted to Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada in 1537. It contains more than 1000 housekeepers and 600 Indians, [and is 14 miles *s. s. w.* of Tunja, and 38 *n. e.* of Santa Fé.]

TURMERO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the new kingdom of Granada, situate between the town of Victoria and Lake Tacarigua on the *e.* part, and in the district of the city of Caracas.

TURNAS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; which runs *n. n. w.* unites with the river Yapo, and then enters the Parana-pane.

[TURNER, a township of the district of Maine, Cumberland County, on the *w.* bank of Androscoggin river, which divides it from Green in Lincoln County. It was incorporated in 1786, contains 347 inhabitants, and lies 35 miles *s. w.* of Hallowell.]

TURNUM, a settlement of the Island of Barbadoes in the district of the parish of All Saints, or Todos Santos.

TUROTETAMA, Rincon de, a peninsula of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, formed by the large lakes of Los Patos and Mini, and by the channel that unites them: the Portuguese have here, at two different posts, two guards mounted for safety.

TURPAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay, of the same kingdom as the last, annexed to the curacy of Chancas.

TURPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas, in the same kingdom as the two last-mentioned places, annexed to the curacy of Huancaray.

TURQUEI, a small river of the province and colony of S. Carolina: it runs to the *e.* and enters the Thirty-mile River.

TURQUESA, a settlement of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme: situate on the coast of the N. Sea.

TURQUIRIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas, of the archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Turco.

[TURTLE Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is nearly a league long, and not half so broad. It is surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, that have no soundings without them. Lat. 19 49′ *s.* long. 177° 57′ *w.*]

[Turtle Creek, in Pennsylvania, a small stream which empties through the *e.* bank of Monongahela river, about 12 miles from the mouth of that river, at Pittsburg. At the head of this creek, General Braddock engaged a party of Indians, the 9th of July, 1755, on his way to Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg, where he was repulsed, himself killed, his army put to flight, and the remains of the army brought off the field by the address and courage of Colonel, afterwards General Washington.]

[Turtle River, in Georgia, empties into St. Simon's Sound, and its bar has a sufficiency of water for the largest vessel that swims. At its mouth is the town of Brunswick, which has a noble and capacious harbour. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. The lands on the banks of this river are said to be excellent.

TURUBAMBA, or Turupampa, (which signifies mud-plain,) a beautiful and delightful valley of the province and kingdom of Quito, which extends from the environs of that capital three

leagues from *n.* to *s.* It is covered with country houses and plantations, where they feed a great number of cattle, on account of the abundance of pasture. It has at its entrance a mountain called the Panecillo, from its resemblance to a sugar-loaf, or perfect cone, from which rise many springs, uniting and forming the river Machangara. This mountain is covered with shrubs and trees, forming a delightful garden, and is a very favourite resort with the inhabitants. The Jesuits had a magnificent house on this mountain, which used to serve as a place of reception for novices as far back as the year 1716, which was the period in which their house at Latacunga was broke up. The water of the aforementioned streams stagnating in the valley make impenetrable mud-pools, from whence the valley takes its name.

TURUVISA, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas, in the kingdom of Quito: it runs almost *s.* and enters the Santiago a little before this last river falls into the Marañon.

TURUCHIPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

TURUCURI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil, having its source in the country of the Guayapis Indians. It runs *e.* and enters the river Xinga by the *w.* side.

TURUMBA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero.

TURUMBUSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito: it rises *e.* of the city of Valladolid, takes its course also to this *rhumb*, and enters the Marañon in the narrow pass of Guaracayo.

[TURY, a river on the coast of Brazil, in S. America, 40 leagues *e. s. e.* of the river Cayta. The Island of St. John lies just off the river's mouth, and makes a very good harbour on the inside of it. But the passage both in and out is difficult, and no pilots are to be had.]

TUSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito, on the road leading to the province of Popayán.

[TUSCALOMSA, a river of W. Florida. See PEARL River.]

TUSCARORA, a city of Pennsylvania, in the United States of America; situate on the banks and at the *e.* head of the Susquehannah river.

TUSCARORA, a chain of mountains with this name in the above State, in the county of Cumberland, which run many leagues *n. n. e.*

[TUSCARORA Creek, a small stream of Pennsylvania, which empties through the *s. w.* bank of Juniata river, 12 miles *s. e.* of Lewistown.]

[TUSCARORA Villages, lie a mile from each other, four miles from Queenstown, in Upper Canada, containing together about 40 decayed houses. Vestiges of ancient fortifications are visible in this neighbourhood. The Indian houses are about 12 feet square; many of them are wholly covered with bark, others have the walls of logs, in the same manner as the first settlers among the white people built their huts, having chimnies in which they keep comfortable fires. Many of them, however, retain the ancient custom of having the fire in the centre of the house. The lands in the vicinity are of a good quality.]

TUSCARORAES, a nation of Indians of N. America, in the province of New York, in the United States of America. They dwell by the river Mohawks. [They migrated from N. Carolina about the year 1712, and were adopted by the Oneidas, with whom they have since lived, on the supposition that they were originally the same tribe, from an affinity which there is in their language. They now consist of about 400 souls: their village is between Kahnanwolohale and New Stockbridge, on Tuscorora or Oneida Creek. They receive an annuity of about 400 dollars from the United States.]

TUSCHINJA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito: it rises in the mountains, and enters the Marañon.

TUSKOKOGIR, a settlement of Indians in the province of Pennsylvania in the United States of America; situate on the shore and at the head of Susquehannah river.

TUSO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the Indians of Boza in the new kingdom of Granada. Its climate is very cold, and produces the fruits peculiar to that temperature. They have venerated in the parish church a miraculous image of Our Lady of the Conception, which is a bust, and about a yard high, and of which the natives relate, that it having been brought to the settlement by a certain knight, who had also with him other furniture for saying mass, by means of a portable altar, with which his chaplain was charged; and that the latter, having produced it for the above purpose, it was found, upon endeavouring to return it from its position, to be immoveable, so that no one could carry it away until the curate arrived, who raised it with facility, and carried it to the chief altar of his

church where its owner left it with feelings of deep veneration. By this settlement is the celebrated cataract of Tequendama, which the river Bogota makes from a height so prodigious, that the water in falling has the appearance of a dense cloud. This settlement has 80 inhabitants, 50 Indians, and is distant four leagues from Santa Fé.

TUSPA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España; it enters the N. Sea between the mouth of the river of that name and Point Delgada.

TUSPAN, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zapotlan in Nueva España: it is large, and has many inhabitants of Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians; also a convent of the monks of St. Francis: at seven leagues to *s.* are those two calculated volcanoes which divide the three jurisdictions of Tuzcacuezco, Colima, and Sapotlan, the same being the boundaries to the bishopries of Mechoacán and Guadalaxara. It is five leagues *s.* of its capital.

TUSQUE, Islands of, in the N. Sea, situate about the *w.* coast of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in the United States of America, between Canada and the port of Horn.

TUSTLA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala, and in the district of the capital.

TUSUDYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru.

TUTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the new kingdom of Granada. Its climate is excessively cold, and its productions those of cold countries, such as wheat, maize, and potatoes. It breeds much black cattle and ewes, with the wool of which they make shirts, blankets, and other cloths. It contains 50 housekeepers and 150 Indians. It is a little more than two leagues to the *n.* of Tunja.

[TUTAPAN, a large town on the *w.* coast of New Mexico, in the N. Pacific Ocean. From the river Sacatulca the high and rugged land extends *n. w.* 25 leagues.]

TUTAPISCO, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; it runs *s. e.* and enters the Payamino on its *e.* bank in lat. 36° *s.*

TUTAZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the new kingdom of Granada; annexed to the curacy of Beteitiva, to which it lies very close, the river Sogamoso being the boundary between: it is very small, since it contains hardly 25 Indians, who, besides cultivating the land, maintain themselves by making pots, jars, and sundry kinds of earthen vessels.

TUTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nicayan in Nueva España: it contains 112 Indian families; its climate is hot, and it is two leagues *n.* of its capital.

TUTI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

TUTOMAGOIDAG, San Matias de, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, in the country of the Cocomaricopas Indians, on the shore of the great river Gila.

TUTUPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tulanzingo in Nueva España: it contains 952 Indian families, and lies in the middle of the ridge of mountains nine leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

TUTUBEN, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; it runs *e.* and falls into the river Cauquenes.

TUTUTEPEC, a head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nicayan in Nueva España: it contains 11 Spanish families, 73 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 40 Indians. It has contiguous to it a large estate called De los Cortijos, in which 120 Mulatto families live: it is seven leagues between the *s.* and *e.* of its capital.

TUXPAN, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in the bishopric of Mechoacán; situate in a pleasant valley surrounded by woody mountains: it has 100 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and a convent of St. Francis, in which they worship, in a magnificent chapel richly adorned, the body of S. Victorino Martyr, which was brought from Rome by a rich clergyman of this see, who spent his wealth in building and adorning this convent. It is three leagues from its capital.

Tuxpan, another settlement of the same name, with the appellation of St. Andres, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Iguala in the same kingdom; it contains 62 Indian families.

TUXTEPEC, San Juan Baptista de, a settlement of the district of Chinantla and *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloatpan: situate in a spacious plain on the shore of a very rapid river, which flows down from the *sierras* of Misteca, and joining another of equal depth, which has its source

in the mountains of Zongolica, they both unite with the Alvarado. They water the territory of this settlement, rendering it fertile and pleasant, and forming an arm of the sea, empty themselves into it by the bar. This settlement is inhabited by 70 families of Mexican Indians, and is 10 leagues *e.* ¼ *s. e.* of its capital.

TUXTEPEC, another settlement of the same name, in the head settlement of Ayutla and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, which is peopled by 22 families of Indians.

TUXTLA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, belonging to the mayoralty of the marquisate of Valle, who superintends it. Its district is small, but very fertile and pleasant, and abounding in cotton, maize, French beans, fruits, and swine, with which it supplies Vera Cruz, from which it is distant 12 leagues: it also produces some *vaynilla* and tamarinds, which traders in different times of the year come to barter for other things. It is watered by many rivers, but the most copious is that being the same name, in which they catch abundance of fish, such as the pelicanus sula, (Linn.) *mojorras*, and eels: the greater part of the Indians are employed in this fishing, since it yields them sufficient profit. Its population consists of two head settlements of the district, and of two others annexed to them, which are tolerably well peopled. They are by name San Andres, Cotazta, Ixcalpan, and Rinconada; besides the capital, which contains the same number. The climate is hot, and produces the fruits which we have mentioned above. Its inhabitants consist of 30 Spanish families, and 700 Mexican Indians. [It is 230 miles *e. s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 16′ *s.* and long. 95° 15′ *w.*]

TUXTLA, the afore-mentioned river, has its source in the province of Oaxaca.

TUXTLA, another jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of this name, in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[TUY, a river of the province of Venezuela, in S. America; it falls into the ocean 30 leagues *e.* of Goayre: its source is in the mountains of San Pedro 18 miles from Caracas, and it takes its course through the valley of Arago, between Victoria and Cocuisas, then through the valleys of Tacata, Cua, Sabana de Ocumare, St. Lucía, and St. Thérèsa, and, after passing this last, is joined by the Goayre, which renders it navigable for small vessels; by which are transported the productions of all the valleys, the chief of which is cocoa. It is indisputably the most useful river for the plantations of any throughout the *captainship*-general of Caracas.

In 1803 the consulate of Caracas employed a skilful pilot to draw a plan for repairing the bed of the river, and to prevent its inundations, which have been found so disastrous.]

TUYU, RINCON DEL, a point of land and angle made by Cape San Antonio, one of those which form the mouth of the river Plata in the province and government of Buenos Ayres.

TUZANCOA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España, situate on the top of a rugged mountain of difficult ascent, which is only to be made on foot; it contains 48 Indian families, and is seven leagues *w.* of its capital.

TUZANTALPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huipaxtla and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, in the same kingdom as the former: it has 143 Indian families.

TUZANTLA, a head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in the same kingdom as the former, in the neighbourhood of which it has two pleasant and fertile valleys, so extensive that they are more than 12 leagues long, having in them various cultivated lands, agriculture being the occupation of its inhabitants: these consist of 52 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 108 of Indians. In this district is the great engine of San Estevan de Piripitio, two leagues to the *n.* in the managing and working of which there are employed 123 families of black slaves, 49 Spaniards and mixed families, and 74 Mulattoes; also the royal mines of copper which are abundant in this metal, three leagues to the *s.* and for the labour of which there live together in one place 82 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and in various huts in its neighbourhood 200 more; here also is the sugar-mill of Los Pinzones, where there reside 68 families of Spaniards and 10 of Indians; in that of Santa Ines, distant five leagues to *e.* there are 26 of Spaniards, and 18 of Indians, and in that of Santa Maria 60 of Spaniards and 13 of Indians. Ten leagues to *s. w.* is the estate of Orocutin, in which there are 47 Spanish and mixed families, and 25 Indians; in that of Los Laures, which is contiguous to it, 51 of Spanish and Mulattoes, and 40 of Indians; and in that of Salitre, with two small farms, 57 of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 43 of Indians.

TUZCACURZCO, a settlement and the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, or Amula,

in the same kingdom as the last; it is situate on the banks of a river of the same name, and contains 32 families of Indians, and a convent of the monks of St. Francis. It is 150 leagues from Mexico.

TUZI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarmarin in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Parianchacra.

[TWELVE MILE Creek, a port in Lake Ontario of Upper Canada. It was off here that, on the 10th August, 1813, the English commodore, Sir James Yeo, was lying becalmed, when he was attacked by the American squadron under Commodore Chauncey, whom he defeated with great loss, taking and destroying four of the enemy's schooners.]

[TWELVE ISLES, or TWELVE APOSTLES, isles on the *s.* side of Lake Superior, and on the *s.* side of the mouth of W. Bay.]

[TWENTY MILE Creek, an *e.* branch of Tombigbee river, in Georgia, which runs first a *s.* by *e.* course, then turns to the *s.* *w.* Its mouth lies in about lat. 33° 33′ *n.* and long. 88° *w.*]

[TWENTY-FIVE MILE Pond, a settlement in Lincoln County, district of Maine. See TITCOMB.]

[TWIGHTWEES, a tribe of Indians, in the N. W. Territory, inhabiting near Miami river and Fort. Warriors 200. See WAWIACHTONOS.]

TWO, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia; its course is *s.* *e.* and it enters the Ohio.

[TYBEE Island, on the coast of Georgia, lies at the mouth of Savannah river, to the *s.* of the bar. It is very pleasant, with a beautiful creek to the *w.* of it, where a ship of any burden may lie safe at anchor. A light-house stands on the island 80 feet high, and in lat. 32° *n.* and long. 81° *w.* The light house is 10 miles *e.* *s.* *e.* ½ *e.* from Savannah, and 22 *s.* *w.* ¼ *w.* from Port Royal.]

TYBIRITAS, a nation of savage Indians of the ancient province of Sulatenza, now comprised in that of Tunja; nothing now remains of it but the name.

[TYBOINE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland County.]

[TYGART'S Valley, in Pennsylvania, lies on Monongahela river.]

[TYGER, a small river of S. Carolina, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and, taking a *s.* *e.* course, nearly parallel to Enoree river, empties into Broad river, 5 miles above the Enoree.]

TYMBIO. See TEMBIO.

[TYNGSBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, on Merrimack river, 28 miles *n.* of Boston.]

[TYRINGHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire County. It contains 1397 inhabitants, and lies 14 miles from the shire town.]

[TYRONE, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York County, the other in that of Cumberland.]

TYRREL, a maritime county of the district of Edenton, in the province and colony of S. Carolina, situate in an overflowed territory to the *n.* of Albermarle Strait: it lies to the *s.* of Pampticoe, to the *e.* of the ocean, and to the *w.* of the county of Bertie: in it is the city of Bath.

TZICHU, SAN JUAN BAPTISTA DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de la Paz, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán, in Nueva España: it contains four Spanish families, nine of *Mustees*, and 539 of Indians, who are employed in working the mines; for the earth produces nothing except some maize and the herb *pita* for making thread: it is eight leagues *e.* of its capital.

[TZINTZONTZAN, a town of the intendancy of Valladolid, or Huitzitzilla, the old capital of the kingdom of Mechoacán: its present population (according to Humboldt) is 2500.]

TZIRAGUATO, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tuxpan and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in the bishopric of Mechoacán: its climate is temperate; it contains 115 Indian families, and is two leagues *e.* of its capital.

TZIROSTO, SANTA ANA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Uruapan and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán: it contains 62 Indian families, and is 10 leagues from its capital.

APPENDIX TO SURINAM.

Surinam was captured in 1780 by Admiral Rodney, since which time it has, together with the governments of Essequibo, and Berbice and Demerara, belonged to the English, and has been in a progressive state of improvement. See DUTCH AMERICA, GUAYANA, &c.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Surinam was, in

	Imports.	Exports.
1809	£.630,038	£.257,211
1810	£.496,934	£.244,197

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.	British Plant.	Foreign Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Gallons.	lbs.
1809,	57,581	368	127,677	1,846	17,928	1,068,770
1810,	38,731	—	117,344	—	2,580	1,513,765

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

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AT a period when the energies of native genius, fostered and animated by the cheering meed of public patronage, have raised the British School of Art to the proud distinction it now sustains in the scale of excellence in Europe; whatever is likely to conduce to its promotion or celebrity, may be reasonably expected to experience from that public a favourable and an indulgent reception.

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The admirer of the beauties of Painting, by looking over its annals, will be impressed with a more ardent desire to possess the admirable productions of an Art, which he finds tradition has ever regarded as illustrious.

The most useful works of this description which have hitherto appeared in our language, are Mr. Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, and that of Engravers by Mr. Strutt. Whatever merit the former might have been entitled to, as the earliest book of the kind offered to public notice in this country, it has been a constant subject of regret to the Artist and Connoisseur, that a work of such a nature had been undertaken by a gentleman, who, though highly praiseworthy for his zeal and industry, was, from his pursuits, habits, and local circumstances, technically incompetent to an enterprise which peculiarly called for an intimate acquaintance and intercourse with the works of those, whose lives and talents he was about to illustrate.

Mr. Pilkington's Dictionary has indeed received some excellent and luminous additions from the pen of an ingenious and learned Artist; and it is to be lamented that his professional avocations have probably prevented him from entirely rebuilding a fabric, which his splendid talents have contributed to support.

The work of Mr. Strutt, although it contains a numerous catalogue of the names of Engravers, affords but little satisfaction, or assistance, to the curious Collector of Prints; from the scanty and parsimonious intimation it gives of the plates, even of the most celebrated Engravers. But of this production, whatever may be its merit or utility, the Public has for some time been deprived, as it is now scarcely to be met with.

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Two Indexes will be given, one Alphabetical, exhibiting the date of the birth and death of each Artist, or the period at which he flourished, as far as it has been ascertained; together with a specification of the authorities which have been consulted respecting each article; the other Chronological, shewing the progress of the Art under the respective professors.

The Author is not insensible of the arduous task he has engaged in, and he is not without an anxious apprehension of his inadequacy to accomplish it in a manner corresponding with the idea he has conceived of its importance; but he humbly ventures to observe, that a period of thirty-five years, unremittingly occupied in the contemplation of the works of Art, a great part of it on the continent, and a zealous pursuit of the objects of picturesque beauty and curiosity, has emboldened him to present to the world a work which has been the research of many years.

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